REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

For the Year 1873-74.

Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

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ERRATUM.

In page 4, General Summary, first line, *for* Rs. 8,43,77,772, *read* Rs. 84,37,772.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

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For the Year 1873-74.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

INTRODUCTORY.

IN the Report for 1872-73 an attempt was made, under the orders of the Supreme Government, not only to record the leading events and measures of the year, but to give a succinct account of the Province and its administration; its physical and political geography; its trade, products and manufactures; the nature of its revenues, Imperial and Local; its tenures of land; its system of Police; its Courts of Justice; Jails, Municipal and District Committees, system of Public Instruction, Forests and Canals.

This information will not be repeated in the present Report, which will be, for the most part, a simple record of the year's history; and, in accordance with the instructions of the Supreme Government, no reference will be made in the political portions to the relations of the British Government with Afghánistán, or to the affairs of Central Asia, or to other matters falling within the special cognizance of the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

GENERAL.

1. The year 1873-74 was in many respects the most prosperous known in the Punjab since annexation. Peace prevailed on the frontier and throughout the Province; both spring and autumn harvests were above the average, and that under the sickle at the close of 1873-74 was the largest known for years; the

Province was thus able to afford substantial help to the famine-stricken districts of Bengal. Up to the close of the year 117,742 tons of grain were despatched to the distressed tracts; yet so abundant was the supply that the price of wheat, instead of rising, *fell* from Rs. 1-14-6 per maund of 80 ℔s. at the close of 1872-73 to Rs. 1-13-9 per maund at the close of 1873-74; while the price of gram and rice fell in even greater proportion.

2. Notwithstanding the abandonment of the Income Tax, the revenues of the Province increased from Rs. 3,41,27,418 to Rs. 3,45,89,418. The Land Revenue was collected with the greatest ease, and the average selling price of land reached the unprecedented amount of 28½ years' purchase of the Government assessment.

No cholera epidemic prevailed, and the health of the Province was better than it had been for some years past, the recorded death-rate having fallen from 25 to 20 per mille of the population.

There was a satisfactory diminution in almost every class of heinous crime. Offences against public tranquillity fell from 830 to 813, murders from 358 to 315, and in particular assassinations in the Pesháwar district showed, for the first time for years, a decided tendency to decrease, the number having fallen from 102 to 77. Thefts decreased from 10,518 to 9,932, and cattle thefts from 5,272 to 4,680.

The number of educational institutions has increased from 1,783 to 1,923, and the daily average attendance of scholars from 72,076 to 78,643, or, including scholars of indigenous schools, from 120,249 to 133,088.

The total value of the external trade of the Province shows indeed a diminution, owing chiefly to diminished importation of silk, but the decrease is confined to the import trade. The value of the export trade increased by 7 lakhs of rupees.

3. During the year under report the quinquennial revision of the prescribed agricultural and commercial statistics of the Province was effected by the Financial Commissioner,

and the opportunity may be fitly taken to compare the general statistics of 1868-69 with those of 1873-74.

STATISTICS OF 1868-69 AND 1873-74 COMPARED.

To commence with the statistics of Finance—Notwithstanding the abandonment of the Income Tax and the transfer of receipts under Jails, Registration, Police, Education and Public Works to the Provincial Revenues, the Imperial Revenues show an increase from Rs. 3,28,97,358 to Rs. 3,45,89,418, and the Local Revenues, exclusive of Municipal, from Rs. 11,88,896 to Rs. 28,73,221; while the Municipal income has risen from Rs. 15,79,526 to Rs. 19,03,972.

Proceeding to the statistics of Agriculture—The cultivated area of the Province has increased from 20,171,558 acres to 22,640,894 acres, that is by nearly 2½ millions of acres, or 3,880 square miles; and of this area 6,619,335 acres are irrigated and secured from drought,—an increase, as compared with 1868-69, of 634,444 acres, or 975 square miles. The Land Revenue demand has increased from Rs. 2,17,09,288 to Rs. 2,20,88,201; but, owing to the extension of cultivation, its average incidence per cultivated acre has fallen from Rs. 1-1-3 to Re. 0-15-7, or by 10 per cent. The average selling price of land has risen from 18 years to 28½ years' purchase of the Government assessment; the average amount raised by mortgage from 11 to 18 years' purchase.

The number of ploughs has increased from 1,648,621 to 1,746,087, and of sheep and goats from 3,803,819 to 3,849,842; but, on the other hand, the number of horned cattle decreased from 6,746,561 to 6,570,212, showing that the Punjab has not yet recovered from the effects of the terrible scarcity of 1868-69 and 1869-70, when thousands of cattle perished.

The number of manufactories (large and small) increased from 371,978 to 483,276, the number of artizans and workmen from 1,235,648 to 1,377,497, and the estimated value of the out-turn from Rs. 3,77,33,675 to Rs. 5,30,64,223.

Lastly, it may be mentioned, as a further indication of the growth of wealth, that the total value of suits instituted in

Courts of Law increased from Rs. 8,43,77,772 in 1868 to Rs. 1,03,29,209 in 1873.

4. Passing from statistics indicative of material progress to those of an administrative or educational character—the miles of road have been increased from 19,052 to 20,798 ; the miles of railway from 356 to 468 ; the miles of telegraph from 761 to 2,420 ; the surveyed area of the Province from 100,545 square miles to 127,364 square miles ; the number of letters despatched by the Imperial Post from 9,887,643 to 13,420,316 ; the number of newspapers from 13 to 19. The average attendance in aided schools of the higher class increased from 1,562 to 2,036 ; the number of Government schools of the middle class increased from 94 to 101 ; average attendance from 8,361 to 11,062 ; the number of aided schools of a similar grade from 40 to 51, and the average attendance from 2,709 to 4,931. The number of aided schools of a lower class increased from 163 to 201, and the average attendance from 7,062 to 9,897. On the other hand, there was a falling-off in the daily attendance in Government schools of the higher class, and in the number and attendance of Government schools of the lower class. This latter result is due partly to the necessary closure, from want of funds, of certain village schools which had been supported from accumulations of the old Educational Cess, and partly from the transformation of several village schools from Government into grant-in-aid institutions. The imposition of a local rate has met the financial difficulty, and consequently the number of village schools is now being rapidly increased. The number and attendance of female schools have also fallen off, owing partly to inefficiency, failure of funds, and decay of the local enthusiasm which led to their establishment. But, though the number of scholars has nominally decreased, the system of female education has been placed upon a far better footing, and the amount of real instruction given in these institutions is greater than it has been at any time. There is not indeed as yet the faintest indication of any *bonâ fide* desire on the part either of Muhammadans, Hindus or Sikhs to elevate the position of the female sex; it is something, however, that they should have learnt to *tolerate* the education of their

daughters. Lastly, the number of public dispensaries has been increased from 92 to 120, and the number of patients from 471,511 to 825,885.

5. Having above passed in review the leading statistics indicative of the material and administrative progress of the Province, His Honor proceeds to notice in somewhat further detail the principal points of interest in the year's history under the several headings prescribed by the Supreme Government.

POLITICAL.

6. Under the head POLITICAL there is little to be said except that peace and prosperity prevailed. The frontier was undisturbed save by two small raids on the Hazára border, and one or two encounters with hill robbers in the Derajât; and in the history of the 36 Feudatory States under the political control of this Administration there is little to record.

His Highness the Mahárája of JAMMU and KASHMIR has earned and received the cordial acknowledgments of the British Government for his excellent arrangements in reference to the Yárkand Mission. The depressed condition of the shawl trade has caused great distress among the shawl-weavers, a class numbering some 80,000 souls, but His Highness is endeavouring, by the extension of silk operations, to provide suitable labour for a portion of the workmen.

The Phulkian States of PATIALA, JIND and NABHA were prosperous, and the Chiefs are, at the suggestion of this Government, turning their attention to the construction of metalled roads connecting their principal towns with the railway.

BAHAWALPUR continues under the management of British Officers pending the minority of the young Chief, whose education is being carefully carried on under English superintendence. The revenues suffered during the year from failure of spring rains and deficient supply of water for inundation canals; but means were available for spending large sums on public improvements, and especially the extension and improvement of canal irrigation.

The health of the Rája of KAPURTHALA at the close of the year necessitated his being relieved of administrative duties, which have been since conducted by a native Committee of Management.

Wazír Singh, Rája of FARIDKOT, died in March, and was succeeded by his son, Bikram Singh, a young man of some culture, who gives promise of being an efficient administrator.

In CHAMBA, Sham Singh, the youthful son of Gopál Singh, whose abdication was reported last year, was formally installed as his successor amid every demonstration of loyalty on the part of the people. Pending the minority of Sham Singh the administration is being ably conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Reid in consultation with the leading men of the State.

In Chamba and in PATAODI, which is also temporarily under the management of a British official, considerable sums were spent upon improvements.

The history of the remaining States was uneventful. The relations of all with the British Government have been of the most cordial and friendly character. Many of them, and especially the Mahárájas of Kashmir and Patiála, contributed liberally to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund; and the latter, on hearing that famine was likely to be serious, promptly placed a loan of 10 lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Government.

Nine of the principal feudatories, *viz.*, Kashmir, Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Mandi, Chamba and Suket, were visited by the Lieutenant-Governor in the course of his cold weather tour, and he was everywhere received, as the representative of the British Government, with the most satisfactory demonstrations.

SURVEY.

7. During the year the area surveyed was increased by 7,481 square miles, making the total area surveyed 127,481 square miles, including 15,014 square miles completed in the adjoining Native State of Baháwalpur. The subject of the introduction into the Punjab of a scientific field survey, known as the cadastral

system, was discussed in last year's Report. During the present year a trial is to be given of the system in the district of Rohtak, now under settlement.

SETTLEMENTS.

8. Settlement operations were in progress in 13 districts, Dehli, Gurgáon, Karnál, Rohtak, Fírozpur, Multán, Montgomery, Muzaffargarh, Derah Ismail Khán, Derah Ghâzi Khán, Bannú, Pesháwar and Hazára. Those in Fírozpur and Montgomery were finally concluded during the year, and those in Derah Ghâzi Khán, Pesháwar and Hazára were almost brought to a conclusion. In all these districts the new Government assessments have been readily accepted by the villagers, and in Derah Ghâzi Khán, since their announcement, there has been much increase in cultivation. The fiscal results of the revision of settlement amount to a net increase of Rs. 96,173 per annum, of which amount Rs. 30,418 were obtained from the revision of settlement of a portion of the Fírozpur district, Rs. 73,915 from Hazára, and Rs. 473 from Montgomery.

The extended area of settlement operations has greatly increased the work and responsibility of the Financial Commissioner of this Province, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires in this place to record his cordial acknowledgments to that officer for the great service he has rendered, and is rendering, to the Administration. His Honor's own share in the anxious work of superintending these important operations is indeed greatly lightened by the entire confidence he places in the equity, moderation and firmness exhibited in all the proceedings of Mr. Egerton.

LEGISLATION.

9. With regard to LEGISLATION, the only Act passed with special reference to the Punjab was an Act (V. of 1874) to continue the appellate powers exercised in civil cases by the Assistant Commissioner of the outlying sub-division of Kúlu ; but five Regulations were passed under Act XXXIII. Victoria, Chap. 3, Sec. 1 in reference to frontier districts,—one for extending the Punjab Tenancy Act, with a few modifications, to the Hazára district ; one for extending the operation of the system whereby in certain cases the trial of offences can be made over to a

court of elders; the "Frontier Grazing Regulation" for the better protection of cattle from marauders from beyond the border; a Regulation empowering local officers to restrain, after due warning, persons from crossing the North-Western Frontier; and, lastly, a Regulation for extending to Hazára the limitation law of the Punjab, which had been temporarily suspended during settlement operations.

Meanwhile the preparation of rules for giving effect to the important enactments of 1870, 1871 and 1872 was actively proceeded with. The series necessary for working the Punjab Land Revenue Act (XXXIII. of 1871) was completed by the publication of Rules (1) specifying and describing the documents to be contained in the village record of rights, (2) regulating the duties of Patwárís (village accountants), and (3) declaring the procedure in cases of refusal to engage for the Government revenue and complete partition of estates. The above rules and those previously issued were thereafter published in a collected form, and with the Act itself constitute a complete code of Revenue Law for the Province. In addition, a Manual of Instructions to District Officers based on Mr. Thomason's Directions to Collectors was drawn up and ready for printing at the close of the year, and will be issued shortly. The rules and the instructions were in the first instance compiled and drafted by Mr. G. Barkley, C. S., under the supervision of the Financial Commissioner, Mr. Egerton, and the drafts were finally reviewed, amended and added to by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor himself in consultation with the Financial Commissioner, the drafter, and other officers. In this and other important matters of a legislative character the services rendered by Mr. Barkley have been conspicuous and deserve to be prominently acknowledged: without his assistance the publication of the rules under the Land Revenue Act might have been long delayed. Another work of importance was accomplished during the year by the collection and publication in a revised form of all the circular orders of the Judicial Commissioner and the Chief Court from the first appointment of the former to the present time. The collection was made, under the supervision of the learned

Judges, by Mr. T. W. Smyth, C.S., formerly Registrar of the Chief Court. The latter is now engaged in the preparation of a new and improved edition of a valuable work published by him a few years ago, *viz.*, a collection of the Acts of the Legislature in force in the Punjab, together with all subsidiary rules issued under the Acts. This work, when re-issued, will comprise in two volumes a complete edition of the Statute Law of the Province, which a few years ago had to be sought for in at least 100 volumes of Acts, Circular Orders and Notifications. A work similar to that effected by Mr. Smyth in the Judicial Department has been accomplished for the Police Department by Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, Inspector-General of Police, who during the year revised and re-issued in a consolidated form all the Administration Police Orders passed since the organization of the force in 1861. Thus all the principal departments of the Government—the Revenue, the Judicial, and the Police—are now in possession of clear and well-digested codes of Administrative Rules.

Besides the above, Rules were made under the Punjab Laws' Act for the administration of Wards' Estates and for the taxation of opium grown in the Punjab. Under the Prisons' Act a revised edition was issued of the Rules for prison management known as the "Jail Manual," and under the Court Fees' Act (VII. of 1870) revised regulations were issued for the levying of process fees and the appointment of process-serving establishments. A complete code of rules was also prepared under the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act (VIII. of 1873) for regulating the proceedings of Canal Officers, the amount and mode of collection of water-rates and other important matters referred to in Section 75, but had not received the final sanction of the Government of India at the close of the year.

One draft Bill was submitted to the Supreme Government, *viz.*, a Bill for the more effectual prevention of heinous and habitual crime; it was based on the provisions of the Habitual Criminals' Act of England, and provided for the police surveillance of certain classes of convicted persons after release from prison; but the Government of India, being of opinion

that a case had not been made out for the enactment of such a statute specially for the Punjab, declined to bring it before the Legislature, but promised to take the subject into consideration in connection with any future revision of the Criminal Codes. Definite proposals were also made on the important subject of regulating the appointment, salary and duties of the village police of the Punjab, whose status is at present undefined, while their remuneration is uncertain, and their duties vary, in a great measure, according to the particular views of the District Officer. A reply has recently been received from the Government of India intimating that a Bill on the subject is to be introduced into the Legislative Council.

POLICE.

10. The diminution of heinous crime in 1873 has already been adverted to. It may be here noted that the decrease in murders has occurred especially in the case of murders for plunder and by poison, and must be considered in some measure the result of efficient police administration. The marked decrease in offences against property, though in part attributable to the continuance of low prices, is perhaps chiefly due to the energetic measures taken by District Officers and police under the orders of Government for placing bad characters upon security and the infliction of deterrent sentences on heinous or habitual offenders, to which the attention of judicial officers was specially called by the Chief Court.

With regard to the working of the police—In 40 per cent. of cognizable cases convictions were obtained, and of those arrested 65 per cent. were found guilty, an improvement of 2 per cent. in regard to cases, and 1 per cent. in regard to arrests. In England the percentage of convictions to arrests is about 55. The value of property stolen has been yearly decreasing from Rs. 11,73,543 in 1869 to 9,41,941 in the year under report; while the percentage of recoveries during the same period has risen from 38 to 41 per cent.

While non-bailable offences decreased during the year, there was an increase in the number of bailable offences from 47,376 to 58,461; but this was mainly owing to (1) the more vigorous enforcement of the law of security as above described;

(2) the more frequent punishment of breaches of conservancy and municipal rules; (3) the working of the frontier regulations; and (4) the increased number of cases of enticing away married women brought before the Courts, especially in frontier districts.

The first three heads of increase are thus indicative—not of a real increase of crime, but—of increased energy in preventing and dealing with crime, and the enforcement of sanitary regulations. The increased number of cases under the last head is not altogether an unfavorable sign, as it shows a growing willingness on the part of the people, especially in border tracts, to resort to courts of justice in this class of cases, in preference to taking the law into their own hands. Upon the whole, therefore, the increased number of non-bailable offences may be deemed to a great extent matter for satisfaction rather than the reverse. The most unsatisfactory feature in the returns is to be found in the steady increase of complaints of petty assault, which reached in 1873 the large number of 17,443 cases. This, however, is believed to be due to the reduction of the stamp fee chargeable on such complaints from one rupee to eight annas; but the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to recommend any enhancement of such fee, holding that, although the accessibility of the courts is too often abused, it powerfully assists in the maintenance of order.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The number of CRIMINAL CASES coming under judicial cognizance was 72,799. Of these 1,128 were sessions cases, of which 1,010 were disposed of during the year at an average duration of 48 days from the date of committal to the date of passing sentence, and 71,188 by magistrates at an average duration of 9 days from the date of the case being received to the date of its decision. Of the latter as many as 9,405 cases were disposed of by the honorary agency of Jágírdárs and Boards of Magistrates in towns. It thus appears that the unpaid magistracy of the Province is beginning to afford very sensible help in the administration of justice. His Honor heartily approves of, and

advocates, the policy of thus associating the leading members of influential families and the principal citizens of our towns with the officers of Government in the administration of justice; but he is not the less sensible of the necessity for caution in the matter, and for investing with magisterial powers none but those who are fully fitted, by education and character, to exercise them. For this reason he has not found it possible to increase largely the number of the unpaid magistrates during the year; but in several cases the powers of existing magistrates have been enhanced, and an experiment has been made of investing certain members of the "zaildár" class, *i.e.,* superior village headmen, with limited magisterial powers. By degrees, as the sons of our native aristocracy grow up to man's estate, His Honor hopes that it will be possible for the Government to avail itself of the services of a larger number in the administration of justice, so that ultimately the bulk of the petty crime of the Province may be dealt with, as in England, by the agency of an unpaid judiciary.

A new feature in the criminal administration of the year was the jurisdiction exercised by magistrates over European British subjects under Chapter VII. of the new Code of Criminal Procedure. The jurisdiction was exercised in as many as 75 cases; in 6 cases the accused was committed, and in 50 was summarily punished. The number of cases in which the powers granted by the new law had to be put in force is proof that they were greatly needed, and it is a fact worthy of note, and creditable to the magistracy, that not a single complaint has reached the Government as to the manner in which these powers have been exercised.

The procedure in the courts, both in regard to the average duration of cases, whether original or appeal, is considered by the Judges of the Chief Court to have been generally good.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

11. The Civil litigation, which in the year 1872 showed a slight tendency to decrease, increased during the year under report from 219,956 to 221,855 cases; but the number is less than the number instituted in 1871.

It is true—and the fact has been noticed in previous reports—that the number of civil suits in the Punjab greatly exceeds in proportion to population the number of such suits instituted in Bengal or the North-Western Provinces, but it is a mistake to infer from this that the number in the Punjab is excessive or indicative either of distress or of litigiousness.

As for "distress," never, perhaps, was the Punjab more prosperous than during the year 1873. Indeed the fact that, though the number of decrees passed was 152,945 and the number of applications for execution 110,384, it was only necessary in 9,617 cases to proceed to actual sale of goods, and in 708 to personal detention, indicates that non-payment of debts was in the Punjab, as in England, the result of dilatoriness rather than embarrassment; in fact, as observed by the Judges of the Chief Court, "of the amount realized by coercive process, a large proportion is realized by the mere preliminaries of coercion; as soon as the debtor sees that the creditor is in earnest, he contrives to make the amount good." As regards "litigiousness," a reference to the statistics of litigation in England will show that in that country not usually deemed "litigious," 1 person in every 22 is annually sued in the civil courts: in the Punjab the proportion is 1 in 95 only. The fact that the number of civil suits in the Punjab is greater in proportion to population than in Bengal or the North-Western Provinces may, His Honor thinks, be fairly referred to three principal causes,—*first*, greater accessibility of courts of justice;—while Bengal, with its 67 millions of inhabitants, has but 356 Civil Judges, and the North-Western Provinces, with its population of 30 millions but 464, the Punjab, with a population of 19 millions, has 505 courts of justice generally within a short distance from the homes of the people; *secondly*, greater expedition in the disposal of suits, both now and in former times;—while in Bengal the average duration of a suit is upwards of two months, in the North-Western Provinces is 58 days, and *was*, in both these Provinces, much longer, in the Punjab the average duration is, and has been for years, less than 23 days; *thirdly*, the fact that the Punjab is a land

of small peasant proprietors and petty capitalists, where credit is widely diffused, so that the number of separate transactions on account is larger than in provinces where capital and credit are concentrated in fewer hands. Thus, while the average value of suits in Bengal in 1872 was Rs. 133, and in the North-Western Provinces Rs. 210, in the Punjab it was under Rs. 46; indeed, though the *number* of suits in the Punjab is greater in proportion to population than in Bengal or the North-Western Provinces, the *amount* coming under litigation is smaller; for while in Bengal the total value of suits instituted was 397½ lakhs of rupees, or about 9 annas per head of population, and in the North-Western Provinces 215½ lakhs, or 11 annas per head, in the Punjab it amounted to 103 lakhs, or about 8 annas per head of population.

The total number of cases, including those pending from last year, amounted to 233,442; of these 223,393 were disposed of during the year at an average duration of 22 days from the date of institution to the date of decision. Of the number of cases disposed of, only 33 per cent. were contested, and of the decrees in contested cases, only 16 per cent. were appealed. Of the cases, 59,941 were disposed of by European, 162,452 by Native Judges; and of the latter, 11,700 cases were decided by honorary agency.

Of late years the procedure of the courts, owing to the efficient supervision of the Chief Court, has greatly improved, and it is believed that, as a rule, the action of the Civil Courts is considered satisfactory by the people. For these results high praise is due to the presiding Judges of all classes, but it is to be regretted that the pressure of judicial work upon tahsíldárs and other executive officers of the administration, adverted to in previous reports, continues, and that the proposals for strengthening the judicial agency, which have been under consideration for the past five years, have not yet received the sanction of the Government of India, and in consequence much important executive business is neglected, and many administrative measures are in abeyance, owing to the impossibility of imposing an additional burden upon officers already overworked.

As the Imperial Government is, according to the estimate of the Judges of the Chief Court, making a net profit of nearly 5 lakhs of rupees per annum* from the administration of civil justice in the Punjab, the expenditure necessary for placing the Judicial and Civil establishments of the Province upon a proper footing is not open to objection even on grounds purely financial.

	Rs.
* Cost of Civil Justice in the Punjab in 1873 ...	12,62,127
Income from sale of Court Fee Stamps ...	17,19,283
Surplus ...	4,57,156

12. The number of Prisons was the same as last year, namely, 34. Satisfactory progress was made during the year on jail works. A new jail in the Montgomery district, a separate lock-up at Peshāwar, and an extra-mural jail at Rúpar were completed, and the new female penitentiary and district jail at Lahore were so far advanced at the close of the year as to be nearly ready for occupation.

JAILS.

The daily average number of prisoners was 13,917, and the total jail population was 39,512, of whom 38,181 were males and 1,331 females. There were no emeutes, and the proportion of prisoners punished for breach of jail rules was 8 per cent.; at the same time of the total population, 9 per cent. only were re-convictions.

The death-rate of the jail population, calculated on the daily average, was 4·57 per cent.; but this high death-rate was principally due to severe epidemics of fever in the Peshāwar and Ráwalpindi Jails. In 15 jails the mortality was less than 2 per cent., and in 21 jails was less than the rate of mortality amongst the town population of the Province, which amounted to 3·20 per cent.; and out of 642 prisoners who died, 178, or 27 per cent., were in bad or indifferent health at the time of admission. In the case of the Peshāwar and Ráwalpindi Jails the outbreak formed the subject of the most careful enquiry, and in both cases the contagious fevers, which caused the high rate of

mortality, were believed to have been imported from the outside population. With a view to prevent this evil in some measure for the future, measures have been taken to provide gradually in each prison, as funds permit, a sufficient number of separate cells for detaining each prisoner for the space of 21 days under special medical observation before he is allowed to mix with other prisoners; but so long as the system of imprisonment in association is maintained, and the village population is crowded, as it is at present, in close packed and ill-ventilated villages, the jail population must always be subject more or less to outbreaks of contagious disease; for experience has amply shown that the most liberal allowance of diet and cubic space fail, in the absence of complete separation, to prevent the spread of infection which has once gained entrance within prison walls.

Of the prisoners admitted during the year into jails there were 19,861 who were on admission quite illiterate; 302 who could read and write a little; and 170 who could read and write well. None of the female prisoners could read or write. During their term of imprisonment, 7,062 males and 118 females learned to read and write a little, and 1,180 males and 12 females to read and write well.

The value of convict labour employed on manufactures or public works and on labor as jail servants amounted to Rs. 4,03,315, being an average earning per working prisoner of Rs. 32, a large increase as compared with 1872. The cash earnings amounted to Rs. 1,54,877, being at the rate of Rs. 19-11-8 per prisoner employed on manufactures. The total expenditure incurred in the maintenance of prisoners, including rations, fixed establishments, police guard, extra establishment, hospital establishments, clothing and contingencies, amounted to Rs. 6,73,623-13-9, or Rs. 51-1-11 per head, a slight decrease as compared with last year. In addition to the above, Rs. 1,99,242 were spent in building new jails; Rs. 1,28,617 on additions and alterations and repairs.

The system of ticket-of-leave in force in two jails—the Lahore Central Jail and the Female Penitentiary—continued to work well, and not a single unfavorable report has been received regarding the prisoners at large; 1,138 were detained in temporary jails erected near the Rúpar Canal Works, where a daily average of 533 prisoners was employed on extra-mural labor, and the value of labor admitted by the Irrigation Department was Rs. 29,763, or nearly Rs. 56 a head. The nature of the work is punitive, and the experiment having proved a success, is being tried on an extended scale.

Regarding the prison administration of the Punjab, His Honor can only repeat here what was recorded in the report of the preceding year, that, as a rule, the jails of the Province are scrupulously clean and well ordered, conservancy on the dry-earth system well attended to, and the food good and sufficient. Some of the defects noticed in last year's report have been remedied. The earnings of the prisoners have been increased without, it is believed, any sacrifice of discipline; the position of the warders and other jail subordinates has been considerably improved; and a revised edition of the elaborate Rules for the management of Prisons in the Punjab has been issued; but His Honor retains the opinion expressed in the last report, that the present system of imprisonment in association can never be made wholly satisfactory, either in a sanitary or a punitory point of view, and that the efforts of the Government should be directed to the gradual introduction of the separate system. His opinion on this subject has been strengthened by an inspection of the prison of the Baháwalpur State, where the cellular system of confinement has been introduced without any extravagant outlay, and proved to be in every way effective.

MUNICIPAL.

13. During the year the Municipal Act (IV. of 1873) was in operation in 128 towns, and in 185 minor towns some form of municipal government was in force. The circumstances of the latter were enquired into during the year with the result (which appertains, however, to the present year) that 69 have been raised to the status of municipalities under the Act. As stated in

last year's report, municipalities are divided into three classes with graded powers of expenditure, and the Committees consist of a limited number of official members and some of the leading citizens of towns, selected so as to represent fairly the interests of the principal classes of the people. The latter are generally appointed on the nomination of the District Officer and Commissioner, a form of appointment preferred in most cases by the people themselves to one of popular election; but in two cases the elective system is in force, and it has been introduced in the case of the Lahore Municipality since the close of the year. Rules have been framed and issued under Section 8 of the Act regulating the assessment, collection and due application of taxes, and detailed instructions have been circulated regarding the working of its provisions in reference to the appointment of members, the principles of taxation to be followed, and other matters; and a copy will be found appended as a supplement to this report. The total income of the municipalities was Rs. 19,03,972, of which Rs. 14,68,672 were collected in the form of *octroi*. The tax fell at the average annual rate of 11 annas per head of the population of the towns in which it was levied, a diminution of one anna per head compared with the return of last year. The incidence of taxation upon this calculation was thus moderate, but, as pointed out in previous reports, in reality the incidence per head was less, for the population of the towns has considerably increased since the census of 1868, and the tax is paid not only by residents in towns, but by retail purchasers living in the vicinity, who thus fairly contribute to the expenses of a town the advantages of which they enjoy as much as if they resided within the walls.

Every effort has been made to prevent taxation of the through trade, and to facilitate the grant of refunds and drawbacks on re-exports, and probably it is to these efforts that the diminution in the octroi income is to be referred; but experience has shown that the system of bonded warehouses and drawbacks is unsuited to the people, and that merchants prefer paying a light duty to the trouble involved in storing

goods in warehouses or making application for a drawback. The following is a detail of the year's expenditure :—

	Rs.
Cost of collection, establishments and contingencies ...	1,14,193
Police charges ...	3,28,476
Conservancy ...	6,64,494
Education ...	63,705
Dispensaries ...	1,40,177
Public improvements ...	3,65,215
Miscellaneous charges ...	21,903
Investments, repayment of loans, transfers, adjustments, &c. ...	2,40,438
Total ...	19,38,601

DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

14. With regard to the District Committees, whose appointment under the Local Rates' Act was noted in last year's report, during the past year particular enquiries have been made regarding the working of the experiment. The result is upon the whole very encouraging. It is obviously not to be expected that members of these Committees should at once evince the intelligence and public spirit displayed by local bodies in more advanced communities, and in not a few instances District Officers complain of apathy and indifference; but in only 2 out of the 32 districts are the reports decidedly unfavorable, and in many districts the Committees give promise of being most useful and popular institutions. Thus the Deputy Commissioner of Dehli writes :—

"The system is working well in this district, and promises to work still better. * * * The native members of the Committee take a lively interest in their duties, attend the meetings with pleasure, give good advice, make useful proposals, and often have small works made over to them. * * To be a member is an object of ambition."

The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore :—"The District Committee system appears to work well in this district, and members take an interest in its proceedings. I do not hear of any signs of dissatisfaction among the people, but on the con-

trary they appear to appreciate the advantages obtained by the works suggested being put in hand and executed at once and speedily."

The Deputy Commissioner of Jálandhar :—"The District Committee system is on the whole working very satisfactorily in the district. * * * The members of the Committee generally attend well, and take a good deal of interest in the proceedings. * * Except the villages here and there, which think that they ought to have got something local, I have seen no signs of dissatisfaction, and during last cold weather I visited all parts of the district in order to make myself as well acquainted with the district and the people as I could. I believe that any dissatisfaction which may have been caused by the imposition of the rate has entirely subsided."

The Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur :—"The members of the Committee take a considerable interest in the work, and appear to be sensible of the importance that attach to them from having a voice in the administration of the funds of the district. * * The people, moreover, seem to appreciate the wells, local sarais, dispensaries, and improvements to roads effected by the Committee, and feel that their convenience is more studied than it was before, when the amount placed at the disposal of the Local Committee was comparatively insignificant. Besides this, the work brings the district officials and the people more together than they were before, as it gives them a common interest in the welfare and improvement of the district. There are certainly no signs of dissatisfaction on the part of the people."

And the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára :—"The District Committee is decidedly working well in the Hazára District. * * They all like to appear. At the last meeting in August, I think some 25 members were present, including the Khán of Agror, and all the principal Kháns in the district. They enter very freely into discussion upon the necessity of works and roads proposed, and at one sitting would expend more than the available income."

The above are a few specimens of the reports received. Many more in a similar strain might be cited if space permitted.

Any dissatisfaction which may have existed at the time the cess was first levied has now died away, as the people see that the funds are expended for their benefit, and that they have a voice in determining the works to be undertaken. At first considerable inconvenience was caused by the inefficiency of the executive establishments, but this defect is being remedied, and in 15 districts the establishments are now reported as efficient. The total income from the Local Rates in 1873-74 was Rs 13,97,902, falling at the rate of less than 1 anna per annum per cultivated acre. The amount so collected was supplemented by the Lieutenant-Governor from other funds at his command, and in all an aggregate sum of 20 lakhs of rupees was placed at the disposal of the Committees. Of this amount, Rs. 12,43,404 were expended during the year, leaving a balance to their credit of Rs. 7,57,290.

MILITARY.

15. The total military force in the Punjab in 1873-74 amounted to 48,590 men of all ranks. Of this number, 36,160, namely 17,804 Europeans and 18,356 Natives, belonged to the Army of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and 12,430 to the Punjab Frontier Force. The year having been peaceful, there are no military operations to record. The number of desertions from the Punjab Frontier Force continues to decrease, and in 1873-74 was only 27, the smallest number ever known. Two Volunteer Corps, on inspection at Lahore and Simla, mustered respectively 183 and 124 men and officers; they acquitted themselves satisfactorily, and there are some excellent shots in the regiments.

During the year a detailed narrative of the several expeditions undertaken by the Punjab Frontier Force against the independent tribes of the border was compiled from official sources by Lieutenant-Colonel Paget, Commanding the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and the result of his labours will be shortly published.

The subject of horse-breeding being intimately connected with military administration, may perhaps be fitly noticed in this place. The measures now in force for improving the breed of horses in the Province are briefly as follows :—(1) a stud of stallions is provided for each of the best horse-breeding districts of the Province, and none but selected mares are allowed their services ; and (2) liberal prizes are granted for brood-mares and stock at the horse fairs held annually at Ráwalpindi, Derah Ismail Khán and Sakhi Sarwar, in the Derah Ghází Khán district. At present the Punjab Government breeding stud consists of 43 stallions,—21 Arabs, 3 Walers, 1 Cape, and 18 Stud-breds. They are allowed to serve only mares branded under the superintendence of the Superintendent of Horse-breeding : these now number 1,200. The number of selected mares might be largely increased, but there is already sufficient work for the present stud, and financial considerations most unfortunately prevent its increase. At the last fair at Ráwalpindi 1,948 horses were exhibited ; the quality of the mares was greatly approved of ; a marked improvement was observed in the soundness of the young stock ; and the number of geldings has much increased.

FORESTS.

16. The reserved Forest area was increased during the year by 155 square miles, by the addition of valuable forests in Hazára, Kúlú, Seoráj and Núrpur, making the total area under strict conservancy 3,890 square miles. The area of unreserved forests was increased by 1,377 square miles, by the addition of the second class forests of Hazára, the total area being now 2,246 square miles.

Arrangements have been made for making over 40,000 acres in the Derah Ghází Khán district for strict conservancy, and for arranging for the partial conservancy of the other extensive jungles in that district, known as the "Mazári rakhs," through the agency of the Mazári Chief, Imám Baksh Khán. The tracts promise to be of great value in reference to the fuel supply of the Indus Valley Railway. Fair progress was made in the demarcation of the reserved forest tracts in the

Biás, Rávi and Chenáb Divisions, and the re-demarcation of those of the Satlej Division. Nine plantations, aggregating 3,307 acres, were surveyed and mapped during the year, and the total area of the plantations at the close of the year was 16·71 square miles. Fewer complaints of inconsiderate action on the part of Forest Officers were received during the year than during the year preceding, and forest rules were enforced with more judgment than heretofore.

The preparation of working plans for the reserved forests of the Satlej Division has been taken in hand, and simple plans for the treatment of second class forests of the Fuel Reserve have been commenced. Deodár nurseries have been formed with success in the Dána Beál forests of the Biás Division, and Kálatop and Bakloh, and in other parts of the Upper Rávi; and in the former Division satisfactory progress has been made in the plantation of bamboo, mahogany and other trees.

The felling operations were much smaller during the year under report, but the launching operations and sale transactions were much larger, the stock in hand being reduced from 108,869 pieces in 1872-73 to 63,530 pieces at the close of the year 1873-74; but the proceeds of the fuel reserve were smaller than was anticipated, as the Department suffered from competition with villagers, who denude their village woodlands and convert the wood into money without a thought about future supplies.

The financial statement shows a surplus of Rs. 1,35,377 in receipts over expenditure, the result partly of increased sales, partly of economy exercised during the year. If, however, the diminution of stock is taken into consideration, the transactions of the year show a small deficit of Rs. 6,854. Upon the whole the report of the year's forest administration must be considered favorable. Much good work has been done in demarcation of forests, and in the preparation of working plans. The financial results were also far more satisfactory than in 1872-73, and greater economy has been practised. Still, as observed in previous reports, the success of this department in the Punjab must not at present be judged by

financial results. Owing partly to the exhausted state of the forests, and partly to the competition the Department has to suffer from private proprietors, who improvidently denude their lands of timber, there is little hope of much increase of the receipts for some time to come. Yet the work done by the Department in protecting our forest tracts from further exhaustion, and promoting restoration and reproduction, is most important and deserves as much acknowledgment as if it resulted in increased income.

PUBLIC WORKS.

17. As military works, with a few exceptions, are now under the immediate control of the Government of India, and no information regarding the greater part of them is possessed by this Government, they will not be noticed in this report.

During the year the sum of Rs. 30,69,516 was spent on Civil public works, exclusive of Railways and Irrigation works. Of this amount, Rs. 8,07,009 were spent on civil buildings, Rs. 11,02,735 on communications, and the rest on establishment, tools and plant, and miscellaneous public improvements.

The progress made with Jail buildings has already been noticed in paragraph 12. The Lahore College, a building of good design, and occupying an advantageous site, made fair progress; and a multitude of minor works, including 3 court-houses, 33 police stations, 6 police rest-houses, 3 rest-houses for civil officers, 39 schools and 13 dispensaries were either completed or under construction during the year. The number of miles of metalled road is now 1,036, and of unmetalled roads 19,762. All these were maintained, as far as possible, in an efficient state during the year, save the section of the Grand Trunk Road between Lahore and Jhelam, which was subject to great wear and tear from the traffic connected with the line of railway which occupies a portion of the road. The bridge-of-boats over the Satlej was, on the requisition of the Commander-in-Chief, re-opened, and a new bridge-of-boats constructed over the Chenáb at Trimú in the Jhang district, and over the Indus at Derah Ismail Khán, thus securing through communications without ferries

between the Deraját and the Lahore and Multán railway. The Hindustán and Thibet road was maintained as far as Pángi, the present terminus, and in parts improved. The Ladákh road through Kúlú and Lahoul has been improved; the part within our own territory has been well maintained by the civil officers of the Kángra district, and for the continuation of the road through the Kashmír territory a Public Works Officer was deputed at the end of the year, and is now at work. The Kángra Valley cart-road, which joins the Ladákh road at Pálampur, also made considerable progress. Many of the intervening streams are already crossed by excellent bridges of stone, brick or concrete arches, or timber, and for six months in the year wheeled traffic can proceed from the railway to Pálampur either *viâ* Amritsar and Núrpur, or from Jálandhar *viâ* Hoshiárpur and Gurkari where the road from Hoshiárpur intersects the road from Núrpur. But during the rains the first of these routes is not traversible by carts, as three of the larger nallahs on the Núrpur and Gurkari section are still without bridges, and the present and prospective requirements of the trade with Central Asia *viâ* Kúlú do not, in His Honor's opinion, justify the large expenditure involved in their construction.

The exploration of the remains of Bhudhist buildings in Yusafzai was continued last year, and buildings of interest were excavated at Harkai, about 22 miles from Mardán, and the report of the Officer Commanding the Sappers, by whom the work was done, was published in the *Punjab Gazette* of the 11th June 1874.

Some interesting experiments were made in the Lahore Central Jail in the manufacture of earthen-ware pipes for the conveyance of water under pressure, and the result was decidedly encouraging; pipes three feet in length and six inches in diameter, joined together with Portland cement for a length of 100 feet, bore a pressure of 80 lbs. per square inch without a trace of leakage.

RAILWAYS.

18. On the Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway there was an expenditure on capital account of six lakhs of rupees for repairing the damage done to the

Satlej, Biás and Gaggar bridges by the floods of 1871 and 1872. The train service was conducted with regularity, and a large number of special goods trains was worked between Lahore and Gháziábád carrying grain for the famine districts. The traffic receipts were Rs. 49,69,191, showing an increase of 12 lakhs over those of the preceding official year, and of this increase 11½ lakhs were derived from goods traffic, and especially the carriage of food-grain.

On the State Railways, the Punjab Northern, Indus Valley and Rájpútána, a good amount of work was done during the year, and the arrangements are now in a position to advance rapidly and without interruption. On the Punjab Northern Railway the operations were confined chiefly to the large bridges over the Rávi, Chenáb and Jhelam. At the close of the year the state of the works was as follows :—

The Rávi bridge was so far advanced that it is expected to be ready for traffic before the close of 1874. The Chenáb bridge it is hoped will be completed by April 1876, and the Jhelam bridge by the middle of 1875. It has been now decided that the railway is to be constructed on a separate embankment independent of the Grand Trunk Road, but meanwhile the narrow gauge railway between Lahore and Wazírábád on the Grand Trunk Road is to be worked until the new embankment is ready. The alignment for the extension of the railway beyond Jhelam has been completed, and plans and estimates have been submitted for the portion between Jhelam and Báwalpindi.

The line from Multán to Khánpur, a distance of 135 miles, excluding the Satlej bridge portion, was at the end of the year practically ready for the permanent way, and 50 miles near Kotri were rapidly advancing, and will probably be ready for permanent way by the end of 1874.

A section of the Rájpútána Railway between Dehli and Rewári was opened to the public on the 1st July 1873, and by the close of the year 1873-74, 233,267 passengers and 26,500 tons of goods were carried by it, the total receipts being at the rate of £6-7-6 per mile per week.

IRRIGATION.

19. The new weir and head-works of the Bári Doáb Canal at Mádhopur were finished during the year, and the excavation of the Kasúr and Sobráon branches is nearly completed. On the Western Jamna Canal the works consisted mainly of repairs to weirs and channels. The works on the Sirhind Canal were vigorously carried on.

In addition to the work done some important new projects and plans for remodelling existing canals have been prepared in detail and are ready for execution. A project for the irrigation of a portion of the Yusafzai parganna of the Pesháwar district by a canal from the Swát river, was submitted to the Government of India, and also a revised project for the improvement of the inundation canals in the Derah Gházi Khán district. Data have been collected for a project for the irrigation of the Rachna Doáb, and for the construction of an inundation canal from the Rávi to Montgomery, the head-quarters of the district of that name. An investigation was made into the possibility of making a new canal from a portion of the Rávi to Multán; and a project for protecting the district of Muzaffargarh from the encroachments of the Indus by an embankment was submitted, and the work commenced.

POST OFFICE.

20. The number of post offices was 538 at the end of the year, 12 more than in 1872-73, and the correspondence of the Province showed a large increase. Many of the district post offices became self-supporting, and were absorbed into the Imperial establishment, which during the year delivered 13,420,316 covers, of which only 3½ per cent. were returned undelivered.

TELEGRAPH.

21. Three new telegraph lines were constructed—from Sabáthu to Simla; from Lahore to Mián Mír; and from Multán to Adamwahán, on the Satlej—making a total length of telegraph within the limits of the Province of 2,420 miles.

FINANCE.

22. The Imperial revenues for the year 1873-74, as returned by the Accountant-General, were Rs. 3,45,89,418, but, as pointed out in last year's report, this does not give a correct idea of the total

income of the Province, as the statement of the Accountant-General does not include—(1) canal revenue, which is shown as a separate account, and amounted to Rs. 19,88,452; nor (2) receipts of Imperial public works; (3) post office; (4) telegraphs, which are under the direct control of the Government of India; nor (5) the share of sea customs duties paid by the inhabitants of the Punjab. Taking, however, the statement as it stands, the revenues and receipts of 1873-74 exceeded those of 1872-73 by Rs. 4,62,000, and this notwithstanding a loss of revenue of nearly three lakhs by the abandonment of the income tax. The increase is due to increased receipts from Salt, Customs and the Forest Department. The realization under land revenue shows a decrease of one and half lakhs, owing to receipts of an exceptional character having been credited in 1872-73. The receipts from *Forest Income* rose from Rs. 6,52,995 to Rs. 7,32,539, the result of increased sale of timber. The income from *Excise* was nearly stationary, but slightly increasing from Rs. 8,76,333 to Rs. 8,82,336. *Salt* and *Customs* increased from Rs. 91,33,848 to Rs. 97,28,430, owing partly to the opening of the Rájpútána State Railway, partly the briskness of the sugar export trade, the result of good circumstances of the consumers, and partly the extension of the sugar customs line further north. *Stamp Revenue* shows an increase from Rs. 23,23,023 to Rs. 23,38,341. *Law and Justice* show a small increase to Rs. 4,36,674.

Disbursements increased from Rs. 1,45,21,886 to Rs. 1,48,36,941, but of these 5 lakhs are due simply to a transfer of account, the pension of His Highness the Mahárája Dhalip Singh, having been debited during the year with retrospective effect to the Punjab. There was also another charge of an abnormal character, *viz.* the cost of the Yárkand Mission, aggregating more than Rs. 2 lakhs, which, under orders of the Government of India, was also debited to the Punjab. Omitting these items it will be seen that while there was a considerable increase of revenue, there was a considerable decrease of expenditure.

Decrease of expenditure occurred under *Forests* from Rs. 7,95,942 to Rs. 5,97,162, *Excise* from Rs. 61,512 to

Rs. 60,496, and under *Salt* and *Customs* from Rs. 8,01,125 to Rs. 7,97,823. On the other hand, there was an increase under *Land Revenue* from Rs. 21,90,103 to Rs. 23,88,970, the result of extension of settlement operations ; and under *Stamps* from Rs. 25,450 to Rs. 32,961, owing to increased sale of stamps. The other items call for no remark.

CANAL REVENUES.

23. Canal revenue and expenditure, as before stated, are shown in a separate account. The revenue shows a slight falling-off from Rs. 20,12,671 to Rs. 19,88,452, but this is chiefly a mere matter of account, credits for 1873-74 having been taken to 1872-73. Adding to the direct income Rs. 9,37,838 on account of indirect canal revenue, *i. e.*, the enhancement of land revenue resulting from canal irrigation, and deducting charges on account of maintenance and interest on capital outlay, amounting to Rs. 19,66,683, there remained a surplus of Rs. 9,59,607, being a profit of 4·3 per cent. over and above the interest on capital expended.

LOCAL REVENUES.

24. The receipts under the head of Provincial and Local Revenues (excluding the incomes of Municipalities, Cantonments, and General Police Fund, which are treated separately) amounted to Rs. 92,67,272 —a slight decrease compared with 1872-73. The expenditure increased from Rs. 94,80,276 to Rs. 96,09,092, and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 17,55,162. The Municipalities commenced in the year with an opening balance of Rs. 6,74,191. The income was Rs. 19,03,972 and the expenditure Rs. 19,38,601, leaving a closing balance of Rs, 6,39,562.

VITAL STATISTICS.

25. For the past seven years great efforts have been made towards the improvement of the vital statistics of the Province, and, so far as the towns are concerned, with considerable success. One hundred and ten Municipal Committees have been induced to adopt the system of compulsory registration of deaths, and not a few have made registration of births as well as of deaths compulsory; and in some towns of the Province the returns may now be accepted as quite correct. The registration in rural districts, where compulsory registration is not in force,

as might be expected, is more or less inaccurate, but the returns are nevertheless useful, as indicating roughly the comparative rise and fall of mortality in the Province in different years. Compared with previous years, the year 1873 was decidedly healthy—the recorded death-rate (20 per mille) being 5 per mille less than in 1872, and 2 per mille less than the average death-rate of the five years ending in 1873. There was no serious outbreak of cholera, and small-pox, dysentery and fever were less fatal than in ordinary years.

But though, compared with previous years, the mortality of 1873 was small, the returns of mortality amongst the urban population disclose a very high rate of mortality as compared with English towns, especially in the towns of—

Faridábád	93 per mille.
Rewári	63 " "
Dehli	55 " "

and in 20 other towns the recorded death-rate was 40 per mille or higher. In the case of the two former, however, there were special causes to account for the high death-rate; and in some cases the rate of mortality is no doubt exaggerated, owing to the fact that it is calculated on a census six years old; but after making due allowance for this, there can be little doubt that the mortality in many towns of the Province is high. At the same time many towns in which registration of births is in operation show a birth-rate greatly in excess of the average rate in England. Thus in Dehli it is 43, Amritsar 47, Jálandhar 41, Multán 46, per mille,—the average in England being 35 per mille. With regard to sanitary works, projects for the supply of pure water are in a more or less advanced stage of progress in reference to the towns of Peshávar, Dehli, Mián Mír, Kohát and Ráwalpindi, and much has been done of late years and during the year under report in the way of paving and draining streets, cleaning wells, filling up hollows, and other minor works of sanitary improvement, but for the most part in a desultory and unsystematic manner. Measures have accordingly been taken to cause Municipal Committees to prepare a comprehensive scheme of general sanitary improvement, to be carried into

effect as funds permit, under the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner, and not to be departed from except for very valid reasons.

For further information as to the details of the vital statistics for the year, the reader is referred to Chapter VI. of the report and Appendix.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Province has increased from 116 to 120, and the number of patients treated from 782,798 to 825,885. Nearly half a million of people were vaccinated, and 94 per cent. of the cases were successful. Opposition is rarely met with, and indeed in not a few localities the advent of vaccinators is welcomed. The Special Vaccine Department was employed during the year in 17 districts and 3 Native States, and has now visited every district in the Punjab.

The Lying-in Hospital at Amritsar continued to be successful. The pupils numbered 10. There were 27 accouchments in the hospital, and 605 women in labour were attended at their own homes, to 446 in the preceding year; and a new lying-in hospital was established during the year at Dehli by the missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

INSTRUCTION.

26. Education, which during the past few years received some check in consequence of failure of funds and a series of unhealthy seasons, made considerable advance during the year under report.

There was an increase in the number of almost every class of educational institution. The number of district schools of the higher class, teaching up to the standard of University Matriculation Examination, was increased from 6 to 7, Government middle class schools from 122 to 129, and the aided schools of the same class from 48 to 51. Female schools, Government and aided, were increased from 333 to 341, and thanks to the Local Rate and the action of District Committees, village schools have risen in number from 1,046 to 1,152. The average daily attendance of scholars in Government and aided schools also increased from 72,076 to 78,643. The increase

occurs in almost every class of schools, but is specially noticeable in the Government and aided schools of the middle and lower classes. The only institutions in which there was a falling off in numbers were the Government colleges, and this was owing not to a decrease of applications for admission, but to the greater strictness of the Entrance Examination.

The Punjab University College made fair progress during the year. Well-considered schemes were issued for examinations for certificates of Proficiency in Arts and Engineering, and for the Law examinations of persons seeking to be appointed pleaders and mukhtárs, which have been made over to the Senate by the Judges of the Chief Court; and a class has been formed in the Oriental College attached to the Punjab University College for giving instruction in drawing and surveying through the medium of the vernacular.

Though the number of students in the Punjab colleges has slightly decreased, the success in their Calcutta University examinations was satisfactory. Five out of 10 candidates from the Lahore, and 11 out of 12 from the Dehli College passed the First Examination in Arts, 2 out of 5 candidates passed the B. A. Examination, and the only candidate for the degree of M. A. was successful.

A marked improvement is observed in the attainments of the candidates for the Middle Class School Examination. Ninety-six out of 178 candidates obtained the requisite proportion of marks, whereas 4 years ago only 1 out of 149 candidates obtained that percentage.

With reference to discussions which have recently taken place in the public papers on the subject of the provision made for the education of children of European descent, it may be mentioned that in the Punjab there are 1 Government and 11 aided schools maintained especially for that purpose :—

The Lawrence Asylum, Sanáwar.	... Government.
The Lawrence Asylum, Murree.	Aided.
The Roman Catholic Orphanage, Simla.	
The Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.	
The Punjab Girls' School, Simla.	
The Mayo Industrial School, Simla.	

The S. P. G. European School, Dehli. The High School, Lahore. The Anárkalli Girls' School, Lahore. The Naulakha Girls' School, Lahore. St. James' School, Lahore. The Girls' School, Gujránwálah.	Aided.

These valuable institutions are attended by 1,112 pupils, and the amount contributed by Government for their support was Rs. 1,40,879 on account of the Sanáwar Asylum, and Rs. 41,280 in the shape of grants-in-aid, besides building grants. Now the total number of Europeans and Eurasians in the Punjab is about 20,000, of which the majority being soldiers are unmarried, while of the remainder a good number send their children to England for education, so that the class for which educational provision is required may be estimated at perhaps 5,000 persons of all ages. Of this class 1 out of 5 persons is being educated in whole or in part at the expense of the State, and about one-tenth of the total amount expended on education is expended for their special benefit though they form about a four thousandth part of the population. In addition to this it is to be remembered that Government and Mission schools and colleges, where an English education is procurable at an insignificant cost, are open to them in common with Native students.

Most of the aided schools of the higher class for natives are flourishing. The average attendance increased from 1,441 to 1,551; and out of 24 candidates sent up from these institutions for the Entrance Examinations of Calcutta and the Punjab University College, 14 were successful.

The aided schools of the middle class, 49 in number, made fair progress, and that of Fírozpur was especially successful in the Middle School Examination. The aided schools of the lower class show a considerable increase in numbers, but their condition is not so satisfactory as the preceding.

The success of the students at the 3 Government normal schools shows great improvement; in 1872-73, the raising of the standard of qualification, only 2 candidates obtained a certificate; in 1873-74, 19 out of 45 candidates passed success-

fully. Of the aided normal schools, that of the Christian Vernacular Educational Society's of Amritsar is very highly reported of, and of the 5 female normal schools, that at Amritsar was most successful, and has already contributed, since its re-organization in 1868, a number of teachers to the female schools of the Province.

Upon the whole it may be stated that during the year under report there has been sound progress both in numbers and efficiency in almost every educational institution in the Province.

WORKING OF PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.

27. MISCELLANEOUS.—The Punjab Tenancy Act having been now in force for upwards of six years, the time has arrived when an opinion can be formed with some confidence as to the working of its provisions.

The following statement shows the litigation which has taken place under the several sections of the Act since the year 1870-71, the date of its coming into full operation :—

		1870-71.	Total.	1871-72.	Total.	1872-73.	Total.	1873-74.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
Suits under Section 5 by tenants for rights of occupancy...	O.C.	1,215	...	1,008	...	634	...	540		
	S.	136	1,351	443	1,451	1,111	1,745	1,732	2,272	6,819
Suits to establish right of occupancy under Section 8 on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous sections of the Act	O.C.	64	...	38	...	80	...	78		
	S.	112	176	193	231	201	281	172	250	938
Suits under Section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy ...	O.C.	1,398	...	817	...	393	...	160		
	S.	56	1,454	21	838	30	423	32	192	2,907
Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent...	O.C.	102	...	617	...	392	...	142		
	S.	7	109	21	638	163	555	319	461	1,763

		1870-71.	Total.	1871-72.	Total.	1872-73.	Total.	1873-74.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
Suits under Section 14 for abatement of rent	O.C.	185	...	12	...	17	...	24		
	S.	6	191	14	26	5	22	12	36	275
Suits for arrears of rent when remission is allowed under Section 15 ...	O.C.	42	...	27	...	8	...	17		
	S.	...	42	...	27	...	8	...	17	94
Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division or appraisement of produce taken for rent.	O.C.	493	...	25	...	16	...	17		
	S.	3	496	7	32	...	16	...	17	561
Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 1) ...	O.C.	101	...	67	...	75	...	57		
	S.	3	104	8	75	15	90	27	84	353
Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 2) ...	O.C.	104	...	79	...	46	...	196		
	S.	1	105	...	79	...	46	7	203	433
Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without right of occupancy...	O.C.	812	...	309	...	325	...	265		
	S.	578	1,390	216	525	136	461	311	576	2,952
Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment ...	O.C.	21	...	70	...	214	...	50		
	S.	...	21	...	70	67	281	76	126	498
Suits under Section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment ...	O.C.	122	...	216	...	265	...	317		
	S.	20	148	38	254	7	272	44	361	1,035
Suits under other sections ...	O.C. S.	2	2	45	45	35	35	18	18	100

NOTE.—O.C. stands for "Ordinary Civil."
S. stands for "Settlement."

From the above statistics it would appear that the Act has not resulted in any wide-spread contention between landlord and tenant regarding rent or status. The recorded status of occupancy tenants has been seldom challenged by the landlord, the total number of suits for rebuttal of presumptive rights of occupancy being only 2,907, while the number of tenants recorded as having rights of occupancy is 476,225—and the number of such suits is annually decreasing. The powers of ejectment of occupancy tenants possessed by landlords under Section 19, and of enhancing rents under Sections 10 and 11, have been rarely exercised, at any rate the assistance of legal process has been seldom called for; the total number of suits under these sections having been only 2,549, or 1 suit to 187 tenants.

The number of suits by tenants for declaration of rights of occupancy was larger, and has been latterly increasing, but only in districts to which settlement operations have been extended; and the total number in proportion to the number of tenants is inconsiderable, being at the rate of 1 suit to 111 tenants-at-will.

Lastly, the total amount of litigation regarding occupancy holdings for a period of four years has been such as to affect only 1 landlord in 149.

The Financial Commissioner, in his Revenue Report for 1873-74, has stated that, though the Act may require amendment in some minor points, it has worked well, and that the excitement which attended the discussion of its provisions six years ago has completely subsided. In this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor generally concurs.

TRANSFERS OF LAND.

28. Before concluding the summary of the past year's history, the Lieutenant-Governor deems it right to advert to a question of importance which has recently formed the subject of official representation, namely, the alleged indebtedness of the peasantry, and the necessity for adopting special measures of relief. Opinions have been expressed by officers of experience that, owing to usurious rates of interest charged by the money-lending class, the agriculturists are becoming

deeply involved, and are being driven by pressure of creditors to transfer their lands by sale or usufructuary mortgage into the hands of strangers; and proposals have been made to His Honor to move the Legislature to pass special enactments to remedy the evil; for instance, to limit by law the rate of interest; to extend the term of limitation for claims on account from three to six years; to require judicial officers in claims for debt-on-bond invariably to "look behind" the bond, and see how the debt has been incurred, and how much is made up of interest; and, lastly, to place further restrictions on the voluntary sale or mortgage of lands, by providing that no transfer of land shall be permitted in payment of debt to a creditor, and that no mortgage shall be valid for more than the lifetime of the mortgagor without the sanction of official authority. Such opinions and proposals contrast somewhat remarkably with the record of general prosperity contained in the opening paragraphs of this summary; but, coming as they do from officers whose opinion is entitled to respect, they are deserving of careful attention, and will accordingly be considered at some length.

Before discussing the suitability of all or any of the measures proposed for meeting the alleged evil, it is desirable to enquire whether the extent of the evil is really such as to call for legislative interference, in other words whether there is any sufficient evidence that the agriculturists are, to an alarming extent, indebted to the money-lender, or that the transfer of lands is being effected to a serious extent to the money-lending class.

It is to be observed, in the first place, that those who believe this to be the case are for the most part judicial officers, engaged, perhaps, day after day in presiding as Judges in Civil Courts in rural tracts where suits against agriculturists form, as might be expected, the staple of litigation. It is easy to understand that officers so occupied should take a gloomy view of the financial position of the peasantry; but opinions thus formed, being necessarily the result of limited observation, cannot be accepted as conclusive. Moreover, even judicial officers are by no means unanimous on the

subject. Of the learned Judges of the Chief Court, to whom the Lieutenant-Governor is much indebted for the attention they have given to this important subject, one, Mr. Justice Melvill, is strongly in favor of legislative interference; another, Mr. Justice Lindsay, is as strongly of opinion that no case for interference is made out,—a view in which the Financial Commissioner concurs. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that before a sound opinion can be formed upon the question, a wider survey of the facts is necessary than that which has been taken by the advocates of special legislation. We must regard the number of the indebted with reference to the number that are prosperous, and the number of acres transferred in relation to the number transferable. Viewing the matter from this standpoint His Honor has arrived at the conclusion that the apprehensions expressed, though natural under the circumstances, are at present without adequate foundation.

Looking, in the first place, at the statistics of civil justice, it appears that, while the total number of agriculturists in the Province is upwards of 10,000,000, the total number of suits for debt brought against this class does not exceed 80,000 in the year; so that in one year 1 agriculturist out of 125 is annually sued for debt; but *in England and Wales* 1 *person in* 22 is *annually sued for debt in the County Courts alone*, and this notwithstanding the fact that the period of limitation for suits on account is twice as long as in this Province.

So far then as freedom from debt-suits is a test of solvency, the agriculturists of the Punjab must be considered far better off than the inhabitants of England.

But again—is there any valid ground for supposing that the agriculturist is being driven by pressure of debt to transfer his lands to others to any serious extent? The Financial Commissioner has during the year furnished statistics which afford an answer to this question.

From these statistics it appears that during the last five years (1) sales of land for debt in execution of decrees of

court were almost unknown : only 1 sale of ancestral land was sanctioned in 1873 ; (2) that the number of voluntary sales of land averaged less than 6,000 per annum, so that, as the proprietors of land, according to the Financial Commissioner's returns, number 2,006,679, only 1 proprietor out of 334 parts with land in the year ; (3) that the number of mortgages averaged less than 15,000 in the year, being at the rate of 1 mortgage to 133 proprietors ; (4) that the aggregate area of assessed land annually transferred by private sale amounted, on an average, to less than 1 acre per square mile ; that during the past year there were only 6 districts in which more than 1 acre per square mile was transferred, and in only a single district more than 2 acres per square mile ; (5) that, on an average, not more than 2 acres per square mile were annually mortgaged ; that last year in only 7 districts did the number of acres exceed 3 per square mile, and of these districts 5 are among the most prosperous and wealthy in the Province ; (6) that the value of land is steadily rising in the market and last year averaged 28½ years' purchase of the Government assessment. Assuming then—as the most unfavorable view of the case possible—that *all* these transfers of land are made to money-lenders, and in consequence of pressure of debt, it will be seen that the number and extent of such transfers are insignificant, and the only fair deduction to be made from the statistics is that the percentage of extravagance which prosperity and credit naturally produce is in the Punjab most creditably small.

But in point of fact there appears no valid reason for supposing that *all* these transfers, whether by sale or usufructuary mortgage, are made to the money-lending class, or are in consequence of pressure of debts. Many of the sales are doubtless the result of the high prices offered, and many of the mortgages for the purpose of raising capital for agricultural improvements, while the law of pre-emption places a most effective check on the acquirement of village lands by other than members of the proprietary body ; and it is shown by statistics collected in one district of the Province that the bulk of the transfers of landed property are made *not* to village bankers, but to brother agriculturists.

But His Honor does not base his opinion on statistics alone: in the course of his annual tours he has visited every district of the Province, and the result of his enquiries is to satisfy him that, though there may be individual cases of embarrassment, due, in most cases, to personal extravagance, the state of the peasantry is in general eminently prosperous; and he concurs with the Financial Commissioner (who is also well acquainted with every part of the Punjab) in the opinion that the transfers which are taking place do not exceed, or indeed nearly equal, the number which may safely accompany the natural and healthy developement of wealth in a country in backward circumstances.

The impolicy of permitting the too rapid or wholesale dispossession from their hereditary lands of the old proprietary tribes has from the first been recognised by the Punjab Administration. Already, under Section 244 of Act VIII. of 1859, temporary alienation of revenue-paying land may be substituted by order of court for sale of such land in execution of decrees for debt. Under the provisos with which Act VIII. of 1859 was extended to the Punjab, no ancestral or joint-acquired property in land can be sold in execution save with the sanction of the Chief Court, which is rarely accorded. Under the law of pre-emption contained in Sections 9 to 14 of the Punjab Laws Act of 1872, every voluntary sale of land within a village boundary is voidable, unless it is first offered to the co-sharers of the village, and in the event of their declining, to the other members of the village community; and by the law of registration all written instruments of transfer of immovable property of more than Rs. 100 in value are invalid unless publicly registered.

Again in regard to mortgages, no foreclosure can take place except under orders of Court; and in these cases also the law of pre-emption applies.

Lastly, the definition of "undue influence" given in Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act gives the Courts the widest powers to refuse enforcement of contracts which are not absolutely voluntary.

There is, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, great reason to fear that to increase these restrictions in the manner proposed above would operate simply to depreciate the value of land as a security and raise still higher the rate of interest, and while the measure would fail to teach prudence to the improvident, it would tend to destroy the habit of self-reliance and industry which characterizes many of the cultivating races of the Punjab, and is one great cause of its agricultural prosperity.

Fully sensible of the dangers attending the indiscriminate application of the received doctrines of Political Economy to unforeseen circumstances, His Honor is, as were his predecessors, prepared to sacrifice, if necessary, a large amount of theory to secure contentment among the people; but it is matter of congratulation that in the present state of the Province no such exceptional action is called for; all that appears necessary is that the Civil Courts should bear carefully in mind the instructions contained in the Chief Court's Circular No. 3 of 1873 on the subject of awarding interest. Should cases of individual embarrassment largely increase in any district, it may be perhaps necessary to extend the provisions of the insolvency sections of the Punjab Laws Act to the locality, or to recommend the extension to this Province of Section 154 of the Land Revenue Act of the North-Western Provinces, enabling the district officer to assume the management of the lands of a disqualified proprietor ; but even these measures appear hardly called for under present circumstances. Meanwhile the subject will continue to receive His Honor's careful attention, and endeavors will be made to obtain more complete statistics on the subject.

CONCLUSION.

29. During the year under report the Lieutenant-Governor was for six months in camp, and visited 13 districts and 9 feudatory States. In the course of his tour many subjects of importance were carefully discussed with the local officers and people, and many administrative questions of difficulty decided or advanced towards settlement. His Honor, having now visited every district in the Province, and become well acquainted with the

personnel of the administration, and the feelings and bearing of the people, is glad to be able to express a high opinion of the efficiency of the administration in all departments; and he desires to tender his cordial thanks to the Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners and other Executive Officers, to whose exertions this result is in a great measure due. Some difficulty and loss of power have been experienced of late years owing to constant changes of district officers under the operation of the new furlough rules, but many of the permanent incumbents have now returned, and the administration was never more fully officered than at the present time.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE notice of canal irrigation contained in paragraph 23 of the foregoing Summary was written before receipt of the detailed returns for the year. These have since reached, and the following more detailed information regarding the financial working of the canals of the Province will be of interest.

The aggregate increase to capital debit of canals yielding income during 1873-74 was Rs. 5,26,017, of which Rs. 2,25,228 were expended on the Western Jamna Canal, chiefly in connection with the new head works and special surveys, and Rs. 2,98,660 on the Bári Doáb Canal in connection with the new weir and excavation of the Kasúr and Sobraon branches; and of works under construction and projects Rs. 10,69,280, of which Rs. 8,81,689 were expended on the Sirhind Canal, making the total capital debit up to the close of the year Rs. 2,42,94,376, and including contributions from Native States Rs. 2,68,39,297.

The year 1873-74 was a singularly unfavorable one for irrigation both from permanent and inundation canals. In the case of permanent canals the rainfall was unusually copious, and in the Karnál and Hissár districts, fell at a time unpropitious for cotton sowings. Added to this the cotton market was dull, and in the Karnál, Delhi, and Rohtak districts the settlement operations led to much abstention from irrigation. Large numbers of villagers resigned canal water and threw their land out of cultivation under the impression that they would escape thereby the payment of an irrigated rate for the period of settlement.

In the case of inundation canals the supply of water was deficient owing to the unusually low state of the Indus, Satlej and Chenáb. Hence the area irrigated during the year shows a decrease from 1,160,218 acres in 1872-73 to 991,273 acres in 1873-74.

Nevertheless, the net income, direct and indirect, shows an increase from Rs. 16,82,619 to Rs. 17,14,477, owing partly to decrease of expenditure and partly to the fact that

in the case of the Indus and Upper Satlej Inundation Canals the fluctuating land revenue derived from canal irrigation was, under the new system recently sanctioned by the Government of India, for the first time credited to Canals.

The financial results of canals in operation for the past two years are shewn in fuller detail in the subjoined statement.

Year.	Capital Outlay up to close of Year.	Direct Income by Water-rate and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Indirect, *i. e.*, increased Land Revenue due to Canal Irrigation.	Total.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.			Percentage of net Revenue to Capital excluding Indirect Income.	Percentage of net Revenue to Capital including Indirect Income.
						Direct.	Indirect.	Total Income.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1872-73	1,77,56,580	20,12,677	9,02,417	29,15,094	12,32,475	7,80,202	9,02,417	16,82,619	4·45	9·47
1873-74	1,82,79,968	19,53,109	9,37,838	28,90,947	11,76,470	7,76,639	9,37,838	17,14,217	4·30	9·65

NOTE.—The amount of indirect income shown above is taken from the Controller's returns, but in reality the amount properly creditable to the year 1873-74 was Rs. 10,32,101.

The following statement shows the financial working of each series of canals for the year under report:—

Names of Projects.	Capital Outlay. To end of year.	Revenue. During Year. Direct Income by Water-rate and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Revenue. During Year. Increased Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works.	Revenue. During Year. Total.	Working Expenses. During Year.	Net Revenue. During Year. Direct Income.	Net Revenue. During Year. Increased Land Revenue.	Net Revenue. During Year. Total.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay. Excluding Indirect Income.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay. Including Indirect Income.	Area of Land Irrigated during Year. Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.
Western Jamna Canal ...	33,42,159	10,03,285	3,72,563	13,75,848	3,72,982	6,30,303	3,72,653	10,02,866	22·21	32·17	311,747
Dehli and Gurgáon Irrigation Works ...	1,83,385	5,476	24,528	30,004	14,129	− 8,653	24,528	15,875	− 4·72	8·65	16,533
Bári Doáb Canal ...	1,37,48,228	6,68,573	1,27,937	7,96,510	3,46,086	3,22,487	1,27,937	4,50,424	2·40	3·34	232,146
Lower Satlej and Chenáb Inundation Canals ...	1,04,709	1,21,476	2,13,299	3,34,775	1,63,993	− 42,517	2,13,299	1,70,782	− 40·41	162·35	197,064
Upper Satlej Inundation Canals ...	4,42,710	73,889	27,912	1,01,801	1,17,034	− 43,145	27,912	− 15,233	− 9·74	− 3·43	66,683
Indus Inundation Canals	4,37,556	74,932	1,71,599	2,46,531	1,58,059	− 83,127	1,71,599	88,472	− 19·00	20·23	163,020
Sháhpur and Sahiwál Canals ...	21,221	5,478	...	5,478	4,187	1,291	...	1,291	6·08	6·08	4,080

With regard to crops irrigated, there was a large increase of indigo cultivation on the Western Jamna Canal; cotton and rice cultivation on the Bári Doáb Canal lands is recovering the check which it received from imposition of higher rates a few years back; wheat cultivation is steadily increasing on the Chenáb and Lower Satlej; and it is interesting to note that wheat grown in the south-west of the Punjab is finding its way to the markets of Europe.

Upon the whole it may be asserted that, having regard to unfavorable circumstances of the year, the results of canal irrigation during the year 1873-74 were very satisfactory.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies, including area, topography, climate and chief staples, were described at length in paragraphs 1 to 23 of last report, and, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Home Department Resolution No. 1674, dated 12th May 1873, need not be repeated in this place.

2. HISTORICAL.—There is nothing new to record under this head; paragraphs 24 to 64 of last report may be referred to for particulars. Sir R. Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., remained Lieutenant-Governor of the Province throughout the year under report.

3. RELATIONS WITH DEPENDENT STATES AND FRONTIER TRIBES.—In accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Home Department Resolution above quoted, no reference will be made in this report to the relations of the British Government with Afghánistán or the nations of Central Asia, and in the record of events affecting Dependent States and Frontier Tribes all mention has been carefully avoided of affairs or interests which fall properly within the special cognizance of the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

4. DEPENDENT STATES.—The Dependent and Feudatory States over which the Government of the Punjab exercises political control are 36 in number, *viz.*:—

Jammú and Kashmír.	Bassáhir.	Luháru.	Dhámi.
Patiála.	Hindúr (Nálagarh).	Dujána.	Kuthár.
Bháwalpur.	Keonthal.	Bhágát.	Kunhiár.
Jínd.	Malér Kotla.	Bhagal.	Mangal.
Nábha.	Farídkot.	Jubbal.	Bija.
Kapurthala.	Chamba.	Kumhársain.	Darkuti.
Mandi.	Suket.	Bhajji.	Taroch.
Sirmúr (Nahan).	Kalsia.	Mailog.	Sangri.
Kahlúr (Bilaspur).	Pataodi.	Balsan.	Rotesh.

A statement showing their estimated population, revenue and military resources, will be found in Appendix No. 5, and an account of the reigning Chiefs will be found in Appendix No. 6. It may be here stated that the total area of the Feudatory States attached to the Punjab amounts approximately to 104,000 square miles; their population to about $5\frac{1}{4}$ millions; their revenues to about £1,800,000 per annum; their military forces (exclusive of mere armed retainers) to about 50,000 men; the total tribute received from them to £28,000 per annum.

The following paragraphs record briefly whatever is noteworthy in the year's administration and history of these States.

5. *Jammú and Kashmír.*—A modification of the rules made in 1872 for giving effect to Article IX. of the Commercial Treaty between the British Government and the Maharája of Jammú and Kashmír is under consideration. At present refunds of the duty paid on sea-borne goods exported across the Kashmír frontier can only be obtained in Bombay, Calcutta, Amritsar, or Sultánpur in Kúlú. It has been represented that under this arrangement much inconvenience and delay is caused to Central Asian traders. It is accordingly in contemplation to allow the payment of refunds on goods for Turkistán to be made at Leh, in Ladákh, on the attestation of the British Joint-Commissioner at that place.

The duties heretofore levied from traders importing goods from Chinese Tibet through Kashmír territory have been remitted for the future by His Highness the Maháràja.

Of two long-pending boundary cases between Jammú territory and the adjoining British districts of Siálkot and Gurdáspur, the former was satisfactorily adjusted during the year, and the latter case is in course of arrangement.

Excellent arrangements were made under the Maháràja's orders for the passage of the Yárkand Mission through Kashmír and Ladákh, both on its way to Yárkand and its return journey to India, for which the cordial acknowledgments of the Government of India and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab have been conveyed to him.

6. *The Phulkián States: Patiála, Jínd, and Nábha.*—The administration of these States proceeded satisfactorily during the year. The code of rules which was drawn up in 1872, to regulate the procedure between the Patiála State and that of Jaipur in Rájputána in regard to the pursuit and extradition of criminals, received the approval of the Government of India, and it was suggested that steps should be taken by the Punjab Government to procure the agreement of the Jínd and Nábha Darbárs, and of the Chief of Luháru to the rules. It was further stated that the Agent to the Governor-General for Rájputána had been desired to procure the acceptance of the rules by the Alwar State. The rules have been accepted by Jínd, Nábha and Luháru, but the Alwar Darbár has suggested some modifications which are still under consideration; and this has prevented hitherto the final adjustment of the matter.

The demarcation of the border between the Narnoul Iláka of Patiála and Jaipur was effected during the year by an officer deputed by

the Punjab Government; and it is intended that the work shall be completed in the present year by the demarcation of the remaining border of Narnoul, where it touches the States of Alwar, Jínd, Nábha and Luháru.

Some long-standing disputes between the zamindárs of British and Patiála territory in respect to the rights of irrigation from the Ghagar and Sarsuti streams were decided during the year. Also a troublesome case of disputed boundary between an Alwar and a Nábha village was adjusted by the Settlement Officer of Gurgáon.

Arrangements were entered into with the Rája of Jínd in regard to the remodelling and realignment of distributaries for the supply of irrigation to the Jínd State from the Western Jamna Canal.

7. *Bháwalpur.*—The management of this State was conducted by the Political Agent and Superintendent, Lieutenant-Colonel Minchin. The year was one of considerable agricultural calamity, owing to the failure of the spring rains of 1873 and the late rising of the rivers which supply the inundation canals on which the prosperity of Bháwalpur so greatly depends; and actual distress was only averted by the employment found for all that resorted to the railway and other public works in progress in the State.

The income of the year amounted to Rs. 18,10,945, against Rs. 19,73,444 in the previous year, the decrease being due to large remissions of land revenue which were necessitated by calamities of season. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,26,959, but a considerable portion of this was upon reproductive public works.

Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the topographical and revenue survey operations, which are being conducted in this State by parties of the Survey Department, and summary settlement operations were in progress in 1 of the 3 Nizámats, or fiscal districts, into which the State is divided.

The Indus Valley Railway, now in course of construction, runs through a large portion of the State, from Bháwalpur downwards. The contract for the construction of the earthworks of the Railway from the Satlej Bridge to Khánpur, a distance of more than 80 miles, was undertaken on the part of the State, and successfully carried out. Arrangements were set on foot for placing the extensive jungles of the State under the supervision of a trained Forest Officer in view of the future demand for fuel for railway purposes.

8. *Chamba.*—The abdication of Rája Gopál Singh, and the succession of his son Shám Singh, a child 7 years of age, were noticed last year. The necessary measures have been taken for conducting the

regency of the State under the control of the Superintendent, Colonel Blair Reid, during the minority of the young Chief, and for his care and education; and an allowance of Rs. 500 a month has been assigned to the ex-Rája.

The assets of the Chamba State amounted at the close of the year to upwards of Rs. 74,000. The estimated income of the current year is Rs. 1,89,370, and the estimated expenditure Rs. 1,35,300, leaving a balance of Rs. 54,070. Of this surplus, Rs. 30,000 have been invested in Government securities, and from Rs. 20,000 to 25,000 are being expended on public works.

Arrangements have been made by the Superintendent for the abolition of *begár* or compulsory labour throughout the State. The survey of cultivated areas—a work of importance which had been temporarily suspended—has been resumed.

9. *Malér Kotla.*—The administration of the portions of this State (about three-fourths of the whole) belonging to the young Nawáb and his brother continued to be conducted by Mr. Heath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, under the control of the Commissioner of Ambálah.

The revenue of the territory under Mr. Heath's charge amounted during the year to Rs. 3,00,000, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,26,300; but upwards of Rs. 44,000 of this expenditure were due to extra-ordinary charges which will not recur.

A partition was effected during the year between the Nawáb and his brother on the one side, and their relative, Ghulám Muhammad Khán, on the other, of the landed property belonging to the late Nawáb; and the division of the rest of the property of the late Nawáb will, it is hoped, be shortly concluded.

10. *Kalsia.*—The management of this State continued under the charge of Lál Bahádur, subject to the close control of the Commissioner of Ambálah.

The young Chief of this State may soon, it is hoped, be safely entrusted with the charge of his territories. But the Commissioner reports that there are a few villages in an unsatisfactory condition, which require to be placed on a proper footing before being made over to him.

11. *Simla Hill States.*—These, 21 in number, with an annual revenue of nearly Rs. 7,00,000, are under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla. The most important of these States are Sirmúr (or Nahan), Kahlúr (or Bilaspur), Bassáhir, Hindúr (or Nálagarh), and Keonthal. Nothing calling for notice occurred in connection with any of these States during the year.

12. *Kapurthala.*—Since the close of the year under report, the Rája of Kapurthala has been suffering from mental derangement, and it has been necessary to entrust the administration of the State to a Committee of Management consisting of three native members, who act under the immediate control of the Commissioner of Jálandhar.

13. *Mandi.*—Settlement operations are in progress in this State which, it is estimated, will result in an increase of revenue to the State of between Rs. 40,000 and 50,000. The income of the Mandi State amounted during the past year to Rs. 3,93,000, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,49,000. Proposals have been submitted to the Government of India in regard to the administration of the salt mines in Mandi territory, for removing the customs establishment, the presence of which in his State is exceedingly distasteful to the Rája, and giving over the entire management of the mines to the Rája, taking from him in return an additional tribute of Rs. 50,000 a year.

14. *Suket.*—There is nothing calling for notice in connection with this State except that the Rája, who was formerly heavily involved in debt, has almost extricated himself from his pecuniary difficulties.

15. *Farídkot.*—Rája Wazír Singh, of Farídkot, died just before the close of the year. He has been succeeded by his son Bikrám Singh, who is some 30 years of age.

16. *Pataodi.*—This small State continued under the management of Maulavi Hisám-ud-dín, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgáon. The finances are prosperous, and a considerable portion of the savings which have been effected during the last few years are being expended on public works, which will be completed before the State is handed over to the management of the Nawáb, who is now in his 18th year.

17. *Luháru and Dujána.*—These two petty States are under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Hissár. The Chief of Luháru has recently been created a Nawáb by His Excellency the Viceroy. In other respects, the history of these States has been uneventful.

18. In the course of the year the Lieutenant-Governor paid ceremonial visits to the Mahárájas of Kashmír and Patiála, the Nawáb of Bháwalpur, and the Rájas of Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthala, Chamba, Mandi and Suket, at the chief towns of their respective territories, and was everywhere received as the representative of the Local Government with the most satisfactory demonstrations and with the greatest hospitality.

19. FRONTIER TRIBES.—Never perhaps since the annexation of the Punjab was the North-West Frontier so tranquil as it was in 1873-74.

20. The only events which disturbed the general peace were two small raids on the Hazára border. One was committed on the 1st July 1873 by the Akazai and Nasrat Khel on the village of Barchar, in the Agror valley; the raid was planned in revenge for the confiscation in 1868-69 of the village of Sháhtút—a measure rendered imperative by the grave and persistent misconduct of the tribe. The other took place on the 30th August at Harián, a village in the territory of our feudatory the Nawáb of Amb. The raiders were Khán Khel Hasanzais, and the result was the death of one man and the plunder of a few cattle. The cause of the outrage was a quarrel between the Nawáb and the tribe in reference to land which he holds beyond our border.

21. No expeditions or military operations of magnitude took place; but a few minor measures of coercion had to be resorted to. Thus a blockade was enforced against the Muhammad Khel Afrídís of Kundaon in consequence of the murder of a British subject. Reprisals were effected by the seizure, within British territory, of the men of Totai, an independent village beyond the Pesháwar frontier, for harbouring an outlaw contrary to express agreement with the British Government; on the men of Pali, beyond Yusufzai, for robbing and wounding British subjects *en route* to British territory; on the Salar Jadúns of Gandap for outrages committed on British subjects; on the Malikdin and Sípáhi Afrídís for allowing Zakka Khel robbers a passage through their lands; on the Uthman Khel of Prangarh, on the Yusufzai border, for cattle-lifting and murder; on the Miami section of the Kabyl Khel Wazírs for plundering a caravan of Ghilzai traders proceeding from British territory to Kúram; and, lastly, on the Sípah section of the Orakzai for acts of petty plunder on the Kohát border. In January 1874 the latter tribe submitted, paid full indemnity for losses occurred to British subjects, and gave security for future good behaviour.

22. On the 23rd November 1873 a shot was fired, happily without effect, at Captain Anderson, the officer commanding at fort Shabkadr, near Pesháwar border, by a member of the Hafizkor sub-section of the Tarakzai Mohmands, but the insult was promptly avenged by confiscation of the lands held by members of the tribe and their prohibition from entering British territory for a period of three years.

23. The infliction of speedy chastisement for hostile acts or crimes committed in British territory is essential for the proper management of frontier tribes; but, while the promptest notice of offences is necessary for maintaining a wholesome respect for British power, it in no way lessens, but on the contrary increases, the desire for friendly intercourse, and never perhaps were the relations of the British Government with its wild border neighbours so cordial as at the present time. The submission of the Shamán Khel and Jallal Khel was reported last year; this

year the Bahlolzai, the most powerful tribe of Mahsud Wazírs, numbering 8,000 fighting men, who since 1862 had been proscribed from British territory for persistent outrage, agreed to the terms offered by the British Government, and were restored to favor; and now throughout the 700 miles of our North-West Frontier there is hardly a tribe remaining which is on terms of hostility with the British Government.

24. But, though so far as British territory was concerned the frontier was tranquil, not a few hostile movements took place between independent tribes in its vicinity. The Bozdárs and Hadiánís of the Deraját frontier attacked the Usturánas. The Powindah tribe of Kharotís fought with the Suliman Khel. The Marrís had encounters with the Khelát troops, and in September attacked the Khetráns and Musa Khel in close proximity to our border; but the tribes, one and all, whatever their hostile feelings towards each other, scrupulously abstained from molesting the territories of the Punjab.

25. Two regulations were passed during the year for the good government of the frontier under Section 33 Vic., Chapter 3,—one for securing adequate protection for cattle grazing on the immediate frontier, and another to enable the Local Government to prevent persons crossing the frontier when such a proceeding was likely to be productive of political danger or embarrassment.

26. All the districts of the frontier were during the year under settlement, and His Honor doubts not that the fixation of the revenue demand on liberal principles, the adjustment of long-standing disputes, and the careful record of rights now being effected, will do much to maintain and increase the contentment and prosperity which now happily prevail in the border districts of the Province.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.—From the Statement in Appendix No. 7 it will be seen that up to the close of 1872-73 the total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies (exclusive of the Trigonometrical Survey, of which no data are available to this Government), with the cost per square mile, was as follows :—

	Area in square miles.	Cost per square mile.
		Rs. A. P.
Topographical survey of Jehlam and Ráwalpindi districts, 1851-59 ...	10,555	20 5 1
Military reconnoissance of Hazára, 1847-49 ...	7,500	2 7 0
Revenue and cantonment surveys, topographically ...	23,602	12 4 4
Ditto revenue, by villages ...	96,281	24 11 8

28. During 1873-74 four Revenue Survey parties were at work in the Province, *viz.*, the Dehli and Hissár Division, under Captain W. H. Wilkins; the North-West Frontier Division, under Colonel H. C. Johnstone ; and two Bháwalpur divisions, under Captain D. C. Andrew and Mr. James Campbell respectively. Exclusive of 6,266 square miles of boundary survey prepared in advance, and 474 linear miles of levelling, the total out-turn of work was 7,481 square miles, at an average cost of Rs. 30-11-6 per square mile.

29. *The Dehli and Hissár Division Survey* was employed in the Dehli and Gurgáon districts, and completed 660 square miles of interior survey in the former, and 470 square miles in the latter district, at an average cost of Rs. 55-9-3 per square mile. This rate, however, includes 1,600 miles of boundary survey in Gurgáon, as well as a one-mile overlap on the river Jamna.

30. *The North-West Frontier* parties were employed in the Derah Ghází Khán and Derah Ismail Khán districts : the survey of the former has been completed. In all 1,301 square miles of interior survey were made, at an average cost of Rs. 56-9-6 per mile, including the cost of

1,096 miles of boundary survey. This party also completed 474 linear miles of levelling.

31. *The First Division of the Baháwalpur Survey* was employed in Tahsíl Naushera, and partly in Kot Somaba, and completed 594 square miles of interior survey and 2,606 square miles of adjoining desert, at an average cost of Rs. 18-8-9 per mile. It also completed 796 miles of boundary survey.

32. *The Bháwalpur Survey, Second Division,* was employed exclusively in the Bháwalpur Tahsíl, and completed the survey of 1,670 square miles of desert, as well as 180 square miles of the revision of the revenue-paying portion of the tahsíl, the average cost per mile being Rs. 18-6-4. It also executed 2,774 square miles of boundary survey.

33. SETTLEMENTS.—Settlement operations were in progress during the year in 13 districts, *viz.* :—

1. Dehli. }
2. Gurgáon. } Forming one settlement.
3. Karnál. }
4. Rohtak.
5. Fírozpur (Muktsar and Mamdot). }
6. Montgomery. } Forming one settlement.
7. Multán.
8. Muzaffargarh.
9. Derah Ismail Khán.
10. Derah Ghází Khán.
11. Bannú.
12. Pesháwar.
13. Hazára.

The settlements of Dehli, Gurgáon and Karnál are under the control of the Commissioner of Dehli; the Rohtak settlement is under that of the Commissioner of Hissár; the Pesháwar and Hazára settlements are under the Commissioner of Pesháwar, and the remainder under the Settlement Commissioner.

34. The settlements completed during the year were those of the Muktsar tahsíl and Mamdot iláka, in the Fírozpur district, and that of the Montgomery district; and the establishments were transferred to Rohtak. The total expenditure has been Rs. 2,77,717. The increase of revenue resulting from the revision of assessment amounts to about Rs. 92,000 per annum, including the fluctuating charges on account of water rent.

35. The number of original judicial cases disposed of in the various settlement courts during the year was as follows:—

Suits for rights in land	9,735
Rent suits, and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act ...	3,594
TOTAL ...	13,329

36. The number of appeals from the decisions of the settlement courts of first instance disposed of during the year was 1,441; of these 159 were rejected at first hearing, 209 were remanded for further enquiry, 273 were decided in favor of the appellant, and 800 in favor of respondent. The proportion of orders interfered with was accordingly 33 per cent.

37. The state of settlements in progress at the close of the year was as follows:—

Dehli.—This settlement has been two years in operation, and the expenditure to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,779. The demarcation and mapping of boundaries, and preparation of preliminary statements of rights and holdings were almost complete; and measurements were finished in 142 out of 807 villages.

Gurgáon.—This settlement was commenced at the same time as those of Dehli and Karnál. The total expenditure has been Rs. 1,13,290. Boundaries have been demarcated and mapped in all but 14 villages; preliminary statements of rights and holdings prepared in all but 78; and measurements completed in all but 261, the total number of villages being 1,269.

Karnál.—The total cost to the close of the year was Rs. 57,662. The boundaries have all been demarcated and mapped, and preliminary statements completed in 263 out of 330 villages. Measurements have been completed in 152 villages.

Rohtak.—This work was not commenced until November 1873. From that time to the close of the official year the expenditure was Rs. 35,523, and the boundaries of 223 out of 283 villages were completed.

Multán.—The settlement has been one year in progress and has cost Rs. 66,855. The number of villages in the district is 1,483, of which the boundaries of 504 have been demarcated and mapped, the statements of holdings completed in 544, and measurements completed in 409 villages.

Muzaffargarh—Has been in progress for 9 months, at a cost of Rs. 51,413. Boundary maps of 266 villages, and field maps of 169 villages, were completed, and preliminary statements of holdings finished in 323 villages. The demarcation of the Government *rakhs* or grass and fuel preserves has been re-commenced.

Derah Ismail Khán.—The work has been two years in operation at a cost of Rs. 1,17,997. Boundary and field maps and statements of holdings were all but complete; and the village note-books of the more advanced tahsíls were under preparation.

Derah Ghâzi Khan.—This settlement, which was all but completed by the close of the year, was five years in progress, and cost Rs. 2,55,494 in all, resulting in an increase of the land revenue from Rs. 3,30,369 to Rs. 4,54,072 per annum, or 37 per cent. Though the assessment is very light, there has been a considerable increase of revenue, owing to the greater breadth of land brought under cultivation; and this process is still in operation, for while the area cultivated in 1872-73 was 226,693 acres, in 1873-74 it amounted to 297,636 acres.

Bannú—Commenced with Derah Ismail Khán. The cost to the end of 1873-74 was Rs. 94,757. Boundary and village field maps and preliminary statements were nearly complete, and attestation commenced. The measurement of the Wazír lands—a delicate process—was successfully performed, and a report made on the proprietary rights of Government in the Kachi Shísham forest.

Peshâwar.—This work has been five years in progress, and has cost Rs. 4,87,417. Saving some miscellaneous work, the settlement was complete. The assessments had all been announced and distributed in 325 villages. The revision of assessment has resulted in an increase of revenue of 90,027 per annum.

Hazára.—This settlement is also complete, excepting as to some miscellaneous work. It was commenced in May 1868, and the total cost has been Rs. 3,35,324. The increase of revenue resulting from the re-assessment has been Rs. 73,915 per annum.

38. *Expiry of settlements.*—The districts of which the settlements have expired, exclusive of those in which settlement operations are in progress, are—

	When expired.
Part of Simla	1862 and 1870
Bajwát Iláka, Siálkot district	1872
Jehlam	1874
Jhang	1872
Kohát	1866

It has been decided that the Bajwát settlement is to run until the expiry of the term of settlement of the remainder of the district in 1885, such relief as may be necessary being meanwhile afforded. Settlement operations are about to be commenced in Jehlam, Jhang and Kohát, for which the establishments of the Hazára, Derah Gházi Khán, and Pesháwar settlements, will be available during the current year.

39. The orders of the Government of India prolonging the period of settlement in the districts of Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Lahore, Gujránwálah and Gujrát, from 10 to 20 years, were received in the year under report and have been duly carried out.

40. PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.—The following table gives the number of suits disposed of under the Punjab Tenancy Act for the whole Province :—

	In districts under Settlement.	In other Districts.	TOTAL.
1. Suits by tenants for rights of occupancy (Section 5) ...	1,657	540	2,197
2. Do. do. do. (Section 8) ...	221	73	294
3. Do. by landlords for rebuttal of right of occupancy (Section 6) ...	32	160	192
4. Do. for enhancement of rent (Section 11) ...	319	142	461
5. Do. by tenants for abatement of rent (Section 14) ...	12	24	36
6. Do. for arrears of rent where remission is allowed (Section 15) ...	...	17	17
7. Do. to set aside award of division of produce (Section 18) ...	...	17	17
8. Do. by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, clause 1) ...	27	57	84
9. Do. do. (Section 19, clause 2) ...	7	196	203
10. Do. by landlords for ejectment of tenants without right of occupancy (Section 20) ..	311	265	576
11. Do. by tenants to contest notice of ejectment (Section 25) ...	102	50	152
12. Do. by tenants on account of illegal ejectment (Section 26) ...	44	317	361
13. Do. under other sections ...	18	...	18
TOTAL ...	2,750	1,858	4,608

Thus the number of suits in the 13 districts under settlement was half as great again as that in the remaining 19 districts.

41. The working of the Act in the interests of landlord and tenant respectively may be inferred from the following institutions :—

Suits by Landlords.		Suits by Tenants.	
Regarding rights of occupancy	... 192	Regarding rights of occupancy	... 2,491
Regarding rent	... 478	Regarding rent	... 36
Regarding ejectment	... 860	Regarding ejectment	... 513
TOTAL	... 1,430	TOTAL	... 3,040

so that in about two-thirds of the cases the institution is taken by tenants.

42. The result of suits for enhancement is that out of 274 institutions a decree for an enhancement was given in 161 cases. The enhancement in the sum fixed as rent over and above the Government demand amounted to an average increase of 162 per cent., and the actual increase in rent 43 per cent.

43. GOVERNMENT ESTATES.—As mentioned in last report, paragraph 127, this heading may include two distinct classes of estates,—(1) those in which the proprietary right is vested in the Government; and (2) those in which the proprietary right is in private hands, but in which the Government collects its revenue directly from the cultivators.

44. The information as yet available regarding the first class of estates is not quite complete, but it is hoped that full information will be obtainable for the next report. Exclusive of lands transferred to the Forest Department, the following estates, the property of Government, may be mentioned :—In the Dehli district, certain villages in the Dehli tahsíl, and those confiscated from the Balabgarh jágir in 1857, the annual revenue being Rs. 17,659; a rakh in the Hissár district, leased for Rs. 2,000 per annum; 3 in the Rohtak district, leased for Rs. 4,210 per annum; in the Ambálah district 4 estates, realizing Rs. 186 per annum. In the Jehlam district are a few estates, chiefly preserved to supply grass for artillery and cavalry horses. There are also extensive tracts of culturable waste the property of Government, in the Jehlam, Jhang, Lahore, Gujránwálah, Ráwalpindi and Sháhpur districts, as well as in the Multán and Deraját divisions, as will be seen by reference to Statement No. 1 in the Appendix.

45. Of the second class there were during the past year 87 villages under direct management in the following districts :—

Montgomery	1
Derah Ismail Khán	62
Bannú	11
Pesháwar	1
Kohát	12

The average net collections from these estates in former years amounted to Rs. 74,343. The income from the harvests of 1873-74 was Rs. 63,672, of which only Rs. 49,228 were retained as net demands after deductions for expenses, remissions, &c. The greater part of this reduction was occasioned by a violent descent of the Luni hill torrent in July 1873, which swept away a large number of dams and embankments erected for irrigation purposes.

46. Wards' Estates.—The number of estates in the Punjab under the Court of Wards has increased from 29 in 1872 to 34 in 1873, the most important being that of Sardár Bakshish Singh, Sindhanwála. A detail of the principal estates under management of the court was given in paragraph 130 of the last report.

47. The total income of the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Land revenue in cash	1,41,187
Ditto in kind	24,558
Interest on Government securities ...	7,075
Rent from tenants	10,290
Do. of houses	4,929
Other income	49,369
Total ...	2,37,408

48. The expenditure, exclusive of investments, was as follows :—

	Rs.
Government revenue	16,505
Management	36,722
Personal expenses, ordinary	59,910
Ditto, special	6,197
Law expenses	287
Education	8,408
Payment of debts	12,377
Ward's rate	3,709
Miscellaneous	20,952
Total ...	1,65,067

In addition to the above, investments were made during the year to the extent of Rs. 1,87,581, but of this large sum Rs. 1,47,600 is due to the estate of Sardár Bakshish Singh alone. As a general rule, the expenditure has been kept well within the income, and the financial condition of the estate is satisfactory.

49. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The Register of Transfers (Appendix No. 9) shows the following result compared with the transfers of 1872-73:—

	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Number.	Average area in Acres.	Number.	Average area in Acres.
By voluntary sale or gift ...	8,558	27	12,458	13
By compulsory sale	213	35	328	34
By inheritance	55,546	13	78,141	28
Total ...	64,317	15	90,927	26

This shows a considerable increase in the number of transfers of all classes, and especially in the area of land which has changed owners.

50. The recorded increase in the compulsory transfers amounted to 50 per cent.; but no unfavorable conclusions need be drawn from the statistics. Sales of land in execution of decree are allowed by the Civil Courts of the Punjab most sparingly. From the Civil Justice Report for 1873 it appears that there was only one sale in execution, besides 188 cases of temporary alienation in satisfaction of decree; hence the return must include in many cases mere decrees for land, or lands taken up for public purposes, for which the most liberal payment was made, and not only sales or transfers in execution of money decrees.

51. The following interesting statistics of the price for which land has been alienated in the Punjab during the past six years, and the amount of such alienation, have been furnished by the Financial Commissioner:—

Year.	Area in Acres of Land.		Average Jama per Acre of Land.		No. of Years' purchase of Land Revenue.		Average Amount agreed on per Acre.	
	Sold.	Mortgaged.	Sold.	Mortgaged.	Sold.	Mortgaged.	Sold.	Mortgaged.
			R. A. P.	R. A. P.			Rs.	Rs.
1868-69 ...	71,235	129,653	0 10 10	0 13 9	18	13	12	11
1869-70 ...	1,03,787	144,460	0 7 10	0 12 6	20	15	10	12
1870-71 ...	67,673	138,674	0 10 5	0 15 7	23	14	15	14
1871-72 ...	91,395	174,298	0 10 8	0 15 8	21	14	14	14
1872-73 ...	86,638	195,277	0 10 7	0 13 11	23⅓	16	16	14
1873-74 ...	93,645	185,863	0 10 2	0 12 3	28½	18	14	14

From these figures he deduces—

(1.)—That the area sold is not increasing in any startling proportion; last year the proportion of assessed area sold was less than one acre per square mile, and the proportion mortgaged less than two acres per square mile;

(2.)—That the agriculturists succeed in retaining a lien on the more valuable lands which they alienate; and

(3.)—That the amount realized by sales and mortgages is steadily progressing, reaching in the cases of the former to 28½ years' purchase of the Government demand for 1873-74.

52. The sales of land during 1873-74 were largest in the following districts:—

	No. of Acres.	Price per Acre.			Proportion of assessed area sold.		
		Rs.	A.	P.			
Sirsa	22,731	0	13	0	7 acres	per square	mile.
Derah Ismail Khán	6,202	5	0	0	·8	do.	do.
Lahore	4,466	30	0	0	1·2	do.	do.
Gujránwálah	4,446	15	0	0	1·8	do.	do.
Montgomery	4,234	3	0	0	·76	do.	do.
Derah Gházi Khán	3,764	14	0	0	·8	do.	do.

53. Land fetched the highest price in—

Hoshiárpur	Rs.	70	per acre.
Jálandhar	„	62	do.
Kohát	„	52	do.
Ludiánah	„	40	do.

54. The average amount realized by mortgage was highest in—

Hazára	Rs.	73	per acre.
Hoshiárpur	„	49	do.
Jálandhar	„	33	do.
Pesháwar	„	33	do.

55. Land Revenue.—*Assessments.*—The demand on account of land regularly brought on the revenue roll, rose from Rs. 1,88,47,364 in

1872-73 to Rs. 1,90,10,483 in 1873-74, the increase being Rs. 1,63,479. The variations may be thus summarised:—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapse or grant of revenue-free estates ...	63,396	10,601	+52,795
Revision of assessments ...	1,20,652	24,479	+96,173
Alluvion and diluvion ...	73,216	67,599	+ 5,617
Lands released or occupied by Government ...	4,600	1,909	+ 2,691
Assessment of wastes ...	1,388	...	+ 1 388
Progressive assessments ...	4,888	...	+ 4,888
Other items ...	88	161	— 73
TOTAL ...	2,68,228	1,04,749	+1,63,479

It will be seen that more than half of the net increase is due to revision of assessments, chiefly in Hazára and in the Mamdot and Muktsar sub-divisions of the Fírozpur district. A partial decrease from the same cause occurs, as will be noticed presently, under the head "Fluctuating Revenue." Of the remaining increase the chief portion arises from the excess of lapses of revenue-free grants over the amount of new grants.

56. *Collections.*—The gross amount collected as Land Revenue during the past two years is shown in the following table:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Regular Land Revenue	1,88,65,063	1,88,60,280
Tribute	2,80,465	2,80,465
Miscellaneous	12,34,663	10,76,606
TOTAL ...	2,03,80,191	2,02,17,351

This shows a net decrease in collections of Rs. 1,62,840.

57. The collections of Regular Land Revenue on account of 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 1,88,20,576, or 99 per cent. of the demand, besides Rs. 39,704 collected on account of balances of previous years, making a total of Rs. 1,88,60,280—almost identical with that of the previous year.

58. The heading of Tribute calls for no remark, the demand having been realized in full.

59. The detail of Miscellaneous Land Revenue for the past two years was as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fluctuating revenue, *viz.*, from lands summarily assessed and not brought on the revenue-roll ...	3,68,926	2,35,511	– 1,33,415
Water-advantage revenue ...	2,18,969	1,59,398	– 59,571
Grazing dues ...	4,36,324	4,48,911	+ 12,587
Sale proceeds of fuel ...	59,558	51,404	– 8,154
Leases of gardens and groves ...	16,039	13,747	– 2,292
Tax on manufacture of saltpetre ...	7,492	6,352	– 1,140
Do. on barilla ...	27,114	23,982	– 3,132
Do. on fisheries ...	8,015	9,593	+ 1,578
Miscellaneous items ...	55,763	85,211	+ 29,448
	11,98,200	10,34,109	– 1,64,091
Add on account of collections of previous year ...	36,463	42,497	+ 6,034
TOTAL ...	12,34,663	10,76,606	– 1,58,057

Of the decrease shown under Fluctuating Revenue, the greater portion is nominal, Rs. 61,583 being accounted for by an extraordinary lapse of a revenue-free estate, the proceeds of which were shown in 1872-73 under this head, and in the following year were brought on to the Regular Revenue-roll; and Rs. 44,967 being due to revision of assessments in Hazára, shown as an increase, as before noticed, in the Regular Land Revenue by a transfer to the revenue-roll. The decrease in Water-advantage revenue, which is derived only from lands watered by the Bári Doáb Canal, is attributed to the seasonable rain-fall, which rendered irrigation less necessary.

60. As the nature of the " Water-advantage Revenue" of this Province is perhaps not generally understood, it may be well in this place to explain briefly its character and origin. Under the system of Land Revenue Assessment formerly in force both in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, lands which at the time of settlement were irrigable from a canal were assessed at enhanced or "irrigated" rates, and the assessment was thereafter leviable at those rates, for the term of settlement, whether the canal water was taken or not; while, on the other hand, if a new canal was constructed during the term of settlement, or the area of irrigation by any other means extended, the new area brought under irrigation could not be assessed at irrigated rates, until the expiry of the settlement. Such a system, though it has its advantages, involves a double hardship: it is hard on the proprietor to make him pay land revenue at irrigated rates for lands which, owing to sufficiency of rain or for other cause, he or his tenant does not require to irrigate; it is hard on the public that lands irrigated by

new canals, constructed at a great expense from public funds, should not be chargeable with irrigated rates for many years. Mr. E. A. Prinsep, the late Settlement Commissioner, with a view of remedying this anomaly, proposed to assess all lands, whether irrigable from canals or not, in the first instance at unirrigated rates, but to make it a condition of settlement that in the event of canal water being taken, an additional rate should be leviable, representing roughly the difference between an unirrigated and an irrigated rate; this additional rate he termed "water-advantage revenue," and the term is still in use, though since the passing of the Canal Act its proper designation is the "owners' rate." Mr. Prinsep's proposals were accepted, and "water-advantage revenue" or "owners' rate" is now levied in the manner and at the rate fixed upon by him. It will be perceived from the above that the "water-advantage revenue" is not a new tax, but simply a more equitable system of collecting an old demand. The equitable working of the new system is well shewn in the returns of the year under report. The rainfall of the year being seasonable, there was less demand for canal irrigation, and consequently, under the new system, the income from "water-advantage revenue" was considerably diminished; but under the old system the proprietor of canal irrigable lands would have reaped no benefit from the timely rains, but would have paid his "irrigated rates" just as if the season had been one of drought. Hereafter, should scarcity prevail, and the irrigated area be consequently increased, the "water-advantage revenue" will rise, and the public revenue will thus be increased at a time when increase is most required and at the expense of those who are in the best position to defray it.

61. *Balances.*—The outstanding balances at the close of 1873-74 were as follow:—

		Rs.
Regular Land Revenue of years prior to 1873-74	...	22,021
Ditto of 1873-74	...	1,90,267
Miscellaneous Land Revenue	...	46,270
TOTAL	...	2,58,558

Of the Regular Land Revenue balances of 1873-74, Rs. 47,477 were in train of liquidation, Rs. 29,658 were doubtful or undetermined, Rs. 11,032 (chiefly in the Bannú district, necessitated by calamity of season) were irrecoverable, and Rs. 1,02,100 were nominal.

62. *Working of Act XXVI. of* 1871. *The Land Improvement Act.*—This is the first year in which the provisions of the Land Improvement Act XXVI. of 1871 have been in full operation. Loans for agricultural improvements have for many years past been granted by the Government under the name of "Takkavi Advances." The

object of the Act and the Rules made under its provisions was to enhance and regulate the powers of the Local Government and its officers in the matter of granting loans, to simplify the procedure necessary for obtaining them, and to extend the time for their repayment. But strange as it may appear at first sight, the advances in 1873-74 were less than in the preceding year; for while the advances aggregated Rs. 1,23,048 in 1871-72, and Rs. 1,20,261 in 1872-73, they amounted to only Rs. 68,085 in 1873-74. This result may be partly accounted for by the novelty of the rules, partly by the fact that interest at 6 per cent. is now charged on loans granted; but another, and perhaps the principal, cause was doubtless the seasonable rain-fall and consequent prosperity and activity of private enterprize. Of Rs. 2,07,588 due at the close of the year, Rs. 1,62,859 were collected. The balances were Rs. 44,949, the bulk of which was in the Sirsa district.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.—The only Act passed in 1873-74, having exclusive reference to the Punjab, was Act V. of 1874, which invested the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kúlu sub-division of the Kángra district with certain appellate powers in civil cases. This repealed Act IV. of 1870, relating to the same subject,—the period for which such Act was in force having expired,—and re-enacted it without prescribing any period for its continuance. Under this Act the Assistant Commissioner can himself take up appeals from the decisions of the subordinate courts in his sub-division; and appeals from his orders lie direct to the Commissioner of the division as though such orders had been given by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

64. Five sets of Regulations submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of Act XXXIII. of Victoria, Chapter III., section 1, were approved by the Governor-General in Council, and accordingly acquired the force of law :—

(1.)—The Hazára Tenancy Regulation, dealing with the same subjects as the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868, in accordance with the local requirements of the Hazára district.

(2.)—A Regulation extending the power conferred on the Deputy Commissioner of a frontier district by the Punjab Regulation of 1872, for the peace and good government of the frontier districts of the Pesháwar division and the Deraját, to refer the question of the guilt or innocence of an accused person to the decision of elders convened according to Pathán or Bilúch usage.

(3.)—A Regulation to restrain persons duly warned from passing out of British territory across the frontier of the districts above specified. The warning may issue from the Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district. The provisions prescribed can be enforced by a fine of Rs. 500, by removal within the territories of the Punjab, and by detention in custody, subject to the orders of the Local Government.

(4.)—The Frontier Grazing Regulation. This provides that cattle, sheep, asses and goats, shall not be grazed to the west of the frontier military road in the Deraját without being accompanied by an armed guard. Penalties are

imposed upon owners who suffer their cattle to be carried off by gross negligence.

(5.)—The Hazára Settlement Rules Amendment Regulation, extending to the district of Hazára Act IX. of 1871 (the Indian Limitation Act).

65. Rules on various subjects were made by the Local Government during the year under authority given by Acts of the Legislature. Under the Punjab Land Revenue Act (XXXIII. of 1871) the rules made related to the payment of land revenue from the jágír of the Nawáb of Amb in the Harípur tahsíl of the Hazára district ; to refusals to engage for payment of land revenue ; to the complete partition of estates ; to the duties of patwárís, in amendment of rules previously sanctioned ; to procedure under Section 65, an autograph record being required ; and to the documents to be contained in the Record of Rights, thus completing all the Rules required to be made under this Act. Rules were also made under the Punjab Laws Act (IV. of 1872) referring to the Court of Wards, and to opium grown in the Punjab ; under the Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII. of 1871) with reference to the registers of eunuchs and their property ; under the Court Fees Act (VII. of 1870) on the subject of process fees in the civil courts, and the employment of peons in the revenue courts. To these may be added a rule under Act XVII. of 1861 on the subject of contraband sugar ; and the extension of the Police Act (V. of 1861), with certain limitations, to the six frontier districts comprising the Pesháwar and Deraját divisions, under the authority vested in the Lieutenant-Governor under Rule XII. of the Regulation of 1872 for the peace and good government of those divisions.

66. In December 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor brought to the notice of the Government of India that there had been a very considerable increase of the more serious forms of crime against property and person in the Punjab during the last five years, and moreover that there had been an increase in the percentage of re-convicted prisoners amongst the prison population :—this was partly attributed to the ineffectual supervision maintainable over convicted prisoners ; and a draft bill based on the provisions of the Habitual Criminals Act of England was accordingly submitted for the consideration of the Legislature, the main feature of which was that a person convicted of one of certain specified offences, and proved to have been previously convicted of any of those offences, should become liable to be placed for a term of years under the surveillance of the police. But the Government of India was of opinion that the additional powers which the proposed bill would place in the hands of the police had not yet been shown to be so necessary as to warrant the passing

of such a special law, but added that whenever any substantial alteration of the criminal codes was contemplated, the subject would be taken into consideration.

67. POLICE.—*Organization.*—The Police Force of the Province is divided into two bodies, namely, the Trans-Indus Police, including the 6 districts of the Pesháwar and Deraját divisions, and the Cis-Indus Police, comprising the remaining 26 districts of the Province. The Cis-Indus Police is organized under Act V. of 1861. The whole force is under the direction of an Inspector-General (who is also *ex-officio* an Under-Secretary to the Government) assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General. The force in each district is under the control of a European officer (aided in most cases by a European assistant), whose whole time is devoted to police duties, which he carries on under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. There is also a special Railway Police under the control of an Assistant Inspector-General.

68. The regulations for the peace and government of the Trans-Indus districts which were promulgated by the Government of India in January 1872, provide for the extension of the Police Act (No. V. of 1861) to these districts, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, subject to certain limitations, namely, that only such portion of the duties of the Inspector-General of Police as relate to inspection, pay, and clothing shall be performed by the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, all other duties belonging to the Inspector-General being performed by the Commissioner of the Division, and that Deputy Commissioners shall be *ex-officio* Deputy Inspectors-General of Police within the limits of their respective districts without any prejudice to their exercise of all the powers of a magistrate. The Act has with such limitations been extended to all the six frontier districts, but in Hazára and Kohát the Deputy Commissioner has for the present been appointed to perform the duties of District Superintendent in addition to those of Deputy Inspector-General. In the remaining districts District Superintendents have been appointed.

69. *Strength and Cost.*—The total strength of the Police Force during 1873 was 20,046. The strength of the several grades was as follows:—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	3
District Superintendents	28*
Assistant District Superintendents ...	24
Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ...	48
Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 ...	483
Men { Mounted	1,310
Men { Foot	18,149

* Including the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police and the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General.

Of this number, 64 were Europeans, 8 Eurasians, and the remainder Natives. Among the superior officers 3 Assistant District Superintendents were natives of Upper India.

Classifying under the head of religion, 73 officers and 8 men were Christians, 268 officers and 10,284 men Muhammadans, 75 officers and 3,397 men Sikhs, and 153 officers and 5,641 men Hindús.

The total cost of the Police was Rs. 29,52,734, of which Rs. 24,77,824 were defrayed from the Imperial grant for Provincial Services, and Rs. 4,74,910 from Municipal Funds and other sources. There was one policeman to every 1,001 persons, and to an area of 5·8 square miles. The cost per head of population was two annas and a half, or $3\frac{3}{4}d.$

70. *State of Crime.*—The total number of offences cognizable by the police reported to have been committed during 1873 amounted to 50,021, being an increase of 5,570 over 1872 and of 5,652 over 1871. The following table shows all such cases which occurred during the past 3 years, grouped under six headings:—

Class of Crime.	Number of Offences reported		
	In 1871.	In 1872.	In 1873.
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ...	839	830	821
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	2,321	2,282	2,309
III.—Serious offences against property ...	10,406	10,345	9,218
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	831	461	389
V.—Minor offences against property ...	22,685	22,137	21,203
VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	7,287	8,396	16,081
Total ...	44,369	44,451	50,021

Thus in the more serious classes of crime which came under I—V of the above table, the number of cases in the year under report was less by 2,115 than in the previous year, and by 3,142 than in 1871. The large increase in Class VI. was due to an excess of 6,199 cases of vagrancy and bad livelihood, and 1,495 cases of public and local nuisances, over the previous year.

71. Of the cases under Class I., 473 were cases of rioting, being 24 less than in 1872 and 108 less than in 1871. Under Class II., 315 were cases of murder, against 358 in 1872 and 318 in 1871. Of these 315 cases, 33 were murders by robbers for plunder, 27 were by poison, and 255 for domestic causes. The number of murders in the Pesháwar district fell from 102 in 1872 to 77 in

the year under report. Of the remaining cases under Class II. that occurred during the year, 58 were of attempt at murder, 182 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 133 of rape, 93 of unnatural offence, 179 of attempt at or abetment of suicide, 501 of causing grievous hurt, 140 of causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and 192 of kidnapping or abduction. The rest of the cases under this class were exposure of infants, using criminal force to public servants or women, &c. Under Classes III. and V. (offences against property), 40 were dacoities and 268 robberies, against 51 and 382 in the previous year; 11,798 were cases of house-breaking and criminal and house-trespass, against 12,911 in the previous year; 9,935 were cases of ordinary theft, against 10,518 in the previous year; and 4,680 were cattle-thefts, against 5,272 in the previous year. This last, which is one of the characteristic classes of crime in the Punjab, has been decreasing steadily year by year. Of cases under Class IV., 212 were cases of hurt and 164 of wrongful restraint and confinement, against 274 and 174 in the previous year.

Under Class VI. the chief increase has, as remarked above, been in bad livelihood cases, of which there were 8,077, against 1,878 in the previous year. This is owing to a systematic effort having been made by the local authorities in several districts to place all the well-known bad characters within their jurisdiction on security. In the Lahore district alone security was demanded from 1,851 persons, of whom all but 300 provided it at once, and of these 187 were able to furnish security after short periods, and were consequently released from jail. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that the provisions of the law in this matter require to be carefully worked to prevent oppression, but, as they were worked in the Lahore district, where such cases were investigated by the magistrates while in camp and at the villages of the accused, there is no fear of oppression. Any person except a thoroughly bad character can furnish security at once, and the effect that the measures taken in the Lahore district had in diminishing burglaries and thefts was very marked.

72. *Working of Police.*—In examining the working of the Police the offences falling under Class VI., as above enumerated, are excluded, as this class embraces cases of nuisance and various offences punishable under special and local laws, and which do not afford fair tests by which to judge the working of the Police.

The total number of cognizable cases under Classes I.—V. reported to have occurred during the year amounted to 34,475, in 40 per cent. of which (as compared with 38 per cent. in 1872 and 36 per cent. in 1871) convictions were obtained.

Of persons apprehended in the above cases, numbering 35,660, 65 per cent. were prosecuted to a conviction, against 64 per cent. in 1872 and 65 per cent. in 1871.

The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 9,41,941, as compared with Rs. 10,12,002 in 1872, and Rs. 11,41,262 in 1871. The percentage of recoveries by the police was 41·4, being nearly the same as in the previous year, but upwards of 2 per cent. in excess of the recoveries in 1871.

73. *Miscellaneous.*—The conduct of the Police Force during the year under review was satisfactory: 268 men of all ranks, or 1·3 per cent. of the whole force, were punished judicially as compared with 1·1 per cent. in the previous year; and 2,332 men, or 11·7 per cent., were punished departmentally, as compared with 10·6 per cent. in the previous year.

74. The number of casualties during the year from all causes,—deaths, desertions, discharges, dismissals, resignations, and retirements on pension or gratuity,—amounted to 2,180, being 10 per cent. on the strength of the force.

75. The force was armed as follows:—

	Men.
With fire-arms	8,727
With swords only, or swords and batons ...	10,720
With batons only	452

The number of persons who escaped from police custody was 82, of whom 62 were re-captured.

76. The number of wild animals,—tigers, leopards and wolves,—killed during the year, for whose destruction rewards were paid, was 1,645, against 2,861 in the previous year, and the sums paid as rewards amounted to Rs. 5,561. The number of persons reported to have been killed or injured by wild beasts during the year was 46, against 48 in the previous year.

77. ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—*Magisterial Courts.*—The total number of cases brought to trial in 1873 was 72,799, being an increase of 15·5 per cent. on the numbers of the previous year. The number of persons under trial—150,043—shews an increase of 18 per cent. The number of each is materially greater than it has ever before been. But the increase is entirely in bailable offences. In non-bailable offences there is a decrease from 32,168 to 31,174; and this decrease is specially remarkable in the crime of murder, of which 354 cases occurred as against 394 in the previous year.

78. The causes of the increase in the number of bailable offences were in the Punjab Proper the more frequent punishment of breaches of Conservancy and Municipal rules, and the more rigorous enforcement of the law of security. In the Frontier Districts the increase was due to the working of the frontier regulations, and the more free resort to the Courts in cases of seduction of married women. The true conclusion to be drawn from the increase in the number of bailable offences is not that crime has become more common, but that minor crimes have been more energetically repressed and sanitary regulations more vigorously enforced. The people of the border tracts are learning that it is needless to take the law into their own hands where there are Courts that will dispense justice.

79. Of the cases brought to trial, Deputy Commissioners disposed of 3,940, including trials in which enhanced powers under Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were exercised. This was 5·4 per cent. of the total criminal judicial work of the Province. Assistant Commissioners decided 11,925 cases, or 16·5 per cent.; Extra Assistant Commissioners tried 17,595 cases, or 24·4 per cent.; Tahsíldárs 17,598, the percentage being the same; Náib Tahsíldárs 7,123, or 9·8 per cent.; and Cantonment Magistrates 3,568, or 4·9 per cent. The remaining cases were determined by Small Cause Court Judges, Canal Officers, Forest Officers, and by honorary agency.

80. No less than 9,485 cases were disposed of by Jágírdár Honorary Magistrates and Boards of Magistrates in towns. The leading members of influential families and the principal citizens in the large towns, having been thus associated with the officers of Government in the administration of justice, are beginning to afford them very sensible aid. The necessity for observing caution, and for investing with magisterial powers none but those who are fully fitted by education and character to exercise them, has prevented any large increase in the number of unpaid magistrates during the year.

81. There were two new features in the criminal administration of the year,—the jurisdiction of Magistrates over European British subjects under Chapter VII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the power of summary trial under the same Code. For the first half of the year this power was exercised only by Deputy Commissioners and Boards of Magistrates. In July a large number of Assistants and Extra Assistants who had exercised full powers for five years were invested with this power by Government. This mode of procedure was sparingly used, the total number of cases being 3,386. Local reports which notice it speak of it favorably. In five districts,—Rohtak, Simla, Hoshiárpur, Multán and Jhang,—the power of summary trial was not used at all.

82. The jurisdiction of Magistrates over European British subjects was exercised in 75 cases. In 6 cases the accused was committed, in 30 cases was acquitted, and in 50 cases was summarily punished.

83. *Preventive Jurisdiction.*—The table below shows how the preventive jurisdiction of Magistrates under Chapters XXXVI. to XLI. of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been exercised during the year :—

NATURE OF JURISDICTION.	Total Cases.	Persons with respect to whom action was taken.
Security or recognizance to keep the peace—Chapter XXXVII., Criminal Procedure Code.	1,525	4,904
Security for good behaviour—Chapter XXXVIII., Criminal Procedure Code.	4,126	7,338
Local Nuisances—Chapter XXXIX., Criminal Procedure Code,	365	322
Disputes concerning land and water—Chapter XL., Criminal Procedure Code.	74	161
Maintenance—Chapter XLI., Criminal Procedure Code ...	2,566	441

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of cases in which security for good behaviour was demanded. The number of persons called upon to furnish such security in 1872 was 1,890. In the year under review it was 7,338. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that this fact testifies to a higher degree of well regulated energy in the administration, and fully believes that the Magistrates, being alive to the fact that the power of exacting security for good behaviour may, if carelessly or rashly exercised, be the means of oppression, are not likely to overstep the limits which confine the use of this power to its true object, the prevention of crime.

84. *Sessions Courts.*—The number of cases disposed of by Courts of Session has increased, the figures for 1872 and 1873 being 496 and 562 respectively. This is probably owing to cases which Deputy Commissioners might have determined under Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure being committed to the Commissioners' Courts. The average duration of trials was 48 days. Of 1,128 persons tried in the Sessions Courts, 641 were convicted. Seven European British subjects were tried by Sessions Courts, of whom 2 were acquitted.

85. *Punishments.*—The persons punished numbered 65,527, being 5 per cent. in excess of the number in the previous year. There were 132 capital sentences inflicted, being 8 less than in 1872. The persons

transported for life were 98 in number. Of 15,789 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 6,040, or 38 per cent., were punished with solitary confinement. The increase over the proportion last year, which was 33 per cent., is probably due to the power given by the new Code to second class Magistrates of inflicting sentences of solitary confinement. The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 799. Of a total number of 14,594 persons liable to whipping on first and second conviction, 3,232 were whipped. The decrease of 18 per cent. upon the number in the previous year is to be attributed to the provision of the new Code (since removed, however, by Act XI. of 1874) under which a sentence of whipping can only be executed at the head quarters of the district. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 6,48,759. Of this amount 57 per cent. was realized. The average incidence of fine was Rs. 10-8-0, as against Rs. 9-5-0 in the previous year. Rupees 83,398 were ordered to be paid as compensation to injured persons, of which amount Rs. 48,212 were actually paid.

86. *Appeals.*—The number of appeals from the decision of the Subordinate Magisterial Courts disposed of by Magistrates of Districts was 2,443, as compared with 2,287 in 1872. In 126 cases the appeal was rejected on technical grounds; 2,797 sentences were confirmed; 714 were modified; 666 were reversed; and in 97 cases orders were passed for enhancement. In 180 cases the appeal was rejected *in limine*, without calling for the files of the trial. The average percentage of reversals for the Province was 15, or 4 less than in the previous year.

87. In the Sessions Courts there were 2,779 cases of appeal from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners and Magistrates exercising full powers. The number of cases shews a decrease upon the number of the previous year of 293, which may be considered as partially balanced by the increase of the number of appeals in the Courts of Deputy Commissioners. The sentences confirmed by Courts of Session were 2,455; 197 appeals were rejected on technical grounds; 201 sentences were modified; 416 were reversed. In 65 instances sentences were enhanced; and in 13 instances the Courts quashed the proceedings.

88. *Chief Court.*—On the reference side there were 113 cases, in which 151 persons were involved. With the exception of 4 cases, all were disposed of during the year. The sentences were confirmed in 105 cases, modified in 17, and reversed in 22.

The total of criminal appeals in the Chief Court was 713. The balance at the end of the year was 63. In the case of 190 persons the appeals were rejected; orders passed on 492 persons were confirmed; 80 sentences were modified; 133 were reversed; and 6 were

enhanced. In 2 cases the proceedings were quashed under Section 284 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The cases for revision amounted to 623, including 7 pending from the previous year. Of these 478 were on petitions presented; 121 were cases referred by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners under Section 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and 17 cases were called for by the Chief Court.

Owing to the alteration in the law, only 3 original cases were tried by the Chief Court. In 2 of these the accused was acquitted.

89. The subjoined table shows at a glance the number of cases which have come before the Criminal Courts of the Punjab from year to year since 1862, when the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure first came into force :—

YEAR.		Non-bailable Cases.	Bailable Cases.	Total.
1862	...	12,198	22,051	34,249
1863	...	10,438	23,600	34,038
1864	...	12,432	29,927	42,359
1865	...	13,488	30,935	44,423
1866	...	13,047	33,710	46,757
1867	...	13,698	35,705	49,403
1868	...	16,792	37,677	54,469
1869	...	19,359	34,822	54,181
1870	...	17,540	37,799	55,339
1871	...	17,632	43,964	61,596
1872	...	17,425	45,553	62,978
1873	...	16,613	56,186	72,799
Difference	...	− 812	+ 10,633	9,821

90. *General.*—The general results of the Criminal Administration, directed and supervised by the Chief Court, during the year under report are decidedly satisfactory. Sentences of a more deterrent type have been inflicted on heinous and habitual offenders. Due advantage

has been taken of the salutary provisions of the law empowering Magistrates to deal vigorously with doubtful characters by the exaction of security. The new Code of Criminal Procedure has worked well; and if the full effect of those of its provisions which are novel has not yet been felt, the effect, so far as it has been perceptible, shows that they were wise and beneficial. There has been no deterioration in strictness and promptitude of procedure; and there has been a considerable increase of vigour in the prevention and punishment of crime.

91. PRISONS.—*Number and Management of Jails.*—No new jails have been built during the year. The number is still 34, as previously reported. Of these 2 are central jails,—the Lahore Central Jail and the Female Penitentiary, which is also at Lahore. At the close of the year these jails contained 2,436 and 184 prisoners respectively. There are 3 divisional jails,—one at Ráwalpindi, the second at Multán, and the third at Ambálah. The respective numbers in these jails at the end of the year were 820, 886, and 724. Of the residue, there were at the same period in the 6 following jails,—Gurgáon, Simla, Hoshiárpur, Muzaffargarh, Bannú and Hazára,—less than 100 prisoners in each. At Karnál, Rohtak, Dharmsálah and Kohát, the numbers were between 100 and 200; they were between 200 and 300 at Hissár, Sirsa, Ludiánah, and Gurdáspur; between 300 and 400 at Dehli, Jálandhar, Siálkot, Fírozpur, Jhelam, Gujrát, Sháhpur, Jhang, and Derah Ghází Khan; between 400 and 500 at Gujránwálah and Pesháwar; between 500 and 600 at Derah Ismail Khan; over 600 and under 700 at Montgomery; over 700 and under 800 at Amritsar and Rúpar. The 6 jails first enumerated are, properly speaking, no more than lock-ups. The Lahore Central Jail and Female Penitentiary are under the charge of a special Superintendent, who has hitherto been a medical officer. All the more important of the remaining jails are under the executive charge of the Civil Surgeon of the station, who receives a special allowance for performing the duties of Superintendent. The whole are under the direction and control of an Inspector-General of Prisons.

92. *Accommodation.*—Considerable progress was made during the year in the various works previously sanctioned. The Montgomery Jail, a separate lock-up at Pesháwar, and a lock-up for the Court of the Magistrate at Lahore, were completed. Advance has been made in the construction of the new Female Penitentiary, and in the conversion of the Gola Serai Jail at Lahore into a district jail. Quarantine cells have been provided at Ráwalpindi and Hissár, and additional solitary cells at Ráwalpindi, Ambálah and Dehli. Civil prisoners have been furnished with appropriate quarters at Ambálah, Karnál, Gurgáon, Gujrát and elsewhere;

and it is hoped that before long similar quarters will be available in every district. The building of the new jail at Amritsar is proceeding.

93. *Jail Population.*—The total jail population during the year amounted to 43,546, as compared with 42,571 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 13,917, against 13,538 in 1871. Of convicted prisoners 975 were released on appeal, being 25 less than in the previous year; 16,562 were released on expiry of sentence; 1,686 on payment of fine; 22 on account of sickness, and 263 for good conduct. Forty-three prisoners were transported, 5 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 19 escaped, 112 were executed, and 642 died.

94. *Health.*—The sanitary condition of the prison population has not been as fortunate in 1873 as it was in 1872. The mortality during the year, calculated on the daily average number imprisoned, was 4·87 per cent.: this is 1·33 per cent. higher than the death-rate for the previous year. The admissions into hospital increased from 15,466 to 18,669, and the daily average number sick from 402·11 to 533·25. There were two distinct epidemics of fever in the Ráwalpindi Jail,—one early in the year and the other commencing in September. The death-rate in this jail was 14·15 per cent. The Ráwalpindi Jail fever has formed the subject of a separate and special report of a committee appointed by Government to enquire into it. The rate of mortality was high at the Lahore Central Jail (7·62), the Female Penitentiary (8·76), the Pesháwar Jail (12·48), and the Bannú Jail (7·68). It was below 1 per cent. at Rohtak, Siálkot and Montgomery. There were no deaths at all at the Gurgáon, Karnál, Simla, Hoshiárpur, Dharmsálah and Hazára Jails. At Ludiánah, Jálandhar, Fírozpur, Gujrát, Derah Ghází Khán and Kohát the death-rate was below 2 per cent.

The chief causes of the mortality from sickness were remittent and continued fever, and, especially in the Lahore Central Jail, diseases of the respiratory organs. There were 216 deaths from the first of these causes, and 164 from the second. Sixty-one prisoners died of dysentery, and 39 of diarrhœa. There was not a single admission to hospital on account of cholera.

95. *Conduct and Discipline.*—Of a daily average of 13,177 convicted prisoners, 26 committed criminal offences, and 3,549, of whom 62 were females, committed offences against prison discipline. The largest number of offences is under the head of idleness,—902 prisoners were punished on this account. There was a total of 1,599 offences in connection with work, including 276 contumacious refusals to work, 302 cases of wilful mismanagement of work, and 119 instances of wilful

self-disablement. Idleness, and the craving for tobacco and opium, are the sources of most of the offences in jail.

96. Of the punishments, 984 were solitary confinement, 423 close confinement with reduced diet, 57 confinement in irons, 2,060 corporal punishment. In 17 cases hard labour, not forming part of the original sentence, was awarded, and in 31 cases an addition was made to the term of imprisonment.

97. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment numbered 1,809, or 5·30 per cent. There were 32,309, or nearly 95 per cent. of the whole number, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Of these 26,502, or 77·67 per cent., were employed on hard labor, 4,077, or 11·95 per cent., on medium labor, and 1,730, or 5·07 per cent., on light labor.

98. The re-convicted males were 9·91 per cent. of the total number, and the re-convicted females were 2·81 per cent., showing a decrease of 1·61 per cent. on the statistics given last year. Of the prisoners re-convicted, there had been convicted once before 67·64 per cent., twice before 18·61 per cent., and more than twice 13·67 per cent. Of the same class of crimes, the re-convictions were 46·84 per cent., and of crimes of a different nature, 53·15 per cent.

99. There were 30 escapes during the year, or 10 more than in 1872. Of the prisoners who escaped, 16 were re-captured. From within jail there were 11 escapes, the residue occurring amongst prisoners working beyond jail limits. Several of the cases entered as escapes would have been more correctly described as attempts to escape. One prisoner who had escaped in a previous year was re-taken. There were on the 31st December 39 escaped prisoners at large.

100. *Juvenile Prisoners.*—The number of juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age in the various jails of the Province during the year was 400, being an increase of 46 upon the previous year. Proposals have been made for the establishment of a Juvenile Reformatory on approved principles, but the matter has been held in abeyance pending the provision of the requisite funds.

101. *Education.*—Of the 20,341 prisoners admitted during the year into jails where education is carried on, 19,861 were quite illiterate on admission, 302 could read and write a little, and 178 could read and write well. During their term of imprisonment 7,062 males and 118 females have learnt reading and writing to a small extent, and 1,180 males and 12 females have learnt thoroughly. There is an improvement in female prison education, as in 1872 only 88 female prisoners were reported as able to read and write a little, and only 7 as able to do so well.

102. *Manufactory Profits and Value of Convict Labor.*—The following statements show (1) the direct, (2) the indirect, profits of prison labor :—

I.—Direct Profits.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash remitted to the treasury ...	1,29,528	12	3
Debts due to jails or excess of debts due by jails...	29,318	12	9
Manufactured goods, increased value ...	5,908	15	8
Plant, machinery, ditto ditto ...	2,538	1	9
TOTAL ...	1,67,294	10	5

II.—Indirect Profits.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of labor as jail servants ...	63,858	8	0
Building and repairing jail ...	68,340	13	0
Preparing wheat, clothing, &c., for prison use ...	24,492	2	0
Employed on roads by Public Works Department or Municipalities ...	42,395	0	0
Vegetables supplied for prison use ...	11,585	2	0
TOTAL ...	2,10,671	9	0
Total of Statements I and II ...	3,77,966	3	5

There is an increase in indirect profits, which were Rs. 1,92,599-11-0 in 1872,—and this notwithstanding a decrease of Rs. 9,870-9-0 under the head of preparing wheat, &c., for prison use. The direct profits above given do not include a sum of Rs. 25,349 from the Typographic Press in the Lahore Central Jail, which raises the total cash account profit to Rs. 1,54,877-12-3. There has been a large increase in the profits derived at Rúpar from extra-mural labor, which are now Rs. 29,303-3-1, as against Rs. 15,186-6-4 in 1872, the difference being Rs. 14,116-12-9. The profits at Ráwalpindi have increased by Rs. 3,195-9-8, at Ludiánah by Rs. 2,868-7-1, at the Lahore Central Jail by Rs. 2,393-0-10, at Siálkot by Rs. 1,912-3-5, and at Derah Ismail Khán by Rs. 1,457-9-1.

103. *Expenditure.*—The gross total cost of the jails in this Province in 1873, excluding the cost of buildings, was Rs. 6,73,626-13-9, or Rs. 16,377-8-7 more than in 1872. The total cost of maintenance and guarding per head was Rs. 51-2-0; this is less than in any one of the past five years, excepting only the year 1871, when the cost was Rs. 49. The total cost per head for rations has decreased by Rs. 2-5-0, whilst that for fixed establishments has increased by Rs. 1-8-0. The charges for hospitals, and for clothing and bedding, have increased each by 6 annas, and the charge for contingencies has decreased by 1 anna per head. The total charge per head for everything, exclusive of buildings, is 2 annas less than it was in 1872. The total expenditure incurred in the construction of new jails, and in additions, alterations and repairs, was Rs. 3,30,241-15-9. If to this total be added the expenditure on maintenance and guarding, and from the sum so obtained there be deducted the cash receipts remitted to the treasury, the net cost to Government during the year per convict is found to be Rs. 66-5-7.

104. *Prisoner Officials.*—The prisoners employed as guards, overseers and warders amounted to 1,335, including 1,321 males and 14 females. The percentages to the average male and female jail population were 5·21 and 2·20 respectively. Of the prisoners appointed to these posts, 296 had been, when appointed, less than a year in jail; 437 over one but not over two years; 308 from two to five years; and 294 over five years. As regards the amount of term unexpired when first appointed, 625 had less than a year to run, 391 had over one and under two years, 305 over two and under five years, and 14 over five years. Of the prisoner officials, 141 were punished,—126 by reduction, and 15 in other ways.

105. *Ticket-of-leave system.*—This system, which was described in the Report for 1871-72, has been in force at the Lahore Central Jail and the Female Penitentiary. At the former, there were 21 prisoners in the first stage, 14 in the second, and 16 in the third, or on release. In the latter, the respective numbers in the several stages in that order were 6, 4, and 4. It may again be stated that no unfavorable report regarding the prisoners at large on ticket-of-leave has been received.

106. *Thaggi School of Industry.*—The number of inmates in this institution at the beginning of 1873 was 112, *viz.*, 22 approvers, 26 women, 33 boys, and 31 girls. There were 6 deaths during the year, *viz.*, 1 woman, 2 boys, and 3 girls. The number of births was 12, *viz.*, 8 boys and 4 girls. So that at the close of the year the inmates were 22 men, 25 women, 39 boys, and 32 girls.

107. The expenditure during the past two years was as follows:—

		1873.	1872.
		Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	...	1,469	1,514
Police Guard	...	624	624
Fixed Establishment	...	2,472	2,472
Clothing	...	131	134
Miscellaneous	...	196	212
TOTAL	...	4,892	4,956

On the other hand, the profits from the tent manufactory mentioned in last report (paragraph 206) amounted to Rs. 4,820, so that the net cost of the institution to the State during 1873 was only Rs. 72. The quality of the tents manufactured at the School of Industry has greatly improved owing to the measures taken to this end already described.

108. CIVIL JUSTICE.—*Original Suits.*—The number of original civil suits instituted during the year (exclusive of suits connected with land or the rent, revenue, or produce thereof, instituted in the Courts of Settlement Officers in those districts where a settlement of Land Revenue was in progress) was 221,855, being greater by 3,899, or 1·8 per cent., than the number instituted in the previous year, and greater by 2,930, or 1·3 per cent., than the largest number hitherto attained, which was in 1871. The total number of suits instituted in the Province in the year 1863 was 97,735; so that in the last decade litigation has considerably more than doubled. It is approximately estimated by the Judges of the Chief Court that, whereas in the North-Western Provinces there is 1 suit for every 193 inhabitants, there is in the Punjab 1 suit for every 90.

109. The following table shows the number of institutions in the various civil courts of the Punjab during the last five years:—

CLASS OF COURTS.		1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
District Courts	...	130,712	168,032	177,542	177,250	184,688
District Small Cause Courts	...	26,115	30,628	35,376	34,276	30,964
Cantonment Ditto	...	7,768	6,946	6,007	6,430	6,203
TOTAL	...	164,595	205,606	218,925	217,956	221,855

The increase was most marked in the districts of Sháhpur, Multán, Fírozpur, Sirsa, Derah Ismail Khán, Muzaffargarh and Hissár. The increase in Fírozpur is due to the transfer of suits connected with land in certain parganas of the district from the Settlement to the Civil Courts upon completion of settlement operations. In Multán it is attri-

buted to the influx of laborers to the Indus Valley State Railway works, and in Muzaffargarh to the indebtedness of agriculturalists, who have suffered from the Indus inundations. In the other districts the reasons given are scarcely more than conjectural. There has not been in any district a decrease which calls for special notice. In only three districts, Dehli, Jálandhar and Peshâwar, is the diminution equal to 10 per cent., and in each case it was in the Small Cause Courts that the number of institutions principally fell.

As in the previous year, litigation was largest in the prosperous and populous districts of Hoshiárpur, Siálkot, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Lahore, and Jálandhar,—the number of suits for disposal in each of these districts ranging from 19,029 in the first, to 12,796 in the last.

110. The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the year 1872, was 233,442. Of this total all but the moderate number 10,049 were disposed of during the year. The cases in which decree was passed were 152,945 in number, being 68 per cent. It may be said roughly that of these, half were contested and half uncontested, the numbers being 78,459 and 74,486 respectively. The cases referred to arbitration were 4,300, as compared with 3,861 in the previous year, the increase being 10 per cent. Of the total number of cases decided, 17 per cent. were dismissed on default, 7 per cent. were decided *ex parte*, 21 per cent. by confession of judgment, 17 per cent. were adjusted by compromise or otherwise, and 1·9 per cent. by arbitration. Of the 33 per cent. contested cases, 23 per cent. were decided in favor of the plaintiff and 10 per cent. in favor of the defendant.

111. The following statement shows the manner in which the disposal of original suits was distributed among the various classes of Judicial Officers, the percentages of last year being added for comparison:—

Number.	OFFICERS.	ORIGINAL CASES DECIDED.			Average number of Cases decided by Officers of each class.	
		Number in 1873.	*Percentages.*			
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
32	Deputy Commissioners ...	406	0·3	0·2	19	13
64	Assistant Commissioners ...	15,327	6·6	6·9	199	239
21	Extra Asst. Commissioners (Europeans)	7,002	3·2	3·1	288	333
80	Ditto Ditto (Natives)	36,315	13·3	16·2	431	454
121	Tahsíldárs ...	70,546	32·3	31·5	588	583
119	Náib Tahsíldárs ...	44,811	20·2	20·0	356	376
44	Honorary Civil Judges ...	11,780	5·6	5·3	289	268
8	Judges of District Small Cause Courts...	31,026	15·6	13·9	4,274	3,878
8	Ditto of Cantonment Ditto ...	6,180	2·9	2·8	801	772
		223,393	...	...	...	...

Half the civil litigation of the Province was thus disposed of by tahsíl agency. Upon this subject comment is unnecessary, as the

orders of the Government of India upon the scheme for re-organizing the judicial agency of the Punjab are being awaited.

112. Of the total number of suits decided, 169,937 were for money due, 77,936 being suits on bond, and the remainder, 92,003, for money due otherwise than on bond. Suits for the recovery of personal property or the value thereof numbered 13,096; claims to inheritance, 5,165; suits relating to the mortgage of immovable property, 3,154; to its partition, 1,035; suits relating to the revenue were 5,712 in number; rent suits 7,860, of which 1,863 only were under the Punjab Tenancy Act. Suits of this last class have decreased by 24 per cent. as compared with the previous year. This, however, does not include the suits under the Tenancy Act instituted during the year in the Settlement Courts, which amounted to 2,750, against 1,770 in the previous year.

113. The number of cases determined during the year which involved sums exceeding Rs. 500 was 1,892; 19,208 cases were for sums between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; 82,237 were for sums between Rs. 20 and Rs. 100; 85,116 for sums below Rs. 20 and over Rs. 5. There were 35,109 suits in which the value of the subject of the claim was less than Rs. 5. The average value of each land suit was Rs. 51-14-8, and of each other suit Rs. 45-9-7, and the aggregate value of all classes of suits was Rs. 1,03,11,398. The average cost of each land suit was Rs. 6-10-3, and of suits of other descriptions Rs. 5-2-1.

114. *Execution of Decrees.*—Of 120,773 applications for execution, 110,384 were disposed of during the year. Of these 41,194 were completely executed, 30,722 were partially executed, and 33,403 were struck off without any execution being effected, the proportions being 37 per cent., 25 per cent., and 21 per cent. respectively. The proportion of cases completely executed is 3 per cent. less than in the preceding year. The total amount for realisation was Rs. 79,38,813. Of this, Rs. 4,21,390 were paid voluntarily into court, and Rs. 18,12,402 realised by coercive process, the balance remaining unrecovered. The percentage of the amount realised to the amount for realisation was 28, or 2 per cent. less than in the previous year. This decrease is attributed by the Chief Court rather to the exercise of a proper discretion in the execution of decrees than to any diminution of care on the part of the courts. Debtors to the number of 708 were imprisoned for debts aggregating Rs. 25,11,110. The terms of imprisonment were up to one month, 346; between one month and three months, 215; above three months and under six months, 125; above six months, 22.

115. *Appeals.*—The appeals instituted in the courts of Deputy Commissioners amounted to 7,140, or 562 less than in the preceding year. Adding to these, cases received by transfer and pending from the previous year, the total for disposal was 7,651. Of these 479 were dis-

missed by default; 2,565 were remanded for fresh trial under Section 351; in 4,468 instances the order of the lower court was confirmed; in 487 it was modified, and in 1,076 it was reversed. The remainder had been transferred or were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of reversals for the Province in Deputy Commissioners' courts is 15. The average value of each case appealed was Rs. 45-4-5, the average cost of each appeal was Rs. 5-9-3, and the average percentage of costs to value was 12·3.

116. In the courts of Commissioners 5,231 appeals were instituted during the year. Of these 4,494 were appeals from the orders of courts of first instance, and 737 from the orders of Deputy Commissioners passed upon appeal. Adding 808 appeals pending from the previous year, and 2 received by transfer, the total number for disposal was 6,041. These were disposed of as follows:—

Struck off for default	338
Confirmed	3,194
Modified	250
Reversed	757
Remanded	253
Transferred	2

As many as 1,247 remained pending at the close of the year. The average value of appeals of this class was Rs. 222-8-1, the average cost of each appeal was Rs. 19-6-3, and the percentage of costs to value was 8·7.

117. *Chief Court.*—The civil appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the year were 1,585, or 11·5 per cent. more than in 1872. The increase was entirely in regular appeals, which rose 71 per cent. Including cases pending from the previous year, there was a total for disposal of 1,747, being an increase of 168. The following table shows the mode in which the appeals were disposed of, the figures for 1872 being added for comparison:—

YEAR.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	APPEALS WITHDRAWN, TRANSFERRED OR STRUCK OFF FOR DEFAULT.		REJECTED AND CONFIRMED.		MODIFIED.		REVERSED.		REMANDED.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1872...	1,397	669	47·9	460	32·9	20	1·4	101	7·3	147	10·5
1873...	1,412	47	3·3	1,087	76·2	9	0·6	147	10·4	122	8·7

Of the 1,412 appeals disposed of, 479 were appeals in suits connected with land, which is slightly less than the number of such appeals disposed of in the preceding year.

118. *Duration of Suits.*—The general average duration of cases for the Province was 22 days, or 1 day more than in 1872,—the average duration of contested cases being 24, and of uncontested cases 20. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 38 days; in the courts of Commissioners 62 days; and in the courts of Deputy Commissioners 27 days. The Lieutenant-Governor, in the review of the Annual Report on the Administration of Justice for 1873, observed that he thought himself justified in concluding that the heavy civil judicial work of the year was generally disposed of satisfactorily, as it certainly was with promptness.

119. REGISTRATION.—The total number of documents registered during the year 1873-74 was 77,584, compared with 84,323 in the previous year, and 95,746 in 1871-72. In regard to deeds affecting immovable property the registration of which is compulsory, there was a decrease of 4½ per cent.; in deeds affecting immovable property the registration of which is optional, a decrease of 7 per cent.; and in deeds relating to movable property the registration of which is optional, a decrease of 12½ per cent. as compared with 1872-73.

120. The following table shows the number of registrations of each kind effected during the past two years:—

	Registration in	
	1872-73.	1873-74.
Documents relating to immovable property—		
Compulsory ...	34,054	32,453
Optional ...	21,942	20,422
Documents relating to movable property ...	28,220	24,588
Wills and authorities to adopt ...	107	121
Total ...	84,323	77,584

The decrease in the number of registrations of all kinds above shown, which occurred pretty generally throughout the Province, is attributed to the favorable harvests of the year, which rendered the

agricultural classes to a considerable extent independent of the money-lender.

121. The receipts of the Registration Department during the year under report, inclusive of copying fees, amounted to Rs. 1,64,037, against Rs. 1,74,276 in 1872-73; and the expenditure to Rs. 98,947, against Rs. 1,10,260. Thus the net receipts for the year were Rs. 65,090, against Rs. 64,294 in the preceding year. The decrease in expenditure is mainly attributable to the arrangement under which a portion of the salary and other expenses of the Inspector-General of Registration has been made debitable to the Stamp Department since his appointment as Superintendent of Stamps.

122. Suggestions in regard to the desirableness of either reducing the scale of registration fees, or of extending or improving the existing machinery so as to make registration more generally and easily accessible to the people were called for during the year, and the question is now under the consideration of the local Government.

123. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—During the year under report Municipal Committees formed under Act IV. of 1873 were in operation in 128 towns or places in the Punjab, as detailed in Appendix No. 33. For administrative purposes these Committees are divided into three classes with graduated powers of expenditure. Those of the first class are empowered to expend their income on objects authorized by the Act, without reference to superior authority, subject only to a Government audit of accounts. Those of the second class are authorized to expend sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 upon objects authorized by the Act without previous sanction: works costing more require the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. The proceedings of third class Committees are subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner, but in other respects their powers are the same as those of Committees of the second class. Fuller particulars as regards the powers of these Committees will be found in the rules which have been framed generally for their guidance, and which are appended to this report as a supplement. Committees of the first class are restricted to the larger commercial towns, and to the hill sanitaria where there is a large European population. There were 8 such Committees during 1873-74, *viz.*, at Dehli, Simla, Dharmsálah, Amritsar, Dalhousie, Lahore, Murree and Multán. There were 19 Committees of the 2nd class, all situated at the head-quarters of districts: the remaining 101 were Committees of the third class.

124. Besides the above, a municipal income, chiefly of the nature of a levy for watch and ward, was raised in 185 minor towns to which the Municipal Act had not been formally extended. The circumstances

of all these towns were enquired into during the year under report, and the result has been (though this properly belongs to the history of the year 1874-75) that 69 of these have been formally brought under the provisions of Act IV. of 1873; while in the remainder the municipal form has been abandoned, and the usual Chaukidári tax reverted to.

125. Bye-laws for the prevention of nuisances and the enforcement of sanitation within municipal limits, as well as for the securing a correct registration of vital statistics, have been prepared and sanctioned for most of the municipalities. Revised bye-laws to serve as a model for general adoption, and thus as far as possible to secure uniformity, are under preparation by the Government Advocate.

126. The following table shows the total municipal income and expenditure for the last 6 years :—

YEAR.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	16,08,806	17,40,839
1869-70	15,86,321	14,72,236
1870-71	15,94,603	14,67,104
1871-72	17,76,792	15,62,422
1872-73	20,64,417	19,14,905
1873-74	19,03,972	19,38,601

The closing balance in hand on 31st March 1874 was Rs. 6,39,562.

127. The chief sources of income in 1873-74 are thus shown:—

		Rs.
Octroi	...	14,68,672
Rates on houses, buildings and lands	...	1,33,788
Various other taxes	...	84,520
Sale of sweepings, grass, garden produce, interest on investments, and other miscellaneous sources of income	...	63,320
Loans, transfers, adjustments, &c.	...	1,53,672
TOTAL	...	19,03,972

Throwing out of the calculation the last of these items, we find that 84 per cent. of the entire municipal income of the year was derived from octroi or town duties. These duties have formed the subject of considerable correspondence with the Government of India, and have been adverted to in previous reports, and it is here only necessary to refer to the rules in the supplement, which show the measures which have been taken to prevent these duties having an injurious effect upon trade by restricting the number of classes of taxable articles, and by taking measures for preventing the tax from operating as a transit duty.

128. The detail of the year's expenditure is as follows: –

		Rs.
Cost of collection, establishments and contingencies	...	1,14,193
Police charges	...	3,28,476
Conservancy	...	6,64,494
Education	...	63,705
Dispensaries	...	1,40,177
Public improvements	...	3,65,215
Miscellaneous charges	...	21,903
Investments, repayment of loans, transfers, adjustments, &c.	...	2,40,438
TOTAL	...	19,38,601

129. MILITARY.—*Bengal Army.*—A force of 36,160 men, consisting of nearly equal proportions of European and Native troops under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and 97 guns, was stationed in the Punjab and distributed as under-noted :—

WHERE STATIONED.	TROOPS.		TOTAL.	Field Guns.
	British.	Native.		
Dehli	602	759	1,361	...
Ambálah	1,756	739	2,495	12
Kasauli	408	...	408	...
Dagshai	971	...	971	...
Jatog	101	...	101	6
Sabáthu	942	...	942	...
Ludiánah	...	102	102	...
Phillaur	...	41	41	...
Jálandhar	1,107	645	1,752	6
Mián Mír	1,238	1,598	2,836	12
Fort Lahore	114	48	162	...
Multán	835	1,122	1,057	6
Fort Multán	98	55	153	...
Fírozpur	975	709	1,684	6
Fort Fírozpur	204	28	232	...
Amritsar	143	208	351	...
Govindgarh	164	22	186	...
Kángra	51	41	92	...
Dharmsálah	...	707	707	...
Bakloh	...	746	746	...
Dalhousie	158	...	158	...
Ráwalpindi	2,434	1,709	4,143	18
Murree	524	...	524	...
Derah Ismail Khán Fort	102	...	102	...
Jhelam	...	1,858	1,858	...
Campbellpur	184	...	184	6
Attok	190	172	362	...
Tallahgang	...	712	712	...
Siálkot	1,252	1,177	2,429	6
Cherát	6	191	197	...
Pesháwar	2,287	3,549	5,827	19
Shabkadr	1	140	141	...
Michni	1	130	131	...
Abazai	1	124	125	...
Mackeson	...	55	55	...
Nausherah	841	969	1,810	...
Moving in the Districts	123	...	123	...
Total of 1873-74	17,804	18,356	36,160	97
Total of 1872-73	17,127	18,758	35,885	97
Difference	+677	−402	+275	...

130. *Punjab Frontier Force.*—The following statement shows the strength and cost of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending the 31st March 1874:—

ARM.	Strength.	Cost.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
Artillery	623	2,19,006	
Cavalry	2,841	14,09,062	
Infantry	8,964	18,98,114	
Staff	2	37,223	
Total of 1873-74	12,430	35,63,405	Decrease
Total of 1872-73	12,416	36,19,542	56,137

131. *Desertions.*—There has been a remarkable decrease in the desertions from the Punjab Frontier Force during the past year. There were only 27 deserters, of whom 5 deserted from the lines, and 22 failed to rejoin from leave. Twelve of the number were men of less than 4 years' service, averaging a little under $2\frac{1}{4}$ years, and 2 being under 12 days' service; of the remaining 15, 7 were Gurkhas, 5 men from independent territory, 2 Punjabi Muhammadans, and 1 Pathán. The above is the smallest number of desertions on record in any year since 1864, the first year for which data are available. Brigadier-General Keyes remarks—"A certain number of deserters from a force composed as this one is must be anticipated, and I do not think it would be expedient to count on a smaller minimum than 27."

The number during the current year will probably be larger, as the triennial relief will be going on during the winter of 1874-75; and from some unexplained reason the year of relief invariably sees an increased roll of deserters.

The numbers since 1864 have been as follows :—

1864	...	...	91
1865	...	...	54
1866	...	...	69
1867	...	...	78
1868	...	...	61
1869	...	...	40
1870	...	...	58
1871	...	...	73
1872	...	...	35
1873	...	...	27

132. *Raids and border occurrences.*—The following raids appear to require special notice.

133. *Agror.—Hazára.*—On the 1st of July 1873 the village of "Barchar," situated on the slopes of the Black Mountains, was attacked and burnt by a party of about 120 men, Akazais and the Nasrat Khel section of the Chuggurzais. It is believed that the raiders' intentions were to attack the village of Belyan, and not Barchar. The Khán of Agror, with a jemadár and 30 levies, reached too late to save the village. The raiders were opposed by villagers of Agror, with a loss of 3 men killed. Whether the people of Barchar assisted or not is not quite clear, but of the men killed none belonged to that village. The raiders had 3 men killed, 1 wounded, and 1 (Nasrat Khel) taken prisoner.

134. *Deraját—Derah Ismail Khán.*—On the 4th of June 1873, 2 men, named Mukím and Abdullah, proceeding from Gumal towards their home with two bullocks laden with grain, were suddenly attacked by 4 Wazírs. Abdullah managed to escape, but Mukím and the 2 bullocks were captured. Information was at once sent to the Lúni outpost, and the detachment quickly reached the spot, but found the body of Mukím cut to pieces, and the 2 laden bullocks standing near. The sowárs went into the hills in pursuit of the murderers, but, from the stony nature of the ground, could not discover their tracks. Both Mukím and Abdullah were armed with pistols, and Abdullah with his weapon managed to keep his pursuers at bay and so escaped. The robbers, knowing that they would now be pursued, appear to have murdered Mukím out of revenge, and made their escape without encumbering themselves with any booty except the clothes and weapon of the murdered man.

135. On the night of the 9th December the sentry at the Tánk outpost saw a man among some camels which were resting under the walls of the post. The garrison were at once got under arms, and rushing out, captured 3 men of the Shamán Khel section of the Wazírs, who were sent to Derah Ismail Khán for trial.

136. On the 15th December 14 Wazírs carried off 18 camels, with 3 men who were grazing them, near an encampment of Aga Khel Povindahs in Hundi. The alarm was given, and the neighbouring villagers turning out, the thieves were overtaken in the Larzan Pass, but, releasing the men they had captured, they escaped, after exchanging several shots with the pursuing party. The sowárs of the Bain and Mulazai posts did good service in carrying the news quickly to all villages near, thus raising a sufficient body of men for a successful pursuit.

137. During February and March several warnings were received from the Nawáb of Tánk that large bands of Haibat Khel Wazírs had left their hills for plunder; but although extra patrols were ordered and other precautions taken, yet such was the secrecy with which, through the sympathy of their Bhittani neighbours, these raiders were enabled to move, that a body of 50 of them were able to surprise an escorted party of travellers in the Bain Pass and inflict other injuries.

This occurred on the 31st of March 1874, when 25 travellers, escorted by 2 sowárs from the Bain Post, were met by a combined body of Wazírs and Bhittanis, and 4 of their number wounded, the rest escaping in the direction of the post. The sowárs galloped to the post and gave the alarm. The havildár and 14 men at once went in pursuit, and coming up with the enemy, a good many shots were fired; but the Militia being far out-numbered could not come to close quarters, and not much damage was done to either party.

Several pursuing parties of villagers were also formed, and one of these, unfortunately one of the weakest, numbering only 13 men, had gone far up the Mandora Pass, and seeing no one, had rested for prayer, when they were suddenly set upon by about 50 Wazírs and Bhittanis,—no doubt the very party they were in search of,—and 7 of them were severely wounded.

The militia from the Mulazai post also went in pursuit of the raiders, but failed in tracing them, and they dispersed to their homes.

138. The tribes concerned have been heavily fined for these outrages, which were committed, it is believed, for the purpose of increasing the political importance of certain sections in regard to the adjustment of pass responsibility and the maintenance and garrisoning of the posts.

139. *Derah Ghází Khán.*—On the 2nd January a band of robbers carried off 32 camels near the Vehowa outpost. The pursuit, however, was vigorously taken up by the newly appointed daffadár of the Jhok Bhudu outpost, named Khair Muhammad, and his men, who came up with the robbers at a place called Malwie, about 20 miles inside the hills.

The daffadár's party was fired on and one horse wounded, but he succeeded in bringing back 30 out of the 32 camels to the plains.

140. The following table gives the number of raids and other border offences in the Deraját Division :—

Districts.	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Cattle Lifting.	Kidnapping.
Bannú ...	...	4	6	22	3
Derah Ismail Khán ...	2	7	8	40	7
Derah Ghází Khán ...	...	...	...	1	...
Rájanpur ...	...	1	...	...	...
Total 1873-74 ...	2	12	14	63	10
Total 1872-73 ...	2	5	18	100	4

141. Volunteers.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps was inspected by Major-General Sir C. Reid, K.C.B., on the 21st March, who records as follows :—

"Considering the little spare time these men have, most of them being clerks in the Government offices, I can only say that they deserve great credit. Their skirmishing was very fair indeed, and on being brought into the Fort of Lahore, after the inspection, in order that they might man the walls, they conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction. They sought cover exceedingly well. There are some very good shots in the regiment."

There were at the inspection—

9 Officers.
15 Sergeants.
1 Bugler.
100 Privates.

But this corps has enrolled—

10 Officers.
16 Non-Commissioned Officers.
157 Privates.

183 Total.

142. *2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The Simla Volunteers were inspected on the 11th October 1873 by Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, 29th Punjab Native Infantry, who submitted a satisfactory report on their efficiency.

He states "that the battalion movements were well done; officers and non-commissioned officers were acquainted with their duties; the men were steady and marched well."

The strength of the corps on parade was—

9 Officers.
19 Non-Commissioned Officers.
96 Privates.

124 Total.

143. HORSE-BREEDING—*Fairs.*—The Ráwalpindi Fair of 1874 was held on 24th March and subsequent days. The total number of horses exhibited was 1,958, which contrasts favorably with the fairs of former years. In 1873 there were 847, and the average of the four previous years was 540. This increase is to a great extent due to the liberal prizes which were offered by the Imperial Government for stallions and batches of brood mares. These prizes, amounting to Rs. 8,200, were awarded, and it is considered that a continuance of imperial prizes for brood mares will eventually effect much good.

	Mares.	Geldings.
1872	8	7
1873	91	41
1874	439	114

There has been a marked increase in brood mares and geldings, as shown in the marginal statement.

The Committee was presided over by Brigadier-General Biddulph, who records a high opinion of the stamp and quality of the mares exhibited. The Committee also considered that the young stock shewed a marked improvement in soundness.

The fair has proved a valuable market for the sale of stock; the total amount obtained for horses and mules being a little short of Rs. 58,000, and four-year old colts averaging Rs. 225 in price.

It is satisfactory to note that although it has been, for many reasons, difficult to discover the fate of many of the stock of Government stallions, yet 141 out of the 520 animals sold at this fair were ascertained to be the produce of those stallions, and to their produce 58 of the prizes were awarded.

144. *Deraját Fairs.*—There were minor fairs held at Derah Ismail Khán and at Sakhi Sarwar near Derah Gházi Khán. The Khorasán mares exhibited at the former were many of them of great size, bone and symmetry, and well worthy of the services of a number of first class stallions, could these be procured.

At the latter, out of 200 colts and fillies, the fillies preponderated in the proportion of 6 to 1. That there were any colts at all shows an improvement, as the habit of destroying all their male stock has hitherto prevailed among the Bílúchis who in consequence have never afforded any considerable supply of remounts, although famous for the number and excellence of their mares.

145. The system adopted by the Government since the appointment of a Superintendent of Horse-breeding has been—(1) the careful investigation of the capabilities of each district, and the consequent selection of a few of the best in which to place the Government stallions; (2) the introduction of branding and examination of the mares brought voluntarily by their owners for that purpose. The best of these were then selected, branded and registered; and thenceforth no others were allowed the benefits of the Government stud.

At first the branding of mares was viewed by some breeders with suspicion, and many of the finest mares were in consequence withheld; but the number branded was more* than sufficient fully to employ the whole of the existing stud, with additions made to it up to the present date. The owners of those mares which were at first kept back are now eager to have them admitted to the services of the Government stallions, but until funds can be obtained for considerable purchases of fresh horses, this class of mares, including some of the best in the Punjab, must necessarily be left to the native sires.

* Branded mares	...	1,200
Number of stallions	...	43

The branding of mares is held to give the owners a right to expect that sufficient stallions will be supplied, but Government has no share in or power over the mares or their produce. It is, however, in contemplation to purchase a few of the most promising

colts, and to rear them at Probynabad and other farms, as it is possible that if well developed by good food and full liberty, these half-breds may prove not very inferior as sires to the pure Arab, and at less cost.

146. The present stud consists of—21 Arabs, 3 Walers, 1 Cape, and 18 Stud-bred horses, total 43; and the new purchases during the year have cost Rs. 15,170, exclusive of a horse presented by the Bengal Stud (see statement in the margin). The Stud horses are located in the various districts and tahsíls during the covering season, or until about the 30th June, after which they are collected at the central stables at Ráwalpindi, under the care of a Veterinary Surgeon.

			Price Rs.
1. North Australian,	Waler	... ...	3,000
2. Barefoot,	Arab	... ...	1,000
3. Lorraine,	Do.	... ...	2,500
4. Sunbeam,	Do.	... ...	1,600
5. Star of Cashmír,	Do.	... ...	2,000
6. Merryman,	Cape	... ...	2,070
7. Malabar,	Arab	... ...	1,800
8. Musafir,	Do.	... ...	1,200
9. Young Norfolk Hero,	Stud	... ...	...
		TOTAL ...	15,170

Average price Rs. 1,685.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.—*Weather.*—The rains of 1873-74 were on the whole plentiful, the provincial average being 28·6 inches, which, although lower by 2·5 inches than the year before, slightly exceeded the average of the five preceding years. But the decrease in quantity was much more than made up by the timeliness of the falls, which is far more essential to the success of the crops; and the result was that both the spring and autumn harvests were above the average. Indeed, the crop which was under the sickle at the close of the year appears to have been larger than has been known for many years; and at a time when large calls were being made upon the Punjab for the export of grain to the famine-stricken districts in Bengal, this bountiful harvest was very opportune.

148. *Crops.*—The area in acres of land under crops during the past three years was as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Spring crops ...	9,001,492	9,902,744	10,034,202
Autumn crops ...	8,926,648	9,869,242	9,690,338
TOTAL ...	17,928,140	19,771,986	19,724,540

The large increase of 1872-73 has, therefore, been nearly maintained in 1873-74. The season for sowing the spring crops was favorable. As regards the autumn crops, it is stated above that the out-turn was above the average; but in the Dehli Division an unseasonable fall

of rain in May, and in the Hissár Division deficiency of rain, reduced the area of matured crops. This is exemplified by the following figures, which refer to the autumn crops in those Divisions :—

	AREA IN ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	*Acres.*
Dehli Division	1,232,907	948,258
Hissár Division	2,646,603	2,553,261
TOTAL ...	3,879,510	3,501,519
Decrease ...	...	377,991

This decrease is alone sufficient to account for the diminished autumn cultivation in 1873-74.

149. The total area in acres for the principal spring crops of the Province, as compared with the previous year, was as follows :—

		1872.	1873.
		Acres.	*Acres.*
Food grains...	Wheat	5,716,867	5,820,861
	Barley	1,795,843	1,784,920
Pulses ...	Gram	1,247,936	1,306,061
	Peas	111,900	111,807
	Lentils (masúr) ...	167,726	166,417
Oil seeds ...	Mustard	288,159	337,006
	Tará mirá (Sinapis eruca)	129,583	148,166
Tobacco ...	... ...	87,127	72,754
Spices ...	... ...	125,068	109,393
Vegetables ...	... ...	140,122	103,281

The cultivation of wheat, gram, mustard, and tará mirá shows an increase, and that of spices and vegetables the most considerable decrease.

150. The principal autumn crops were as follows :—

		1872-73.	1873-74.
		Acres.	*Acres.*
Food grains...	Rice ...	728,973	734,957
	Great millet (jowár) ...	2,149,029	1,994,252
	Spiked millet (bájrá) ...	2,648,944	2,490,078
	Italian millet (kangní) ...	110,617	99,004
	Indian corn ...	907,203	986,033
Pulses ...	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius)	955,187	1,171,120
	Másh (Do. radiatus) ...	301,775	269,595
	Mung (Do. mungo) ...	302,405	283,561
Oil seeds.—Til (sesamum)		168,724	188,547
Cotton		789,762	624,459
Indigo		71,713	89,959
Vegetables		108,489	120,872
Sugarcane		372,816	373,952

The decreased cultivation of millets is due to the Hissár Division, as above noticed. The area under pulses has increased. "Moth" is a species which depends entirely upon rain, and is unsuited for low-lying or alluvial lands; hence its larger production points to the rain-fall having been more generally seasonable.

151. There has been a falling-off in cotton cultivation as compared with the last four years; and the average out-turn per acre of cleaned cotton was less than usual, while the average wholesale price fell. On the whole, the season was not favorable for cotton cultivation. There was a large increase in Derah Gházi Khán and Muzaffargarh in the cultivation of indigo.

152. Experiments have been made to introduce new staples, such as exotic cotton, Carolina and Sikkim rice, oats, sorghum, &c., but without any marked success.

153. The model farm at Chandi, in the Ambálah district, which was started principally with the object of making experiments in growing cotton after the Egyptian method, has been transferred to the Amritsar district, where good land, the property of Government, was available in a more accessible locality. The plan of operations has been somewhat modified, the principal object kept in view being the production of superior seeds of all kinds.

154. *Stock.*—Statistics of agricultural live-stock were collected in 1868-69, and again after an interval of five years. The following table shows the alleged increase or decrease in each description, but it must be observed that as these figures are approximate rather than derived from actual enumeration, little dependence can be placed on them :—

	1868-69.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Cows, bullocks and buffaloes...	6,797561	6,570,212	– 3
Horses-and ponies	147,528	136,034	– 8
Donkeys	257,615	288,118	+ 12
Sheep and goats	3,803,819	3,849,842	+ 1
Camels	148,582	165,667	+ 11

The decrease in horned cattle, if real, may be the result of several epidemics of murrain during the intervening period. The decrease in horses and ponies is very doubtful, and has not been satisfactorily explained. Camels have increased principally in the Hissár and Multán divisions. The districts which contain the largest numbers are—

Hissár	13,561
Sháhpur	15,448
Multán	15,050
Jhang	19,918
Montgomery	11,748
Derah Ismail Khán	14,672
Derah Gházi Khán	12,289

These figures do not include the Povindah camels which graze in the Deraját, and which do not form part of the stock of the Province.

The number of carts has decreased since 1868-69 from 103,586 to 97,909; while the number of ploughs has increased from 1,648,628 to 1,746,687. Extension of railways may possibly account for the former, and increase of cultivation for the latter.

155. Cattle fairs have been established in various parts of the Province to facilitate purchase and sale of stock, and to encourage the improvement of the breeds. Twelve such fairs were held in various places during 1873-74, at which 174,773 head of cattle were exhibited, against 121,754 in the previous year. Fees were collected to the amount of Rs. 41,470, of which Rs. 6,299 were distributed in prizes and Rs. 4,207 spent in the arrangements for the fairs.

156. *Rates of Rent and Produce.*—Several experiments regarding statistics of the yield of different crops have been made by district and settlement officers. These statistics enter into minute details, showing the actual amount of seed sown upon a given area, the nature of the soil, irrigated or unirrigated, and manured or unmanured: the tabulation of these statistics, however, involving a considerable amount of labor, has not yet been accomplished, but the usual statement (Appendix No. 38) is given.

157. The columns which show the produce per acre without distinction of the different soils can, therefore, only be regarded as approximately true, although it is probable that the yearly attempts to obtain correct averages carry with them a certain amount of success. The disparities are not so great as in former years, and in most cases the true yield, and not the green or unmanufactured produce, has been shown.

158. The average yield of wheat per acre was 842 lbs., which differs by 1lb. only from the average obtained in England for 16 years, from 1852 to 1867, on unmanured land. In 1872-73 the yield was 866lbs. In previous years it was considerably smaller. The greatest discrepancy in the year under notice is between the yield in Amritsar (1,772lbs.) and Kángra (383lbs). Amritsar is a canal district; Kángra also has irrigation, but the soil is much less adapted to the production of wheat. The average yield of rice was 924 lbs. This is larger than has been shown for many years, and is accounted for by the plentiful rains in rice-growing districts. The largest yield was in the Hoshiárpur district (1,804 lbs.), and the smallest in Jhang (226 lbs.); but only 553 acres were cultivated in the latter district. The indigo crops, the area of which considerably increased, yielded on the average 51lbs. per acre as compared with 36lbs. in the two previous years. The failure of the cotton crop has been noticed above. The average yield was only 96lbs. of cleaned cotton, against 132lbs. in 1871-72 and 137lbs. in 1872-73.

159. In comparing the average rent with the average yield, it must be borne in mind that rents depend not only on the productive powers of the land and on the season, but also on the nature of the tenure and on the mode of paying rent, whether in cash or kind. It is therefore difficult to draw a just comparison between different districts. A comparison of the general averages, however, with those of the previous year, shows that there has been a rise in rents. This is more apparent as regards the minimum rates than the maximum, and the state of the former is probably a more safe criterion than the latter, as they are less liable to fluctuations from special causes.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1857 TO 1873.



	Minimum Rate.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	4 3 8	4 6 2
Indigo	4 10 9	5 10 9
Cotton	3 14 6	4 1 8
Sugar	10 9 8	10 10 9
Opium	7 7 5	7 15 3
Tobacco	5 14 0	6 0 4
Wheat ... ... { Irrigated	3 11 10	4 4 10
Wheat ... ... { Unirrigated	2 5 2	2 6 11
Inferior grains ... { Irrigated	2 15 6	2 14 9
Inferior grains ... { Unirrigated	1 10 6	1 10 2
Oil-seeds ... ... { Irrigated	2 10 10	2 10 9
Oil-seeds ... ... { Unirrigated	1 12 8	1 12 1

In all of these, except the last two, there is an increase.

160. *Prices.*—It will be seen from Statement No. 39 that the fluctuations in the prices of the principal articles of agricultural produce during the past two years were as follows :—

	Sers and Chataks per Rupee.							
	1872-73.				1873-74.			
	1st June.		1st January.		1st June.		1st January.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Wheat, first sort ...	20	0	20	10	22	9	20	0
Flour, first sort ...	16	15	17	1	19	4	17	1
Barley (*jow*) ...	29	2	27	8	34	14	26	13
Gram, first sort ...	19	8	22	7	27	15	28	3
Indian-corn (*makkai*) ...	21	8	27	0	27	13	26	14
Great millet (*joar*) ...	20	15	30	12	31	15	30	2
Spiked millet (*bajra*) ...	18	7	23	9	24	5	25	9
Rice, first sort ...	7	11	5	9	8	8	8	11
Urd dál (*phaseolus radiatus*) ...	13	5	16	7	16	0	16	15
Potatoes ...	10	4	13	10	10	15	14	2
Cotton cleaned ...	2	4	2	10	3	0	2	13
Sugar, first sort ...	2	8	2	9	2	12	2	12
Butter, clarified (*ghi*) ...	1	7	1	10	1	12	1	12
Fire-wood ...	94	0	116	0	123	0	122	0
Tobacco ...	6	15	7	2	5	9	5	7
Salt, Lahori ...	9	3	9	6	9	0	9	3

161. As before remarked, the spring crop of 1873-74 was a most abundant one, though the effect of this on prices was to a considerable extent counterbalanced by the extraordinary export of food grain to

the Bengal famine districts, which amounted, between the 15th November 1873 and the close of the official year, to 3,296,783 maunds (117,742 tons) as follows :—

				Maunds.
Gram	...	...	...	646,725
Barley	...	...	...	647,375
Wheat	...	...	...	594,788
Rice	...	...	...	175,649
Indian-corn	...	...	...	213,457
Millets	...	...	...	707,211
Pulses and other food grains			...	311,578

Notwithstanding this great drain on the resources of the Province, the prices on the 1st of January 1874 were much the same as at the same period of the previous year, while at the close of 1873-74, when the harvests had all been gathered in, the prices of wheat and some other grains were less than at the close of 1872-73.

162. The prices of labour do not fluctuate much; wages in the Punjab are to a considerable extent fixed by custom; so that the statistics which were collected in 1868-69 have had to do duty for the reports of five years. Revised statistics have, however, been collected for the present report, and are given in Appendix No. 40, a comparison of which with the corresponding return in previous reports will show that no material advance in the rates of labour has come about in the past five years. The highest rate for skilled labour, 12 annas per diem, is the same as that given before; but the lowest rate for unskilled labour is shown in two districts, Karnál and Sirsa, to be as low as $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas, whereas a single rate of 3 annas was given for such labour in 1868-69. Scarcity of labour is shown more by a high minimum rate than by a high average, and on this supposition there has been no rise of late years.

163. FORESTS.—The forests and woodlands under the charge of the Forest Department comprise—

I.—The more important forests and "rakhs" (wooded tracts of the plains) which are the property of Government, or in which Government has paramount forest rights.

II.—The forests in Native States leased by the British Government.

164. The first class includes—

(1.)—The *Deodar* (cedar) and other pine forests of the higher Himalayan Range in the district of Hazára, and the Kulu sub-division of the Kángra district.

(2.)—The forests of "Chil" *(Pinus longifolia)* of the Sawálik Range, occasionally interspersed with patches of bamboo and Sál (*Shoria robusta*). These are situated in the Kángra, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur and Ráwalpindi districts.

(3.)—The small Sál forest of the Kalesar Dún, in the Ambálah district.

(4.)—The Shísham (*Dalbergia sissu*) forest of the Kachi, on the left bank of the Indus, in the Mianwáli tahsil of the Bannu district.

(5.)—The fuel and timber woodlands known as the "rakhs" of the plains, consisting chiefly of *Kíkar* (*Acacia Arabica*), *Jhand* (*Prosopis spicifera*), *Phalahi* (*Acacia modesta*), *Karíl* (*Capparis aphylla*), *Reru* (*Acacia leucophlœa*), *Ber* (*zizyphus*), and *Dákh* (*Butea frondosa*).

The trees in these rakhs are mostly only fit for fuel.

165. The leased forests are—

(1.)—Those of the Chamba State on the rivers Rávi and Chenáb, and their tributaries, consisting principally of *Deodar* (cedar), but containing also pines and some deciduous trees.

(2.)—The Basáhir and Poári forests, along the Satlej and its tributaries.

166. Besides these forests and woodlands, nurseries and plantations have been formed along the lines of railway and elsewhere for the rearing of timber trees and a fuel-supply.

167. The general control and direction of the department is vested in a Conservator of Forests, with a staff composed as follows during the year 1873-74:—

4 Deputy Conservators;
8 Assistant Conservators;
4 Sub-Assistant Conservators;
8 Forest Rangers.

168. For administrative purposes, the forests are divided into 9 divisions, 4 of which are further divided into sub-divisions or circles. These divisions, so far as they relate to the hill forests, follow the valleys of the great rivers of the Punjab. The officers in the upper river divisions have most of the actual forest work, while those in the

lower river divisions have the superintendence of the transit, floating, storing, and sale of the timber. The divisions are—

(1.)—The Jhelam division, containing the Hazára and Ráwalpindi forests.

(2.)—The Upper Chenáb division, containing the forests in Pángi, leased from the Chamba State.

(3.)—The Lower Chenáb division.

(4.)—The Upper Rávi division, containing forests leased from the Chamba State.

(5.)—The Lower Rávi division.

(6.)—The Biás division, containing the Kulu, Kángra and Hoshiárpur forests.

(7.)—The Satlej division, containing the leased forests in Basáhir and Poári, and the Kalesar Sál forest in the Ambálah district.

(8.)—The Fuel Reserve division, containing the reserved "rakhs" in various plain districts.

(9.)—The Plantation division.

The total area of forests under the control of the Forest Department amounts to about 3,961 square miles.

169. *State Forests.*—In the Núrpur tahsil of the Kángra district about 15 square miles of forest have been demarcated as the sole property of Government, all restriction being removed elsewhere on grazing and extension of cultivation.

170. In the Gurdáspur district arrangements were in progress for acquiring and demarcating 600 acres of pine forest as a Government reserve.

171. In the Sháhpur district 148,000 acres of rakh land were made over to the Forest Department.

172. The Káchi Shísham tracts in the Bannu district are being demarcated by the Settlement Officer. It is hoped that it will be possible to secure two-thirds of the area under forest as the absolute property of Government, the remainder being surrendered to the villagers.

173. *Leased Forests.*—The preliminary arrangements are being made for the preparation of a working plan of the valuable forests on the Satlej which are leased from the Basáhir State.

174. On the Upper Rávi the preliminary demarcation of all the forests leased from the Chamba State has been completed, with the exception of the forests on the Bhandal river. Progress too was made with the survey of the Banikhet pine forest near Dalhousie.

175. *Planting.*—At the Changa Mánga plantation, which is the most important fuel plantation in the Punjab, nearly 1,000 acres were newly sown with sissú and other trees, and for the most part with complete success. This plantation now contains upwards of 7,000 acres covered with trees of various stages of growth.

176. To meet the requirements of the Northern State Railway, it is proposed to take up, for the formation of a fuel plantation, about 4,500 acres of land in the Gujrát district, along the Chenáb. This will involve the appropriation of a considerable extent of valuable land now under cultivation, but the necessity of a new plantation in this part of the Punjab is unquestionable, and the dispossessed land-holders will be compensated as far as possible, in preference to money compensation, by liberal grants of Government waste land.

177. *Yield and working of the Forests.*—The number of trees felled during the year in the Satlej forests amounted to 136, out of which 1,496 logs were cut. From wind-fallen trees 9,595 logs were cut, and there were 784 remaining from previous years, making a total of 11,875. Of these 630 were sawn into sleepers, and 10,530 were launched, leaving 706 logs in the forests. Of the logs launched, 18 per cent., averaging each about 16 cubic feet, arrived during the year at the sale depôt at Phillour.

178. In the Biás forests 902 deodar trees were felled, of which 40 trees were sawn into logs and launched, and 100 trees were logged for launching in the present year. The remaining 762 trees were sawn into 11,460 scantlings.

179. Besides the above, 173 deodars, 1,483 pines and 700 bamboos were felled in Kulu and Kángra for district works and the requirements of the Public Works Department.

180. There were 3,444 logs in transit in the river at the commencement of the year, and 692 logs were launched during the year. Of these 2,121 logs were received in the depôts during the year.

181. The sales during the year amounted to 518 logs containing 17,701 cubic feet, and 42,175 sleepers, to the Indus Valley State Railway; 59 logs to the Punjab and Dehli Railway; 504 logs to the Public Works Department; and 2,202 logs to other purchasers.

182. No trees were felled during the year in the Upper Rávi forests, but nearly 7,000 old logs were cleared out of the forests and launched.

In the Kálatop forest near Dalhousie, 3,258 cubic feet of deodar and 1,552 cubic feet of Abies Smithiana were cut, and 278 trees of Pinus longifolia were felled in the Bakloh forest.

183. In the Chenáb forests 952 dead trees were felled and cut into 21,683 logs, all of which were launched. The sales during the year at the depôts amounted to 20,940 logs.

184. The fellings in the Hazára forests were restricted as much as possible to the requirements of public departments. In the Kángra forests 316 trees remained from the previous year, felled but not logged, also 10,790 deodar logs, and 1,928 logs of Pinus excelsa. Of these, 1,853 deodar and 1,697 Pinus excelsa logs were launched, and 2,810 logs were brought down to the river bank ready for launching. 3,563 deodar and 2,169 Pinus excelsa logs were received in the depôts during the year.

185. In the Fuel Reserve division nearly a million cubic feet of stacked fire-wood were sold to a Railway fuel contractor, and 650,000 cubic feet to the Commissariat Department.

186. *Financial Results.*—The total receipts of the Forest Department from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 7,32,539, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,97,162, leaving a profit to the department of Rs. 1,35,377.

187. MINES AND QUARRIES.—The principal mineral productions of the Province have been described at some length in previous reports, and the information does not need repetition in this place. The prescribed statistical form, however, corrected up to date, will be found in the Appendix, Statement No. 41. No new discoveries of importance have been made in the Punjab during the last few years.

188. The rock-salt of the Salt Range, in the Jehlam and Sháhpur districts, of the hills near Kálábágh, and of the Khatak Range, in the Kohát district, is undoubtedly the most valuable mineral product which the Punjab possesses. The former has been excavated in a much more methodical system since the arrival of Dr. Warth, the present Deputy Collector of Customs at Khewra. New seams have been discovered, and the valuable mineral economized by more effective working. The out-turn from mines for the past year was 15,00,607 maunds. The resources of the Khatak and Kálábágh Salt Mines are probably very large. At present only five mines are worked. Last year the out-turn was 4,18,904 maunds.

189. Slate quarries exist in the Gurgáon district, in Kángra, and Hazára. Regarding the Kángra quarries, the Deputy Commissioner

writes:—"The largest are at Kángra, which, being now managed in a more economical manner, are giving the shareholders some return." The out-turn last year is shown to be 1,74,135 maunds.

190. In the Kángra district there are, no doubt, extensive mineral resources; but the question of expense in working the mines of copper, iron, and even silver which appear to exist in the Kúlú sub-division, or along the slopes of the Dhaolá Dhár Range, has not yet been satisfactorily solved, although a mining company has been employed for some years in Kúlú, holding a lease from Government. Iron ore exists in the hills of the Fírozpur tahsíl, in the Gurgáon district. Iron was somewhat extensively manufactured from these mines previous to the year 1836, but was then abandoned owing to the difficulty of procuring charcoal.

191. The Mandi Salt Mines produced 1,33,981 maunds last year; and the iron mines at Bír Bangáhal, of the same State, 2,042 maunds.

192. Petroleum is still obtained in the Ráwalpindi district. The amount extracted by means of shafts near the springs was 2,756 gallons last year. There are three springs, of which two only were worked.

193. Coal, or lignite, is found near Kálábágh. It used to be consumed for the river steamers; but since the abolition of the Government Flotilla, the amount excavated has diminished.

194. There are lead mines near Sabáthu, in Patiála territory, and an attempt to work them has been made by a company composed of European and Native shareholders.

195. MANUFACTURES.—A detailed account of the principal manufactures of the Punjab and its Dependencies was given in paragraph 313 *et seq.* of last report, and need not be repeated in this place. But the prescribed table for 1873-74 will be found in Appendix No. 42. Comparing that with the corresponding return of 1868-69, we obtain the following:—

	1868-69.	1873-74.
Mills and large manufactories ...	480	1,775
Private looms or small works ...	370,498	481,441
Total number of workmen employed ...	1,359,631	1,377,497
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees	3,77,33,675	5,30,64,223

196. The number of silk manufactories now shown is 101 as compared with 35 in 1868-69. In Amritsar there is an increase from 27 to 82. In Lahore, where none were shown in 1868-69, 9 are now returned. Of the 303 paper manufactories said to exist in 1868-69, 302 were in the Siálkot district. This number has fallen to 228. The artizans are said to be leaving their homes and seeking employment in

other districts, and the business is declining, owing to supply for official requirements being met by the jail manufactories. Shawl manufactories show a large increase, from 16 to 1,205, but 1,095 of these are in the Gujrát district, and are probably small. The number in Amritsar has increased from 16 to 110. The former returns must have been short of the mark.

197. The distinction between large and small works is not one which is easy to define; but it is satisfactory to observe that the latter also show a considerable increase. The totals of both kinds are as follows:—

	1868-69.	1873-74.	Out-turn in Rupees.	
			1868-69.	1873-74.
Silk	1,319	2,184	13,66,390	21,33,473
Cotton	222,992	259,091	1,21,71,092	1,98,66,771
Wool	5,578	8,965	11,26,179	9,99,619
Iron	23,418	29,582	27,75,852	38,51,845
Brass and copper	1,467	2,659	13,63,001	5,52,589
Leather	39,210	44,783	45,39,804	47,66,654
Gold and silver lace	8,325	10,617	15,41,960	33,23,905
Dyeing	2,818	3,820	4,16,325	5,10,248
Oil	7,061	11,419	20,22,782	15,39,596
Tea	29	20	1,45,760	32,923
Shawl	16	2,031	10,12,000	15,11,229
Other manufactures, including paper, wool, building, soap, &c. ...	58,738	108,045	92,52,530	1,39,75,371
Total ...	371,978	483,216	3,77,33,675	5,30,64,223

198. The estimate of out-turn is of necessity only an approximate one, but the enumeration of works is more certain, and, where attention is paid to the subject, can be ascertained. Only in the case of tea has there been a falling-off, and the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Kángra by no means leads to the supposition that it is a real one. He states that "the manufacture of tea has progressed," and that the out-turn in 1873-74 was 526,385lbs. There appears, therefore, to be some mistake in the estimate of out-turn.

199. The general result is satisfactory, and indicates a development of industry in the last five years; but no great reliance can be placed upon the comparative return of different districts, as their accuracy depends upon the amount of enquiry bestowed upon the subject by District Officers, and the reports show that this is not uniform.

200. Trade.—The total value of the external trade of the Punjab during 1873-74 has been estimated (*vide* Appendix No. 43) at Rs. 4,51,26,153, against Rs. 5,02,48,833 in the previous year and

5,13,05,327 in 1871-72, but as the returns do not include the value of the boat trade on the Indus, or the trade of the Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway, no conclusion of value can be deduced therefrom. During the year an improved system of registration of trade was worked out with great care by the Financial Commissioner, and its introduction sanctioned from the beginning of 1874-75; so that the current year's returns may be expected to be at once more complete and more reliable. The decrease is entirely in the imports, as the exports have increased by nearly 7 lakhs. The chief cause of difference is in the item of silk, the imports of which seem to vary greatly from year to year. Thus the value of silk imported in 1871-72 was about 17¾ lakhs; in 1872-73 it rose to 58¾ lakhs; and in 1873-74 it again fell to 23¾ lakhs.

201. The following is an abstract of the recorded trade of the Province with countries beyond it during 1873-74:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cis-Satlej Sikh States	26,49,868	15,57,371	42,07,239
Hill States	3,90,799	1,32,905	5,23,704
Countries on the North-Western Frontier	40,60,145	20,09,554	60,69,699
Central India, excluding Central Provinces	13,12,636	72,17,378	85,30,014
Other Provinces	1,62,11,478	95,84,019	2,57,95,497
TOTAL ...	2,46,24,926	2,05,01,227	4,51,26,153

202. The following are the principal articles of import during the past two years:—

Compared by quantity.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
Salt	527,953	401,089
Grains	430,108	929,203
Sugar	485,865	617,596
Rice	146,317	112,838
Drugs	81,216	54,934
Cotton	29,496	17,757
Metals	32,681	28,920
Fruits	54,855	67,901
Cotton cloths... ...	29,496	65,349
Dyes	44,188	28,848
Oil seeds	29,286	85,919
Ghi	23,489	35,957

Compared by value.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Charas	1,87,142	3,36,479
Opium	2,19,127	1,47,572
Indigo	4,00,736	2,96,799
Wool	1,06,752	1,32,300
Pashm	1,16,384	64,422
Silk	58,86,950	23,70,887
Pashmina	80,321	4,81,422
Specie and bullion ..	6,62,710	4,97,862

As before remarked, the chief falling-off in imports into the Province is in the item of silk; but the imports of salt, opium, indigo, and specie also decreased; while in food grains, sugar, cotton cloths, oil seeds, charas, and pashmina there was an increase.

203. The following are the principal exports :—

Compared by quantity.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
Sugar	646,148	794,765
Salt	491,657	497,479
Grains	150,014	1,776,650
Rice	99,915	121,615
Drugs	69,736	54,060
Cotton	25,347	19,211
Metals	30,071	32,311
Cotton cloths ...	39,406	36,658
Dyes	21,137	21,559
Oil seeds	9,684	102,982

Compared by value.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Charas	1,88,100	2,74,880
Opium	1,77,758	70,127
Indigo	4,30,472	5,54,387
Wool	4,16,069	2,57,525
Silk	6,13,302	4,76,405
Tea	5,66,265	1,60,964
Pashmina	26,25,853	26,21,090

The chief variation has been of course in the item of food grains, accounted for by the enormous exportations to the famine districts

of Bengal; there has also been an increase in the exports of sugar, oil seeds, charas, and indigo. The large decrease in the item of tea has not been explained, and is probably due to defective registration; the exports of opium, wool and silk also decreased.

204. *Internal Trade.*—The following statement shows the value of the trade of the principal commercial centres of the Punjab with places within the Province for 1873-74, exclusive of railway traffic, of which no returns are available:—

TOWNS.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehli ...	53,39,205	76,98,737	1,30,37,942
Rewári ...	10,77,995	2,23,581	13,01,576
Hissár ...	7,03,957	5,99,398	13,03,355
Bhiwáni ...	68,68,274	5,06,084	73,74,358
Ambálah ...	14,52,680	6,86,010	21,38,690
Ludiánah ...	8,76,222	13,95,046	22,71,268
Jálandhar ...	9,79,387	6,66,640	16,46,027
Kángra ...	10,46,473	8,81,283	19,27,756
Amritsar ...	36,65,561	37,92,422	74,57,983
Lahore ...	33,87,462	2,50,714	36,38,176
Fírozpur ...	7,02,477	7,39,623	14,42,100
Derah Ismail Khán ...	28,31,196	5,17,070	33,48,266
Pind Dádan Khán ...	8,97,998	2,20,856	11,18,854
Multán ...	31,44,361	19,38,710	50,83,070
Peshávar ...	14,40,116	3,82,332	18,22,448

As remarked in previous reports, the registration of trade has not heretofore been conducted with sufficient accuracy to warrant any reliable deductions being drawn from the variations exhibited in the returns of particular towns from year to year, which would otherwise arrest attention. Thus the total internal trade, imports and exports, of the five large commercial towns of the Province has undergone, according to the registers, the following extraordinary fluctuations during the past three years:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Dehli ...	197	153	130
Amritsar ...	89	120	75
Lahore ...	34	28	36
Multán ...	229	58	51
Peshávar ...	35	21	18

205. These remarks apply particularly to the case of Pesháwar. The above figures denote only the *internal* trade of the several towns

named, *i. e.*, the trade with other places *within* the Punjab: to obtain the whole trade, the imports from, and exports to, countries *beyond* the Province should be added. Making this correction, the trade of Peshâwar for the last six years was, according to the registers, as follows:—

		£
1868-69	...	1,119,616
1869-70	...	1,087,742
1870-71	...	787,751
1871-72	...	690,309
1872-73	...	368,781
1873-74	...	346,190

If these statistics are to be credited, the trade of Peshâwar would seem to be rapidly becoming extinct, having fallen off by nearly 70 per cent. in six years. The matter is under special enquiry.

206. *Boat Traffic on the Indus.*—The up trade registered at Sakkar in 1873-74 amounted to 1 30,333 maunds, valued at Rs. 6,89,684. The chief items were—

			Maunds.
Grains	...	...	41,208
Metals	...	...	30,355
Rice	...	...	8,061
Fruits	...	...	6,047
Spices	...	...	6,052
Oils	...	...	2,510
Dyes	...	...	2,455
Sugar	...	...	1,999
Drugs	...	...	1,806
Tobacco	...	...	1,577
European cotton cloth		...	1,140

The down trade amounted to 1,026,180 maunds, valued at Rs. 45,69,816. The chief items were:—

			Maunds.
Grains	...	...	649,984
Oil seeds	...	...	180,747
Wool	...	...	47,951
Cotton	...	...	30,880
Salt	...	...	21,218
Drugs	...	...	15,957
Saltpetre	...	...	11,134
Ghi	...	...	7,147
Spices	...	...	4,917
Dyes	...	...	4,638
Indian cotton cloth		...	7,652

There was a considerable increase both in the up and down traffic of the river compared with 1872-73.

207. *Joint Stock Companies.*—There were 7 Companies in the Punjab at the close of the year registered under Act X. of 1866, of which 2 were banks, 2 hotels, 1 a tea company, 1 a brewery and 1 a slate company. During the year 1 company (a bank at Simla) went into liquidation. No new companies were registered under the Indian Companies' Act during the year, but 3 societies were registered under Act XXI. of 1860, *viz.*, the Roberts' Institute at Lahore, Bishop Cotton's School at Simla, and the United Service Institution of India, making, with those registered in the previous year, 5 such societies in all.

208. *Trade with Central Asia.*—During the season of 1873 Mr. R. B. Shaw again filled the office of Joint-Commissioner in Ladákh on behalf of the British Government, and with him was associated Mr. W. H. Johnson, Wazír of Ladákh, on behalf of the Kashmír Government. The trade registered at Leh during the year exceeded by upwards of £19,000 that of the previous year, and shows the highest figure to which it has yet attained:—

				£
1863	...	...	...	23,604
1864-66	...	...	...	10,000 (about)
1867	...	...	...	55,495
1868	...	...	...	103,840
1869	...	...	...	129,154
1870	...	...	...	154,800
1871	...	...	...	124,118
1872	...	...	...	158,480
1873	...	...	...	177,673

This increase, too, has taken place in the face of two difficulties,—the first being the interference of the Yárkand authorities in delaying the starting of the caravans southward until a very late season of the year. It is to be hoped that this impediment to the development of the trade will have been removed by the treaty recently executed at Kashgár. The second difficulty has been a great scarcity of carriage from Leh to Yárkand. Formerly the chief difficulty in point of carriage lay between the Punjab and Leh, while between the latter place and Yárkand it was plentifully supplied by a class of carriers called *karáyakash*, who with troops of hardy Yárkand ponies conveyed the goods of the traders at reasonable rates. But owing partly to the rigors of the winter journeys which they have for the last few years been compelled to make, and which destroyed a great number of their animals, and partly to

their gambling in *charas* and receiving *charas* in payment instead of in coin, several of these men have been ruined. On the other hand, owing to the improvement of the roads between Ladákh and India, both *viâ* Kúlú and *viâ* Kashmír, and to the establishment of the Kúlú mule train in 1870, this part of the route is now very fairly supplied with carriage, 375 mules having arrived at Leh in 1873. Thus the trade of the year between Yárkand and Ladákh, where carriage was scarce, decreased by upwards of £10,000 compared with that of 1872; while between India and Ladákh, where there was a sufficient supply of carriage, the value of the trade increased by upwards of £30,000.

209. Of the imports into Leh from the north, those from Chinese Tibet fell by £12,150, or about 60 per cent., almost entirely in the item of brick tea from Lhassa, of which an unusually large quantity, which proved to be of inferior quality, was imported in 1872; while in the imports from Turkistán, valued at £33,069, there was a trifling increase on the whole, though in the several items making up the trade there were great variations as compared with previous years. Thus the imports of precious metals, horses, jade, *pashm* and raw-silk increased, while in those of *charas*, coarse cotton goods, carpets, felts, furs, leather and silk fabrics, there was a decrease. The following table shows the proportionate amounts of the imports from Yárkand into Leh in 1873:—

Gold	...	45 per cent.
Pashm	...	13 ,,
Charas	...	12 ,,
Silk	...	8 ,,
Horses	...	8 ,,
Coarse cotton goods	...	3½ ,,
Silver	...	3 ,,
Other goods	...	7½ ,,

The imports into Leh from India increased from £31,944 in 1872 to £46,630 in 1873; of which goods to the amount of £24,656 went by the Kúlú route, £823 *viâ* Rámpur, and £21,151 *viâ* Kashmír. The increase is chiefly in the article of cotton piece goods. The proportionate amounts of these imports in 1873 were as follows:—

Cotton piece goods	...	41·0 per cent.
Tea ...	...	14·3 ,,
Brocade, silks, &c.	...	11·3 ,,
Pepper, &c. ...	...	7·0 ,,
Indigo ...	...	3·3 ,,
Otter skins ...	...	3·2 ,,
Sugar ...	...	3·0 ,,
Goat skins ...	...	2·7 ,,
Other goods ...	...	13·7 ,,

210. The above being the principal articles imported into Leh from north and south respectively, and Ladákh being a poor country consuming few foreign productions, it follows that the trade is almost entirely a transit one, and that in the long run the imports and exports must nearly balance each other. It is, therefore, unnecessary to notice the exports from Leh in 1873 in detail.

211. During the season the Joint Commissioners decided 24 civil and 3 criminal cases.

212. PUBLIC WORKS.—*Military Works.*—The only military stations that remained under the Government of the Punjab during 1873-74 were those of the Punjab Frontier Force and the cantonments of Jehlam and Talahgang. At these places the ordinary works of maintenance were carried out, as well as a few unimportant works of extension and improvement not requiring enumeration in this place. The remaining military works of the Province being under the immediate control of the Government of India, no information regarding them is available.

213. *Civil Buildings.*—The most important of these was the provision of additional accommodation for the increasing number of prisoners in the Province. The new jails at Derah Ghází Khán and Montgomery were brought to completion, while good progress was made with the new Female Penitentiary at Lahore, the conversion of the Gola Serai at Lahore into a district jail, and the new Amritsar prison. A new lock-up was also constructed at Pesháwar. Amongst other jail additions and improvements may be noted the supply of additional solitary cells to the jails at Dehli, Karnál, Ambálah, Gujránwálah and Jhang; of separate wards for civil prisoners at Gurgáon, Gujránwálah, Gujrát, and Sháhpur; a set of 50 quarantine cells for the Ráwalpindi Jail; and a shed in the Pesháwar Jail, capable of accommodating 18 patients, for prisoners suffering from infectious fever.

214. During the year the Dalhousie church was commenced, and improvements were effected in the church at Dharmsálah. A new court-house was constructed at Jálandhar for the Additional Commissioner; the new sessions-house at Jehlam was nearly completed; a new treasury and record-room was supplied at Abbottabad, and court-houses for the Superintendents of Settlement in Bannú. Improvements were made to the native building at Lahore known as "Shah Chiragh," occupied by the office of the Accountant-General. New post offices were built at Sirhind, Gurdáspur and Pathánkot, and a telegraph office was commenced at Derah Ghází Khán. The new building for the Lahore College was also put in hand. There were either completed

or under construction during the year 33 police stations, 6 police rest-houses, 3 rest-houses for civil officers, 39 school-houses, and 13 dispensaries. Amongst the remaining works of the year it is only necessary to mention additions and improvements made at the Sanáwar Lawrence Asylum, and the provision of a bath, hospital and quarters for a resident medical officer at the Tarn Táran Leper Asylum.

215. *Roads.*—The metalled roads of the Province may be briefly enumerated as follows:—The Grand Trunk line connecting Dehli with Lahore, *viâ* Karnál, Ambálah, Jálandhar, and Amritsar; the Lahore and Pesháwar road, passing through Jehlam, Ráwalpindi, and Attock; the branch road from Ludiánah to Fírozpur and from thence to Lahore; the road leading from Dehli towards Mathra, in the North-Western Provinces; the line connecting Dehli and Bahádurgarh; the roads leading from Ambálah to Jagádhri and Kálka respectively; the road from Jálandhar *viâ* Hoshiárpur to Dharmsálah; the Amritsar and Pathánkot road; and the short line connecting Multán with the Sher Sháh ferry on the Chenáb. All these were maintained as far as possible in an efficient state during the year. The section of the Grand Trunk line between Lahore and Jehlam continued, as in previous years, under the charge of the officers of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway. To the above may be added the Ráwalpindi and Murree road, 23½ miles of which were metalled with sand-stone during the year.

216. Of unmetalled roads, improvements and repairs were executed on the two roads connecting Kálka with Simla, including the branches to Dagshai, Kasauli, and Sabáthu; on the Kángra valley road; on the line connecting Dharmsálah and Hoshiárpur; on the Pathánkot and Dalhousie road; and on the lines connecting Siálkot with Wázirabád, and Lahore with Sháhpur *viâ* Shekhopura. The Murree and Abbottabád road was widened in certain parts and protected by parapets. The Hindustán and Tibet road was also maintained as far as Pangi, the present terminus; portions of the old line were abandoned on account of its excessive gradients and unnecessary rises and falls, and new lines substituted; the portion of this road between Simla and Mashobra, which latter place is much resorted to by the residents of Simla, was widened and improved. The remaining unmetalled roads of the Province, which do not need particular mention here, were maintained in good order, and in several instances improved.

217. The railway bridge over the Satlej at Phillaur having been again opened for traffic, the boat bridge was given up, the ferry meeting all ordinary requirements of local traffic. Under instructions from the Government of India a boat bridge was again constructed for the passage of troops on the march, country flat-bottomed boats being chiefly used. A new bridge of boats was constructed over the Chenáb at

Trimmu in the Jhang district, and a boat bridge was substituted for the ferry over the Indus at Derah Ismail Khán during the cold season, to meet the increasing demand of the traffic. Bridges of boats were, as in former years, also maintained, as long as the state of the rivers would permit, over the Biás at Wazir Bular, over the Satlej near Fírozpur, over the Rávi at Sháhderah, over the Jehlam at Jehlam and Pind Dádan Khán, and over the Indus at Attock.

218. Accommodation for travellers, such as serais, rest-houses, dâk bungalows, encamping-grounds, supply depôts, &c., were maintained as usual along the several lines of communication. A new dâk bungalow was built at Pathánkot on the road to Dalhousie, and another commenced at Chichawatni on the line of Multán railway in the Montgomery district.

219. *Railways.*—There are four lines of railway in the Punjab territories, *viz.*, the Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway (Guaranteed), which, excluding the Sind section, is 567 miles long, and is open to traffic; the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, and the Indus Valley (State) Railway, both under construction; and the Rájputána (State) Railway, the portion of which within Punjab territory, 58 miles in length, connecting Dehli with Rewári, with a branch to the salt-producing districts, has been completed and is open to traffic. Each of these lines of communication will now be more particularly noticed.

220. *Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway.*—During this year the works for repairing the damages caused to the line in 1872, especially to the Satlej, Biás and Gaggar bridges, were carried out and mainly completed.

The restoration works are estimated to cost Rs. 23,30,000, of which a portion will be met from the current revenue of the line. The new workshops and their annexes at Lahore were, with trifling exceptions, completed and the buildings occupied.

At Sahárunpur there were commenced three blocks of barracks for railway servants, and a bungalow for the Assistant Locomotive Superin tendent; and materials were collected towards building an institute.

At Gháziabád carriage-repairing sheds, godown and other buildings were completed. The expenditure on capital for further engineering works during the year was about 6 lakhs. In the matter of rolling stock, 100 low-sided wagons, commenced at the close of last official year, were finished and made over for traffic in September.

221. Owing to a pressure of grain trade downwards to Patna, it was thought advisable to increase the stock by 250 covered goods vans; 30 were turned out, and 70 more were well in hand at the close of the

year. Three locomotives were brought up from Kurrachee, erected and put into working order. The engines requiring repair, but set aside waiting the completion of the shops, were taken in hand.

222. The train service was conducted with regularity; the trains were run similarly to those last year. In addition a large number of special goods trains were worked between Ludiánah and Gháziabád, carrying grain, cattle, &c., to the East Indian Railway for the famine districts. A still larger number of trains might have been run except for the difficulty of obtaining empty return vans from the East Indian Railway for those made over full. Open trucks were pressed into this service as well as a number of passenger vehicles. The total amount despatched to the close of the official year was about 32,47,000 maunds.

223. For fuel, coal was employed exclusively east of Phillaur, and wood to the west. The result of this experiment is not yet clear. The direct cost with coal per train mile is higher than for wood; but heavier trains are hauled, fewer fires occur, and incidental expenses for collecting, distributing, &c., are considerably reduced.

224. The traffic receipts were Rs. 49,69,191, showing an increase of over 12 lakhs on former official years. There was improvement in first, intermediate, and third class fares. There was a falling-off in receipts connected with the movement of troops, due partly to the fewer reliefs and to the more restricted camps of exercise. The goods traffic increased by 11½ lakhs, owing chiefly to the carriage of food grain.

225. Additional arrangements for sorting letters and for the convenience of travelling post office employés, the better cooling of railway carriages, and the introduction of third class return tickets, were some of the minor matters which received attention during the year.

226. The Flotilla had a considerable amount of employment given to it by the transport of materials for the Indus Valley State Railway. The expenditure was heavy in working the steamers. One steamer, the "Indus," going down river, touched a bank and was sunk. She was, however, recovered and taken to Kurrachee for repair.

227. The principal accidents were—

Collisions	8
Getting off line	22
Fires	13
Running over cattle	9
Others	12
Passengers killed	1
Ditto injured	3
Railway servants killed	9
Ditto. injured	14
Others killed	6

The collisions and getting off line are due mainly to pointsmen; the fires arise from sparks in wood-burning engines; with fuel trains in particular, consisting of a line of open wagons stocked with wood, fires are very numerous.

228. *Punjab Northern Railway.*—The progress on this Railway during the year under report was confined chiefly to the large bridges over the rivers Ráví, Chenáb, and Jehlam. The condition of the works at the close of 1872-73 may be briefly summarized as follows.

Of earthwork, three-fourths were completed, the ordinary flush gaps were finished, while the special gaps required only the girder superstructure; the minor bridges and culverts were completed, all but four. Of the training works, those at the Rávi were completed, with the exception of the head-works, which were in hand; those at the Chenáb were all finished with a trifling exception; while those at the Jehlam had been so much damaged by floods that fresh plans were under consideration. Two-thirds of the ballast required had been collected; the permanent-way material for 111 miles was on the works. Of sleepers, the number required for the line between Lahore and Jehlam were all ready; and about 70,000 were prepared for the extension of the line to Ráwalpindi. The station buildings and offices were all completed, except the station at Sháhderah, and the watering arrangements were well in hand. Two extra telegraph lines were laid from Lahore to Wazírabád; and 57 metre-gauge wagons and 4 locomotives had been received.

Such being the state of the works at the beginning of the year, the progress made during 1873-74, and the state of the works at the close of that year, will now be briefly described.

229. At the *Rávi Bridge* the wells of 1 pier (the only foundation wells out of 34 piers that remained to be sunk) were finished and the pier completed, the superstructures above low-water level of all the piers having also been executed. The state of the works at this bridge at the close of the year was as follows:—all the wells were completed; 84 per cent. of the brick work in superstructure and abutments, 40 per cent. of concrete blocks for the protection of the flooring at the abutments, and 132,000 cubic feet of concrete blocks for the protection of the pier foundation wells had been supplied, and the girders for the bridge were on the ground. The embankments and approaches were completed close up to the abutments. It was expected that the bridge would be ready for traffic before the close of 1874.

230. The progress made at the *Chenáb Bridge* during the year consisted of the completion of 87 pier wells, 12 pier basements, and 16 pier superstructures. At the close of the year, all the wells in both

piers and abutments had been completed, together with three-fourths of the superstructures of the piers, and one-third of those of the abutments; the south approach embankment was well advanced; and about half the protective works to piers and abutments were done. Owing to delay in the delivery of the girders, it is not expected that this bridge will be ready for traffic until April 1876.

231. At the *Jehlam Bridge* during the season the foundation wells (84) for 27 piers were successfully sunk and hearted; the wells of 21 piers sunk in previous years were also hearted, and some progress was made with the superstructure. The state of progress at the end of the year was as follows:—all the wells save one for both piers and abutments were completed, as well as nine-tenths of the superstructures, and about half of the protective works. This bridge will, it is expected, be open for traffic in the middle of 1875.

232. Early in January 1874 orders were received from the Government of India that this railway was to be constructed on a separate embankment independent of the Grand Trunk Road. Estimates were called for to show the comparative cost of a light railway to a 5′-6″ gauge with rails 45lbs. to the yard, of a metre-gauge railway with rails 36lbs. to the yard; and the difference of cost of constructing a new road, and utilizing the work already executed for the location of the railway on half the Grand Trunk Road, with the cost of constructing a separate embankment to locate the metre-gauge railway.

These estimates were duly submitted early in February, but in the meantime the Government of India determined the gauge of the railway, and orders were issued to lay, temporarily, the permanent-way for the metre-gauge on the half of the Grand Trunk Road already nearly completed for its reception. This work was immediately put in hand, and proceeded with as fast as the rails could be released from the works of large bridges. On the 24th March the Government of India determined on the immediate construction of the separate embankment.

233. The alignment for the extension of the railway beyond Jehlam to Attok was completed during the early part of the year, and in October complete plans and estimates were submitted for the portion between Jehlam and Ráwalpindi; and by the end of the year those for the portion between Ráwalpindi and Attok were in a forward state.

234. *Indus Valley Railway.*—This line is designed to connect Multán with Kotri in Sind, and is 498 miles in length; it is divided for constructive purposes into three districts, *viz.*, the Multán District, 172 miles long; the Upper Sind District, 166 miles long; and the Lower Sind District, 160 miles long. There are two large bridges on the

line,—one over the Satlej near Bháwalpur, and the other over the Indus at Sakkar.

235. The progress during the year 1873-74 was as follows :—

In the *Multan District* 15 miles of bank were thrown up, making 170 miles completed ; ballast was collected sufficient for 43 miles, making 83 miles in all ; 332 culverts were built, making 363 in all ; 4 stations were built, or 14 completed in all. At the Satlej bridge 9,000,000 of bricks in all, and other materials, had been collected.

In the *Upper Sind District* 69 miles of bank were thrown up during the year, making 141 miles completed ; ballast for 30 miles was collected ; 6 stations were built, making 10 completed out of 15 required ; 450,000 bricks were prepared, and 80,000 cubic feet of stone quarried. Systematic observations were made and recorded at the site of the Indus bridge, and a report was prepared thereon.

In the *Lower Sind District,* 150 miles of bank were thrown up and about three-fifths of heavy rock cutting in the Sehwán hills completed ; ballast was collected for 36 miles ; buildings were completed for 9 stations ; and considerable quantities of bricks and quarried stone made and collected.

236. Stated in general terms, the line from Multán to Khánpur, a distance of 135 miles (excluding the Satlej bridge portion), was at the end of the year practically ready for the permanent way, and 50 miles near Kotri were rapidly advancing, and will probably be ready for the permanent way by the end of 1874 ; and 149 miles of rails and fittings for permanent way, and a number of wheels and axles, &c., for rolling stock, had been received at Kurrachee.

237. *Rájputána Railway.*—As was stated in last report, the portion of this line lying between Dehli and Rewári, with a branch to Farakhnagar, was completed during 1872-73. It was not, however, opened to the public until the 1st July 1873 ; and by the close of 1873-74, 224,267 passengers and 831,609 maunds (about 26,500 tons) of goods were carried by it, the earnings being Rs. 45,648 from passengers, and Rs. 83,461 from goods, besides miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rs. 14,312, making the total receipts for the first nine months of working Rs. 1,43,421, or £6-7-7 per mile per week.

238. At first the railway was carried on a temporary road across the Sabi river ; but the perpetual interruption to the traffic during the rainy season caused by this arrangement induced the Government of India to sanction the construction of a permanent crossing. This work consists of 6 viaducts aggregating 130 spans of 22 feet, connected by

embankment; it was commenced in January and was expected to be completed by June 1874.

239. *Canals.*—The large irrigation works in the Punjab consist of the Bárí Doáb Canal, the Western Jamna Canal, and the Inundation Canals in the Lower Bárí Doáb and in the Derah Ghází Khán District, besides the Sirhind Canal now in course of construction.

240. *Bárí Doáb Canal.*—The greater part of this canal has been supplying irrigation for some years, but two branches,—the Kasúr and Sobraon,—are still unfinished.

In the revenue-paying or completed divisions of the canal, the work of the year was mostly confined to the ordinary maintenance of works and channels, and silt clearances. The substitution of permanent irrigation outlets for the wooden ones formerly in use has been proceeded with during the year.

The excavation on the Kasúr and Sobraon branches is now nearly completed; no fresh ground remains to be broken: 10,939,494 cubic feet of earthwork were excavated on the Kasúr, and 4,382,930 cubic feet on the Sobraon branch. The regulating head at the bifurcation of the two branches, and 16 falls with bridges, have been commenced, and are now in various stages of progress. Seven ordinary bridges were also in course of construction, 5 of which are ready for their arches. One inspection bungalow was completed, and 14 others in progress, 6 of them being nearly completed.

The new weir and head works at Mádhopur were completed. Some few alterations which were found necessary were executed. The general revised estimate for remodelling this canal was completed, and sanction having been given to the commencement of a portion of the works, they will now be pushed on.

The alteration of the saw-mill buildings to accommodate the machinery of the workshops was almost completed by the end of the year, the greater part of the new buildings being now occupied. The iron work turned out from these shops was rather less than in the previous year.

241. *Western Jamna Canal.*—The works on this canal consisted mainly in repairs to works and channels, and silt clearances. The designs and estimate for the new head-works and weir across the Jamna were sanctioned during the year. Considerable progress has been made with the works. The temporary shelter for the establishment was nearly completed. Estimates for two of the new distributaries were sanctioned and work commenced.

242. *Inundation Canals.*—The inundation canals in the central portion of the Bárí Doáb drawing their supply from the Satlej were cleared of silt, and other ordinary repairs executed.

The inundation canals in the lower portion of the Doáb in the Multán District, which are partly supplied by the Satlej and partly by the Chenáb, were generally maintained, 590 miles in length being cleared of silt.

In the Derah Ghází Khán District, 335 miles of inundation canals were cleared of silt.

243. *Sirhind Canal.*—In the first division of this canal, which comprises the first 11 miles of main channel, with the diversions of several large drainages, there was an increase of about 4¾ millions of cubic feet in the amount of excavation carried out as compared with last year. The total quantity excavated during the year was 49¼ millions cubic feet, of which rather more than 8½ millions cubic feet were executed by prison labor. About 10¼ millions cubic feet more earth-work was executed in drainage cuts. The extension of the Canal Railway to the quarries at Nálágarh, for the supply of stone for the large masonry works, was sanctioned and commenced.

In the second division of this canal, which includes the remainder of the main channel to the bifurcation of the branches, the earthwork executed was comparatively small, owing to the near completion of the greater portion of the channel in this division. Two of the masonry works have been commenced.

A commencement has been made on the earth-works in the Lower Divisions, but very little was done during the year. The principal work during this year was the erection of shelter which is well forward, and the preparation of the necessary plans for the occupation of the land required, both in British territory and in the Native States.

244. *Investigations for new projects.*—The work under this head has been very small during the year, owing to the transfer of so many officers and subordinates to Bengal for employment on the Famine Relief Works. Of those referred to last year the following were in progress:—

(1.) *Swát River Canal Project*—Completed and submitted.

(2.) *Rechna Doáb.*—Sufficient data have, it is believed, been obtained to compile the report on the project for irrigating this tract of country.

(3.) The revised project for the improvement of the *Inundation Canals in the Derah Ghází Khán District* was submitted.

An investigation was made into the possibility of making a new canal from the portion of the Rávi called Sidum to Multán.

A project for the protection of the district of Muzaffargarh by an embankment was submitted, and work commenced, 7½ lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work having been executed by the end of the year.

245. *Miscellaneous.*—Various petty works of improvement, chiefly of a municipal character and executed with funds supplied by municipal committees, were carried out during the year,—such as construction of latrines, drains and sewers, and other sanitary improvements; wells, tanks and water-supply arrangements; paving and metalling streets; public gardens; bathing places; town-halls, &c. None of these, however, seem to call for particular notice.

246. TELEGRAPH.—During the past year 3 new lines were constructed within the Province, *viz.*, an alternative line from Sabáthu to Simla, a line from Lahore to the Military Cantonment of Mián Mír, and a line of 3 wires along the Indus Valley State Railway from Multán to Adamwáhn, where a telegraphic office was opened in July 1873. In November 1873 a new office was also opened at Mián Mír, making a total of 30 offices, including the office at Kálka, which remains open for only 8 months in the year. The offices at 8 military cantonments,—Dagshai, Sabáthu, Mián Mír, Fírozpur, Nausherah, Attok, Peshávar, Siálkot,—are worked by soldier signallers. The total length of telegraph wire within the limits of the Province at the close of the year was 2,420 miles. The messages sent during the year were 47,196, against 49,201 in 1872-73.

247. POST OFFICE.—The following statement shows the number of post offices, letter boxes, and rural messengers of the Imperial Establishment opened and entertained during the year:—

	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Letter-box Peons.
Opened or entertained in 1872-73 ...	95	6	42	...
Existing at close of 1872-73 ...	526	273	198	13
Opened or entertained in 1873-74 ...	28	48	27	2
Closed or discontinued in 1873-74 ...	16	...	3	...
Existing at close of 1873-74 ...	538	321	232	15

The increase is owing to the extension of the Imperial postal system into the interior of districts by the absorption of several self-supporting district post offices and rural messengers.

248. The number of covers sent out from Imperial post offices for delivery during the year was 13,420,316, of which 480,870, or about 3½ per cent., were returned undelivered.

249. The following table shows the extent of the operations of the District Post during the past four years:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Sent from Imperial to District Post for delivery ...	348,394	901,865	487,748	42,877
Received back undelivered ...	52,477	83,681	46,739	2,115
Percentage undelivered ...	15·5	9·28	9·58	4·93
Received from District Post for transmission by Imperial Post ...	213,090	317,395	245,583	45,129

The great decrease observable in the operations of the District Post is due, as has just been explained, to the transfer of a large number of District Post Offices, &c., which had become self-supporting, to the Imperial Postal Establishment. The cost of the District Post during 1873-74 was Rs. 1,05,617.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The usual Financial Statement prepared by the Accountant-General will be found in Appendix No. 47. It includes for the first time Post Office receipts and charges, which are not under the control of the Local Government; but it does not include the receipts and charges of canals and other Imperial Public Works. Omitting the Post Office figures, the results for the past two years are as below:—

Years.	Revenues and Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	3,41,27,418	1,45,21,886	1,96,05,532
1873-74	3,45,89,418	1,48,36,941	1,97,52,477
Difference ...	+ 4,62,000	+ 3,15,055	+ 1,46,945

Thus, notwithstanding a loss of revenue of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees by the abandonment of the Income Tax, the surplus of receipts over disbursements in 1873-74 was greater by about 1½ lakhs than that of the previous year.

251. The increase of Revenues and Receipts results from an enhanced Customs and Salt revenue of upwards of 6½ lakhs, increased receipts of the Forest Department to the extent of ¾ of a lakh, and an extraordinary receipt of 1 lakh in the Marine Department. On the other hand, there was a loss of 3 lakhs of Income Tax, and the Land Revenue collections diminished by 1½ lakhs.

Turning to Disbursements, the total for 1873-74 exceeded that for 1872-73 by upwards of 3 lakhs; but the former includes two extraordinary items,—one being a transfer of the pensions of Mahárája Dhulíp Singh and his family for several years past, and aggregating about 5 lakhs of rupees, from the Account Current with London to the Punjab Accounts; the other, charges connected with the Yárkand Mission, aggregating more than 2 lakhs.

Such of the headings of receipt and charge as seem to call for remark will now be noticed *seriatim*.

252. *Land Revenue.*—The total realizations of Land Revenue, regular and fluctuating, during 1873-74, were about 199 lakhs, or about 1½ lakhs less than in the preceding year. The causes of this decrease have been fully explained in a previous chapter (Chapter II, *Administration of the Land).* The expenditure increased from Rs. 21,90,103 to Rs. 23,88,970; the increase is chiefly attributable to the extension of Settlement operations, which will eventually be profitable both from an administrative and from a financial point of view. Part of the increased expenditure is, however, nominal,—settlement charges of previous years which had remained unadjusted being brought to account in 1873-74.

253. *Forests.*—The administration of the Forest Department has been noticed in another part of this Report. The receipts have increased from Rs. 6,52,995 in 1872-73 to Rs. 7,32,539, while the expenditure has diminished from Rs. 7,95,942 to Rs. 5,97,162; so that the receipts of 1873-74 have exceeded the disbursements by Rs. 1,35,377. But these figures do not represent the net result of the transactions pertaining to the year, which is thus arrived at:—

	Rs.	Rs.
CR.		
Realized in 1873-74	7,32,539	
Deduct realizations on account of former years,	54,748	
	6,77,791	
Add outstandings of 1873-74	1,24,551	
		8,02,342
DR.		
Disbursed in 1873-74	5,97,162	
Deduct disbursements on account of operations of previous years	24,994	
	5,72,168	
Add due for transactions of 1873-74, not disbursed	16,500	
		5,88,668
Surplus		2,13,674

Against this, however, must be set the great diminution of stock at the timber depôts which decreased in value by Rs. 2,20,528; so that the net result of the year's transactions was a deficit of Rs. 6,854.

There are, however, Rs. 8,357 creditable by the district authorities on account of grazing and other dues, so that in reality there has been a trifling profit on the operations of the Forest Department in 1873-74.

254. *Excise.*—The realizations under this head for the past two years are as follows, according to returns prepared in the Financial Commissioner's Office :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
License fees for vend of spirits ...	2,57,546	2,50,769
Still head duty ...	2,25,131	2,27,644
Acreage duty on poppy cultivation ...	9,264	17,773
Monopoly of vend of intoxicating drugs (including opium) ...	3,85,461	3,68,529
Miscellaneous ...	6,211	15,617
TOTAL ...	8,83,613	8,80,332

According to the Financial Statement, however, furnished by the Accountant-General, the realizations of the two years are different, though very nearly the same in the aggregate, *viz* :—

	Rs.
1872-73	8,76,333
1873-74	8,82,336

The expenditure is shown as Rs. 60,496, or nearly 7 per cent. on the amount collected.

255. The receipts from license fees and still head duty from 1868-69 to 1873-74 were as follows :—

YEARS.	License Fees.	Still head Duty.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	2,72,320	2,57,861	5,30,181
1869-70	2,58,253	1,96,499	4,54,752
1870-71	2,32,491	1,96,405	4,28,896
1871-72	2,52,894	2,46,193	4,99,087
1872-73	2,57,546	2,25,231	4,82,777
1873-74	2,50,769	2,27,644	4,78,413

The results of the past two years do not differ materially. The number of central distilleries increased from 99 to 101, while the number of licensed shops for the sale of native liquor decreased from 803 to 769,—the receipts from these two sources varying accordingly. The increasing consumption of rum and other cheap spirits manufactured after the European method was noticed in last Report, and is receiving the attention of the Revenue authorities. The Bengal system of excise with respect to native liquor continued in force in the Amritsar division, and the result in 1873-74 was, as in the previous year, a consumption of spirits increasing in a much larger ratio than the revenue derived there-

from. The consumption increased from 16,448 gallons in 1872-73 to 18,900 gallons in 1873-74, or 15 per cent.; while the gross receipts increased from Rs. 65,294 to Rs. 70,475, or 8 per cent. only. Sanction has recently been received to the abandonment of this experiment.

256. The acreage duty on poppy cultivation was levied in the Ambálah, Jálandhar, Amritsar and Lahore Divisions only, and rose from Rs. 9,264 to Rs. 17,773. Amongst other causes of this increase, two may be mentioned,—the first being that the acreage duty was again levied in Ambálah after having been temporarily suspended during the experiment of the Bengal Opium Agent referred to in paragraph 410 of last Report; the other cause being the greater extent of land under poppy cultivation in the districts wh ere the acreage system prevails, owing to the seasonable rain-fall.

257. The receipts from leases of the monopoly of the vend of opium and other intoxicating drugs slightly decreased, but no particular explanation seems called for in this place. Rules framed under the Yárkand Treaty for the import of *charas* from the territories of the Amír of Kashgar over any of the Himalayan passes to the south of his dominions, whereby considerably facilities are afforded to merchants importing the drug, have recently been promulgated.

258. *Customs and Salt.*—According to returns received from the Commissioner of Inland Customs, the Salt and Customs duties realized in the Punjab during the past two years were as shown in the annexed table:—

			Salt Duties.	Sugar Duties.	Miscellaneous	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mines	Kohát ...	1872-73	88,745	...	1	88,746
		1873-74	89,603	...	...	89,603
	Punjab ...	1872-73	40,99,480	...	86,206	41,85,686
		1873-74	41,11,527	...	87,548	41,99,075
	Mandi ...	1872-73	66,021	...	...	66,021
		1873-74	61,204	...	...	61,204
Line ...	Indus (Sháhpur Division).	1872-73	...	...	82	82
		1873-74	...	...	19	19
	Satlej (Multán Division).	1872-73	...	1,43,771	22	1,43,793
		1873-74	...	1,62,663	42	1,62,705
	Hissár ...	1872-73	17,58,166	2,41,737	526	20,00,429
		1873-74	16,02,768	3,04,987	683	19,08,438
	Dehli ...	1872-73	21,01,859	5,06,629	40,603	26,49,091
		1873-74	26,74,024	5,79,728	53,634	33,07,386
TOTAL ...		1872-73	81,14,271	8,92,137	1,27,440	91,33,848
		1873-74	85,39,126	10,47,378	1,41,926	97,28,430

According to the Accountant-General, however, the receipts of the two years were somewhat different:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Customs duty on saccharine produce ...	9,84,757	10,86,179
Salt Revenue ...	81,11,902	86,72,755
TOTAL ...	90,96,659	97,58,934

The differences may possibly be due to differences of classification, or to adjustments in accounts. According to both statements, however, there has been a very satisfactory increase both in the Salt and Sugar duties. The expenditure, on the other hand, has decreased from Rs. 8,01,125 to Rs. 7,97,823. It will be seen that, while there is a falling-off in the Salt collections of the Hissár Collectorate, this is much more than made up in the increased collections at Dehli. This has been attributed to the opening of the Rájputána State Railway from Dehli to Rewári with sidings to the Sultánpur Salt works, of which mention has already been made. The Customs establishment was maintained at the Mandi mines throughout the year; but proposals to commute the payment by the Rája of duty on salt exported to British territory to a fixed sum, and to withdraw the Customs establishment, are under consideration. The wire tramway from the Mayo mines to Chak Nizám was completed during the year, but is not yet in full working order, owing to the difficulty of supplying the steam engines with pure water. Various improvements in the mode of excavating the salt and transporting it from the mines to the weighing house were completed during the year.

The collections of Sugar duties at the Dehli and Hissár Collectorates show a considerable increase. The export trade was flourishing owing to the cheap and plentiful supply, and the good circumstances of the consumers. The increase in the Multán collections is due partly to the extension of the duties on Sugar higher up the line.

259. *Stamps.*—The income from Stamps during 1873-74 was Rs. 23,38,341, against Rs. 23,23,023 of the previous year, and the expendi-

ture Rs. 32,961 against Rs. 25,450. Including refunds, the net stamp revenue increased by Rs. 8,107, as the following table shows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	23,23,023	23,38,341
Discount on sales and other charges	25,450	32,961
Refunds	14,163	13,863
Total charges	39,613	46,824
Net receipts	22,83,410	22,91,517

The increase of expenditure is at once explained by the increased sale of stamps of every description saving Court Fee Stamps, as will be seen from the following statement:—

		1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.
Sale of impressed paper ...	Bills of exchange ...	33,698	37,983
	General stamps ...	5,06,536	5,15,955
Court Fee stamps		17,27,662	17,19,312
Adhesive stamps		41,114	48,272
Duty on impressed documents.	Duty on unstamped paper	3,403	4,828
	Do. on insufficiently stamped paper ...	592	394
	Other items ...	135	80
Fines and penalties		5,463	5,849
Miscellaneous		4,420	5,668
TOTAL ...		23,23,023	23,38,341

The decrease in the sale of Court Fee stamps may be ascribed to a reduction in the rates of fees for the service of processes.

260. *Administration and Public Departments.*—The charges under this head increased from Rs. 10,96,055 to Rs. 11,30,002; the increase is more than accounted for in changes of personnel, not only in

the Account and Audit Department, but in the appointments of Secretaries to the Local Government in both the Civil and Military Departments.

261. *Minor Departments.*—The total charges for 1873-74 were Rs. 52,104, or Rs. 5,694 more than in the previous year. The increase is due to the appointment of a Veterinary Surgeon for the supervision of horse-breeding in the Punjab.

262. *Law and Justice.*—The receipts under this head came to Rs. 4,36,674, being more by Rs. 27,886 (chiefly in the item of fines) than in 1872-73. The charges were Rs. 17,20,499—almost identical with those of the preceding year.

263. *Marine.*—The receipts shown under this head are chiefly the sale proceeds of some vessels of the last Punjab Steam Flotilla to the Bháwalpur State; the diminished charges arise from the gradual abolition of the Flotilla.

264. *Medical Services.*—The Imperial charges under this head, as distinguished from those borne by Provincial and Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 2,23,696, or Rs. 25,432 in excess of those of 1872-73 ; this arose from the promotion in ordinary course of several officers.

265. *Political Agencies.*—The charges under this head increased from Rs. 3,66,113 in 1872-73 to Rs. 4,42,262, but the latter includes an item of Rs. 2,33,803 in connexion with the Mission to Yárkand before referred to.

266. *Treaty Allowances.*—This heading, which amounts to Rs. 13,01,043, has been swelled by an extraordinary transfer to this head of upwards of five lakhs of rupees on account of the pensions of Mahárája Dalip Singh and his family for several years past, to which reference has already been made.

267. *Savings Banks.*—The number of Savings Banks in the Province in 1873-74 was 15 as in the preceding year. The detail of the number of accounts opened and closed during the past two years is as follows :—

		1872-73.	1873-74.
Opening balance	...	231	337
Opened during year	...	244	271
Closed during year	...	138	120
Closing balance	...	337	488

Thus the number of depositors at the close of the year increased by about 45 per cent.

The deposits and withdrawals of the two years were—

		1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance 1st April	...	52,026	89,839
Deposited during year	...	85,133	1,06,986
Interest added to deposits	...	2,581	4,228
Total	...	1,39,740	2,01,053
Withdrawn during year	...	49,901	57,478
Closing balance 31st March	...	89,839	1,43,575

The balance in deposit at the close of the year thus increased by about 60 per cent. Of the balance on the 31st March 1874 the detail is—

	No. of Accounts.	*Amount of Deposits*
		Rs.
Native depositors ...	284	77,612
European and Eurasian depositors ...	189	59,900
Local institutions ...	15	6,063
	488	1,43,575

Classified in another way the depositors at the close of the year were—

Class I.—Professional :—		
(*a*)—Having fixed incomes	...	288
(*b*)—Having variable incomes	...	21
„ II.—Domestic	...	97
„ III.—Commercial	...	2
„ IV.—Agricultural	...	2
„ V.—Industrial	...	3
„ VI.—Indefinite or non-productive	...	75
TOTAL	...	488

268. CANAL REVENUE.—The comparative statement of income and expenditure on reproductive works, Statement No. 48, has been prepared on the principle explained in paragraph 426 of last Report; and it shows that, omitting works under construction, the net profits of the year amounted to Rs. 9,95,607, or 4·3 per cent. profit on the capital outlay

over and above the interest thereon. In the previous year the profit came to 6·6 per cent. The following is a summary of the results :—

Name of Work.	Capital Outlay.	Income realized during 1873-74.			Deduct Charges against Income of 1873-74.			Net Surplus or Deficit.
		Direct.	Indirect (approximate).	Total Income.	Cost of Maintenance including Establishment.	Interest on Capital Outlay.	Total Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jamna Canal	25,77,202	10,03,285	3,72,563	13,75,848	3,72,982	1,15,974	4,88,956	+ 8,86,892
Bári Doáb Canal ...	1,22,54,991	6,68,573	1,27,937	7,96,510	3,46,086	5,51,474	8,97,560	— 1,01,050
Inundation Canals ...	10,26,696	2,75,775	4,12,810	6,88,585	4,43,273	45,299	4,88,572	+ 2,00,013
Minor Works ...	10,58,856	40,819	24,528	65,347	43,947	47,648	91,595	—26,248
Total ...	1,68,97,745	19,88,452	9,37,838	29,26,290	12,06,288	7,60,395	19,66,683	+ 9,59,607

The receipts from the Western Jamna Canal are slightly less than in the preceding year; but there has been a decrease in the income of the Bári Doáb Canal, both direct and indirect, the latter representing the cess collected under the name of "water-advantage revenue," to which reference has been made in Chapter II. This falling off is said to be due, amongst other causes, to the seasonable falls

of rain which rendered the cultivation to a considerable extent independent of canal irrigation.

269. PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.—The usual statement of receipts and disbursements of these several Funds for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 will be found in Appendix No. 49; of which the following is an abstract:—

FUNDS.		Opening Balances 1st April 1872.	1872-73.		1873-74.		Closing balances 31st March 1874.
			Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.	
Provincial ...		49,198	74,87,181	75,10,407	64,44,051	64,62,535	7,488
LOCAL.	General Local ...	25,30,501	29,10,702	26,13,597	28,73,221	39,53,153	17,47,674
	District ...	...	...	...	20,00,694	12,43,404	7,57,290
	Municipal ...	5,24,679	20,64,417	19,14,905	19,03,972	19,38,601	6,39,562
	Cantonment ...	51,853	1,65,645	1,49,656	1,93,136	1,98,337	62,641
	Police General ...	11,988	10,772	3,590	13,125	5,472	26,823
Unadjusted Items ...		19,240	20,09,649	20,16,381	10,34,746	10,08,774	...
TOTAL ...		31,48,979	1,46,48,366	1,42,08,536	1,44,62,945	1,48,10,276	32,41,478

270. Disregarding, however, contributions from one Fund to another, which are included in the above abstract as income in one case and expenditure in the other, as well as the receipts and charges of the Municipal Cantonment and Police General Funds, as was done in paragraph 432 of last Report, the following result is obtained :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Income	97,54,155	92,67,272	– 4,86,883
Expenditure	94,80,276	96,09,092	1,28,816

The decrease of income in 1873-74 is, however, for the most part nominal, the income for 1872-73 including the contributions of Municipal Committees for City Police, which are not included in the accounts of the following year.

Such of the several headings of receipt and expenditure as seem to require remark will now be noticed in turn.

271. *Jails.*—Under this head there is an increase of Rs. 57,036 in the receipts, chiefly in the earnings of the Lahore Central Jail Press. On the other hand, the expenditure was also larger by Rs. 64,828; but this is partly accounted for by its including for the first time charges on account of prisoners awaiting trial, for which a corresponding allotment has been made from Imperial revenues.

272. *Police.*—Under this head there is a large decrease in both receipts and charges,* which is explained partly by the fact that the cost of Municipal Police, which appeared on both sides of the accounts in 1872-73, is omitted in those of 1873-74; and partly to charges for petty construction and repair of Police buildings, which in 1873-74 are shown under the head *Public Works.*

* Receipts... Rs. 4,00,144
Charges ... ,, 5,00,203

273. *Education.*—The receipts for the two years were as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Department Receipts	60,556	73,022
Local Ditto	17,941	589
Educational Cess	2,18,272	2,23,287
TOTAL ...	2,96,769	2,96,898

The increased Provincial receipts are owing to increased sale of books from the Central Government Book Depôt.

The Provincial expenditure has decreased by Rs. 70,891, partly owing to savings in scholarships and in the Book Depôt, and partly to an exceptional building grant in 1872-73. The General Local Fund expenditure shows a much larger decrease, *viz.*, Rs. 1,79,723, but this is nominal, the charges having been transferred to the District Committees constituted under Act XX. of 1871.

274. *Medical.*—The large reduction of expenditure under this head is accounted for by the extraordinary arrear adjustment in 1872-73 for medical stores explained in paragraph 446 of last Report.

275. *Public Works.*—The Provincial expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 4,42,735, and the General Local Fund expenditure an increase of Rs. 1,20,643. This is partly caused by transfers of charges from the Provincial to the Local Accounts, but in fact there has been a large increase on the whole in Public Works expenditure, the charges incurred by District Committees having amounted to Rs. 8,24,618.

276. *Local Cesses.*—The several contributions levied in the Punjab on the land over and above the Regular Revenue demand were described at length in paragraph 146 of last Report, and need not be again detailed. It will suffice to say that of such of these cesses as were paid into the Government Treasury, the total receipts of the year were as follows :—

	Rs.
Local Rates Cess (Act XX. of 1871) ...	14,08,843
Road Cess	2,24,639
Educational Cess	2,23,287
District Dâk Cess	59,269
TOTAL ...	19,15,902

Of the Local Rates Cess the demand for 1873-74 was Rs. 14,15,902, out of which Rs. 13,97,902 were collected, as well as Rs. 10,941 balances of previous years. The unrealized amount of 1873-74 is either nominal or had been realized since the close of the year. The cess was collected without difficulty, and the people seem to be gradually becoming reconciled to the tax, which they see is directly applied for their own benefit in supplying funds for improved communications and other works of general utility and convenience.

277. *District Funds.*—The District Committees constituted under Act XX. of 1871 were in complete operation during the year under

report. A contribution from the General Local Fund of Rs. 20,00,694 was placed at their disposal, out of which they expended Rs. 12,43,404; of this expenditure about 5 lakhs were incurred on new works, 3 lakhs in the repair and maintenance of existing works, and the remainder on Education, Dispensaries, Establishments and other Miscellaneons Charges.

278. *Police General Fund.*—The income of this Fund, which was created by Act V. of 1861, was Rs. 13,125 during the year, and the expenditure Rs. 5,472, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 26,823.

279. *Cantonment Funds.*—The total receipts of these Funds during 1873 was Rs. 1,93,136, or Rs. 27,491 more than in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,98,337, or Rs. 48,681 more than in the preceding year. There was a closing balance of Rs. 62,641.

280. *Municipal Funds.*—The financial condition of these funds has already been noticed—*vide* paragraphs 126 to 128. It may be here briefly stated that the income of 1873-74 was Rs. 19,03,972, the expenditure Rs. 19,38,601, and the closing balance Rs. 6,39,562.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITATION.—Compared with previous years, 1873 was decidedly healthy,—the recorded death-rate was 20 per mille, or 5 per mille less than in 1872, and 2 per mille less than the average death-rate of the five years ending in 1873. There was no serious outbreak of cholera; small-pox was less prevalent than in ordinary years; there was a considerable diminution in deaths from diarrhœa and bowel complaints as compared with the previous year; and the mortality from fevers was less than had been the case for some years past. This satisfactory state of things is partially attributable to the fact that the rains, generally speaking, were seasonable and sufficient, and that the chief articles of food were in consequence cheap and abundant.

282. In some of the towns, however, the rate of mortality was excessive,—notably so in Farídabád (93 per mille), Rewári (63 per mille), and Dehli (55 per mille); and in 20 other towns the recorded death-rate was 40 per mille or higher. In some cases the rate of mortality is no doubt exaggerated, owing to the fact that it is calculated on a census six years old; but after making due allowance for this, there can be little doubt that the mortality in many towns of the Province is very high.

283. The ordinary causes which led to this excessive mortality are those which apply to most Indian towns, *viz.*, close crowding of men and cattle, accumulations of filth in holes and cess-pools, improper drainage, and bad or polluted water-supply. With regard to villages and the smaller towns remote from the supervision of English officers little can at present be done to remedy these evils; but as to the larger towns, especially those which have been brought under the municipal system, the case is different; here there is a possibility of trustworthy and adequate supervision, and sometimes a fair income from which sanitary improvements may be effected; and much has been done of late years in the way of paving and draining streets, cleaning wells, filling up hollows, and other minor works of sanitary improvement, but for the most part in a desultory and unsystematic manner. Instructions have accordingly been issued to all Municipal Committees of the first and second classes to draw up a comprehensive scheme of general sanitary improvement, to be carried into effect as funds permit, and not

to be departed from when once fixed except for very valid reasons. It is to be hoped that these directions will be carefully followed, and lead, under the good management of the Municipal Committees, to the general introduction of systematic sanitary improvement.

284. One of the most important measures for sanitary improvement in the larger towns is the provision of a pure supply of drinking water, and projects for this object are in a more or less advanced stage of progress in reference to the towns of Pesháwar, Dehli, Mián Mír, Kohát and Ráwalpindi, though from various causes the progress is not so great as might be wished. The question of drainage is more difficult, but it is hoped that as funds become available, and as officers acquainted with this special branch of engineering may be more obtainable, this difficulty will in time disappear.

285. Vital Statistics.—Systematic registration of deaths was commenced in the Punjab in 1865; it was at first in no case compulsory, the statistics being obtained through the Police from the village watchmen and from the headmen of the wards of towns. This is the system still in force as regards rural circles; but in regard to towns the case is different. The Municipal Committee of Dehli at an early period took measures to establish a more effective system of registration within the municipal limits, and the Punjab Municipal Act contains a clause empowering Municipal Committees to frame bye-laws for rendering registration of births and deaths compulsory. Since the passing of that Act, 110 committees have adopted the system of compulsory registration, making in some cases the headman of the ward and in others the head of the family responsible for reporting deaths. Some committees have made registration of births as well as of deaths compulsory, and in some of the larger towns special officers have been appointed for receiving the reports and seeing that the bye-laws are properly enforced. The result is that the registration in rural circles is still very imperfect, while in towns it is generally more accurate, and is year by year improving.

The leading statistics will be found tabulated in Appendices, Nos. 50 and 51,—the former showing the number and ratio of both births and deaths for all towns in the Province containing a population (according to the census of 1868) of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards, and the latter showing the total number of deaths in each district classified according to cause.

286. *Births.*—The registered birth-rate in many of the towns of the Punjab is very high—much higher than the average birth-rate in England, which is 35 per mille. On the other hand, in some towns the rate is so low as to indicate defective registration.

The rates, both of births and deaths, in the 8 most populous towns of the Province are as follow :—

	Birth-rate per mille.	Death-rate per mille.
Dehli	43	55
Amritsar	37	47
Lahore	15	25
Peshâwar	37	40
Jálandhar	41	38
Multán	46	30
Ludiánah	26	19
Bhiwáni	44	36

Thus it will be seen that in the 4 largest towns of the Punjab the deaths are largely in excess of the births ; while in the next 4 towns the reverse is the case.

There are reasons to believe, however, that in most towns more accuracy has been arrived at in the registration of deaths than of births, and, in the matter of females especially, that many births are not reported.

287. *Deaths.*—The mortuary return (Appendix No. 51) shows the mortality of the Province during 1873 from all causes to be 357,153 ; compared with the 4 previous years, this indicates an usually healthy season.

	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per mille.
1869	453,821	26
1870	418,926	24
1871	363,878	21
1872	430,608	25
1873	357,153	20

The average death-rate of England is 22·4 per mille.

288. The greatest mortality takes place during the 4 last months of the year, September being the most unhealthy. The deaths of males were slightly in excess of those of females. The percentage of deaths at 5 years and under to total deaths (exclusive of children

born dead) was 36 for males and 37 for females. The several causes of death in 1873 were—

Cholera	...	148
Small-pox	...	25,699
Fevers	...	219,909
Bowel complaints	...	19,640
Suicide	...	258
Wounding	...	256
Accident	...	3,017
Snake-bites and killed by wild beasts	...	1,144
All other causes	...	87,082
TOTAL	...	357,153

289. *Cholera.*—Of the total number of deaths registered under this head, 148 only, 80 occurred in the district of Gurgáon. There were only 3 places in this district where the disease assumed an epidemic character, *viz.*, at Gurpatti, Fírozpur and Mahowli. Deaths were registered under the head of cholera in 18 districts besides Gurgáon, but it is questionable whether any of them were really due to cholera. In none of these districts did the disease evince a tendency to spread, and the deaths attributed to it nowhere formed a regular succession of cases, but occurred at uncertain intervals, and where at all numerous, were spread over a considerable interval of time.

290. *Small-pox.*—The total deaths registered under this head was 25,699, or 1,971 more than in 1872. Of the total number, 24,649, or 96 per cent., occurred in children under 10 years of age. The subject will be renewed further on under the head of *Vaccination.*

291. *Fevers.*—The deaths registered under this head for the last five years are shown in the following table :—

YEAR.	Total deaths from fever.	Percentage of fever deaths to total deaths.
1869	272,946	60
1870	275,093	66
1871	213,548	59
1872	264,711	62
1873	219,909	62

It thus appears that considerably more than half of the whole mortality of the Province is registered under the head of fevers. The term is, however, somewhat vague, and probably includes all diseases

attended with fever, even such essentially different ailments as inflammation of the lungs and intermittent fever, or heat fever and typhus fever.

292. *Bowel Complaints.*—The total number of deaths registered under the head of diarrhœa and bowel complaints was 19,640, against 23,345 in the previous year and 21,678 in 1871. The highest rate of mortality from this cause occurs in the Gurgáon district, Simla being next.

293. *Other Causes of Death.*—Of the total number of suicides registered, 115 were male and 145 female suicides. Of the total deaths from wounding, 256 in number, 31 occurred in Pesháwar and 22 in Ráwalpindi. Deaths from accidents were 3,017 in 1873, against 3,054 in the previous year; the former number includes 1,606 deaths from drowning. There were 967 deaths from snake-bite, and 129 from hydrophobia.

294. MEDICAL RELIEF.—At the close of 1873 there were 120 hospitals and dispensaries in the Province, or about 1 to every 867 square miles, and to 146,000 persons. Of these, 17 were maintained entirely from funds raised locally, and 103 (including the Mayo Hospital) received grants-in-aid from the State under the system described in previous reports. Of the latter, 16 were 1st class, 32 were 2nd class, and 55 were 3rd class dispensaries.

295. The leading statistics for the past 8 years are as follows:—

YEAR.	No. of Dispensaries.	No. of Patients treated.	INCOME			
			From Government.	From Local and Municipal Funds.	Private Subscriptions and Interest on Funds invested.	TOTAL.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866 ...	69	3,69,609	78,839	40,453	19,760	1,39,052
1867 ...	82	4,39,785	64,425	62,720	21,024	1,48,169
1868 ...	92	4,71,511	58,711	83,340	29,392	1,71,443
1869 ...	99	6,04,385	61,777	87,440	33,446	1,82,663
1870 ...	106	6,42,616	74,675	68,699	36,236	1,79,610
1871 ...	110	6,60,022	83,675	67,283	39,093	1,90,051
1872 ...	116	7,82,798	92,058	87,640	53,031	2,32,729
1873 ...	120	8,25,885	97,181	1,11,510	26,060	2,34,751

Thus since the introduction of the grant-in-aid system in 1866, while the number of these institutions has nearly doubled, and the number of persons relieved has considerably more than doubled, the charge to the State has increased by only Rs. 18,000, while the annual

income from local and private sources has increased by upwards of Rs. 1,06,000.

296. Comparing the last 2 years, it will be seen that the number of dispensaries has increased from 116 in 1872 to 120 in 1873, 4 new dispensaries having been opened during the latter year; the number of patients treated has risen from 782,798 to 825,885, or about 1 in 21 of the entire population; the Government contribution was increased by Rs. 5,123 chiefly in the item of salaries; and the contributions from local funds rose from Rs. 87,640 to Rs. 1,11,510. On the other hand, private subscriptions and interest on invested funds diminished from Rs. 53,031 in 1872 to Rs. 26,060 in 1873; but the receipts of the former year were abnormally swelled by a special donation of Rs. 21,000 made by His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmír as a thank-offering for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Of the total number of patients treated during 1873, 205,548, or about one-fourth, were females. The total number of in-door patients was 26,471, very nearly the same as in the previous year; while the out-door patients increased by 47,645, of whom some 14,000 may be set down as due to the opening of 4 new dispensaries, the remainder, considering that 1873 was a healthy following an unhealthy year, may be fairly taken as representing the increasing confidence of the people in the relief afforded at the Dispensaries established by the Government. The death-rate amongst in-patients was 6·11 per cent. against 6·98 per cent. in the previous year.

297. There were 3,950 important surgical operations performed during the year, and 68,184 minor operations. Of the former 163 cases were fatal. There were 1,054 operations for stone, in 99 of which death resulted.

The following statistics showing the number of operations for stone during the past 5 years, and the number of deaths, have been collected by the Inspector-General of Dispensaries :—

	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
1869	847	92
1870	938	114
1871	983	112
1872	967	98
1873	1,054	99
TOTAL ...	4,789	515

The death-rate on the total number of cases throughout the Province during the past 5 years was consequently 10·7 per cent.

298. *The Mayo Hospital.*—The following table shows the number of patients treated at this institution during the past 2 years:—

YEAR.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	TOTAL.
1872 ...	1,689	26,565	28,254
1873 ...	1,615	22,012	23,627
Decrease ...	74	4,553	4,627

This large decrease in the number of patients is mainly due to the fact that Lahore, during the year 1873, was remarkably free from epidemic disease, while the previous one may be characterized as a year of epidemics. The decrease is, however, in some measure owing to the opening of a Mission Dispensary at the Dehli Gate of the city, a very populous quarter. Of the total number treated 5,764 out-patients and 185 in-patients were women. The daily average attendance was as follows:—

	Out-patients.	*In-patients.*
Males	88	63
Females	45	12
Children	20	2
TOTAL ...	153	77

The mortality in 1873 amounted to rather more than 12 per cent., the number of deaths being 195 against 218, or nearly 13 per cent., in 1872. There were 1,882 surgical operations performed, 1,744 of which were minor and 138 major operations; 13 of the latter proved fatal.

The cost of the institution during the financial year 1873-74 was Rs. 7,114, exclusive of Rs. 2,136 expended in hospital furniture from private donations and subscriptions.

299. *Amritsar Lying-in Hospital.*—The Midwifery School at Amritsar, with its attached Lying-in Hospital, of which mention has been made in previous reports, continues to work well. The class of pupils has increased in number to 10 and their stipends have also been improved. The new pupils are all Hindús of good caste and character. Two of the European pupils alluded to in last Report were examined by, and received certificates of qualification from, the Professor

of Midwifery in the Lahore Medical School. At the close of 1873 there were 5 European pupils attending.

During the year there were 27 accouchements in the hospital, or 9 more than in 1872; while 605 women in labor were attended by the pupils at their own homes, against 446 in the previous year.

At Dehli a midwifery class of 14 pupils has been established at St. Stephen's College by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which is aided by a monthly grant of Rs. 75 from the Municipal Fund.

300. *Dispensaries in Foreign Territory.*—Hospitals and similar institutions where medical relief is afforded and remedies for disease are dispensed according to the European system of medicine, are maintained in several of the Native States subordinate to the Punjab Government, such as Jammú and Kashmír, Patiála, Chamba, Kapurthala, Maler Kotla, Baháwalpur and some others. In the dispensary at Leh 15 in-patients and 406 out-patients were treated; and 919 people were vaccinated. In Baháwalpur there were 4 dispensaries under trained Hospital Assistants, and 18 rural dispensaries under *hakíms,* all under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, and supported by the State at a total cost of nearly Rs. 16,000. There were 30,830 patients treated in all, of whom 6,105 were females: 21 important surgical operations were performed; and 6,050 people were vaccinated, 75·2 percent of the operations being successful. There were 16 lads, sons of *hakíms,* attached to the dispensaries as medical pupils.

301. *Lunatic Asylums.*—There are two such asylums in the Province, situated at Lahore and Dehli respectively, both supported entirely from Provincial Funds. A padded room has moreover been provided in the Mayo Hospital at Lahore for the temporary accommodation of European lunatics, and for the confinement of violent patients; and a small house containing three rooms has been added to the asylum buildings at Dehli for the accommodation of Europeans.

In both asylums the greatest attention is paid to cleanliness and the comfort of the inmates; the ordure and sweepings are removed to shallow trenches outside the buildings, the ground so treated being after a time cultivated with vegetables for the use of the patients. The latter are sufficiently and in winter warmly clad, and, under proper precautions, are provided with fires during the colder months.

302. In the *Lahore* Asylum the number of inmates on the 1st January 1873 was 229, and the number of admissions during the year 104, making a total of 333 insanes under observation and treatment, of whom 267 were males and 66 females. Of those admitted during

the year, 47 were Hindús, 56 were Muhammadans, and 1 was a Christian. During the year 50 were discharged cured or nearly so, and 53 died, leaving 230 inmates at the close of the year, including 34 criminal lunatics. The daily average strength was 238, of whom 27 were sick, and 54 were employed on manufactures or on labor connected with the asylum. The types of insanity in the 333 cases under treatment during the year were—

Mania acute	...	...	160
Mania chronic	...	...	34
Melancholia	...	...	56
Dementia acute	...	...	36
Dementia chronic	...	...	11
Idiotcy	...	...	13
Imbecility, &c.	...	...	23

In 121 cases the cause of insanity is recorded to be the excessive use of spirits, opium, ganja and other intoxicating agents. The death rate, 22·27 per cent., though high, is much lower than that of the previous year, *viz.*, 361·21; but in 1872 cholera attacked the inmates of the asylum. The institution cost during 1873 Rs. 17,966, while the income from lunatic labor, including profit from manufactures, sale of garden produce, &c., was Rs. 3,001, so that the average yearly cost of each lunatic was Rs. 62-14-1.

303. In the smaller establishment at *Dehli* there were 40 patients in the beginning of the year, and 39 (33 Hindús and 6 Muhammadans) were admitted during the year, making the total population 79, of whom 62 were males and 17 females. Twelve were discharged cured, 8 discharged on security, 2 escaped, and 8 died, leaving 49 inmates at the close of the year, including 7 criminal lunatics. The daily average strength was 46, and the daily average sick 2·75. The forms of insanity are classified as follows:—

Mania acute	...	...	25
Mania chronic	...	...	25
Melancholia	...	...	4
Dementia acute	...	...	8
Dementia chronic	...	...	14
Idiotcy, &c.,	...	...	3

As in the case of Lahore, a large proportion of cases had their origin in the excessive use of ganja and other intoxicating drugs.

304. *Leper Asylums.*—There are establishments for the care and treatment of lepers in the districts of Ambálah, Jálandhar, Kángra, Ráwalpindi, Siálkot and Amritsar, the most important being that at Tarn Táran of which mention has been made in previous reports.

During the year 1873, 34 lepers were admitted to the asylum, while 14 inmates died and 3 left; and there remained 110 inmates at the close of the year. The whole cost of this institution is borne by the Local and Municipal Funds. The total cost for the year was Rs. 6,771 including Rs. 2,138 expended on buildings. A resident Assistant-Surgeon has recently been appointed to this asylum.

305. *Lock Hospitals.*—As stated in paragraph 481 of last Report, the Indian Contagious Diseases Act (XIV. of 1868) is not in force in any part of the Province; but rules for inspecting and controlling houses of ill-fame, and for preventing the spread of venereal disorders, made under Clause 7 of Section 19, Act XXII. of 1864, are in force in the cantonments whereat British soldiers are quartered, as shown in the subjoined table, which also gives the leading statistics of the operation of the rules for the year 1873:—

Cantonments.	Average Number of Prostitutes			Receipts from Fees and Fines.	Expenditure.	European Troops.	
	On the Register.	Attending Medical examination.	In Hospital.			Average strength.	Ratio of admissions per 1,000 from venereal diseases.
				Rs.	Rs.		
Dehli ...	195·41	165·70	6·94	238	2,918	465	96·82
Ambálah ...	94·45	92·66	3·95	110	1,878	1,484	103·00
Kasauli ...	12·07	12·07	1·28	13	943	321	115·26
Sabathu ...	19·08	16·58	2·49	...	1,248	676	73·96
Dagshai ...	14·60	13·07	4·00	...	533	Not given.	
Jálandhar ...	24·83	24·20	0·83	...	2,251	766	107·05
Ditto (City Branch)	37·06	24·08	1·37	...	573		
Dalhousie ...	7·86	7·31	1·15	18	821	301	93·06
Siálkot ...	118·90	84·50	8·10	69	2,737	1,149	68·42
Lahore ...	119·00	95·04	4·15	500	2,083	1,066	62·80
Mián Mír ...	46·00	41·46	4·24	...	2,370		
Fírozpur ...	104·33	90·62	3·93	23	1,757	930	93·50
Multán ...	166·19	95·39	5·52	99	2,137	790	101·27
Ráwalpindi ...	91·11	84·61	9·72	60	2,336	Not given.	
Attok ...	10·91	10·91	1·99	...	1,100	Not given.	90·36
Nowshera ...	36·37	30·34	0·25	...	900	590	109·00
Pesháwar ...	49·75	48·08	7·75	21	2,492	1,165	58·15

If this table be compared with that given at page 147 of last Report, it will be seen that there has been a very marked diminution in the ratio of admissions of European soldiers to hospital from venereal affections in nearly every cantonment in the Province, which seems

to indicate that the system is now beginning to work fairly well. The defects noticed in last Report still exist in some cantonments, but in a less degree, and there is reason to hope that by judicious action on the part of the local military and civil authorities these will gradually disappear.

306. VACCINATION.—The Punjab Vaccine Establishment consisted at the close of the year of 1 Superintendent-General, 1 Superintendent, 29 Native Superintendents, and 118 Vaccinators, who carried on vaccination in the districts of Ambálah, Ludiánah, Dehli, Karnál, Jálandhar, Hushiárpur, Kángra, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Lahore, Gujránwálah, Gujrát, Jhelam, Ráwalpindi, Hazára and Simla; so that in all the districts of the Punjab, from Dehli upwards to Attock, vaccination has now been performed. Vaccine operations were also carried on during the year in the Native States of Sirmúr, Kailúr and Bilàspur.

In the remaining districts of the Punjab vaccination was conducted, under the superintendence of Civil Surgeons, by 44 Vaccinators attached to local dispensaries. Moreover, 76 Vaccinators, paid partly from municipal and partly from local funds, carried on vaccination in the towns of Dehli, Lahore, Amritsar, Gujrát, Ráwalpindi, Rewári, Palwal, Faraknaggar, Hissár, Bhiwáni, Kasúr, Sháhpur, Jhang, Sirsa, Fázilka, Derah Ismail Khán, Gurgáon, Montgomery, Fírozpur, Kehror and Pesháwar.

Baháwalpur and Patiála were the only Native States in which regular vaccination was carried on. Vaccination was successfully carried on by the Native Doctor attached to the Ladákh Dispensary in the town of Leh and adjacent villages.

307. The following table shows the total number of operations performed during the year, and the percentage of successful cases :—

	TOTAL NO. OF OPERATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.	
	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
By Punjab Vaccine Establishment ...	340,228	3,094	98·45	62·19
By Dispensary Establishment ...	43,160	1,742	82·37	75·09
By Municipal and other Vaccinators ...	83,517	2,194	80·63	71·52
TOTAL ...	466,905	7,030	94·87	58·55

308. The cost during the year was as follows:—

Punjab Vaccine Establishment	...	Rs. 52,805
Dispensary Establishment	...	„ 4,665
Municipal and other Vaccinators	...	„ 5,205
TOTAL	...	Rs. 62,675

which gives an average of 2 annas 7 pies as the cost of each successful case.

309. Opposition to vaccination, though met with here and there, notably in the Lambágron jágir of the Kángra district, is gradually lessening as the beneficent effects of vaccination become more generally apparent. In no Native State was any opposition offered by the people, and the Chiefs rendered every assistance in the extension of vaccination.

310. The following table shows the annual deaths from small-pox in the Punjab since 1865 :—

Year.	Deaths.
1865	65,592
1866	30,615
1867	20,438
1868	24,222
1869	52,183
1870	26,579
1871	25,611
1872	23,639
1873	24,749

Small-pox was epidemic during the year in the Dehli and Sirsa districts, and in a lesser degree in that of Jálandhar, which was speedily checked by vaccination.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.—*Financial Statistics.*—The assignment for Education in the Punjab during the year 1873-74 amounted in all to Rs. 9,30,990, derived from the following sources:—

Provincial Services	... Rs.	6,68,418
General Local Funds	... "	34,923
District Funds	... "	2,27,649

The actual expenditure was Rs. 8,78,448.

312. *Educational Institutions.*—The number of Government and aided private educational institutions in the Punjab during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, was as follows:—

	1873-74.	1872-73.
Government institutions ...	1,421	1,297
Grant-in-aid institutions ...	499	488

The above included—

(1.)—2 Government colleges (exclusive of the Punjab University College), affording instruction to students who have passed the University Entrance Examination,—being the same number as in the previous year.

(2.)—7 Government district schools of the higher class, teaching up to the standard of the University Matriculation Examination,—an increase of 1 over the previous year.

(3.)—9 Aided schools of a similar grade,—1 less than in the previous year.

(4.)—129 Government district and town schools of the middle class (25 English and 104 Vernacular),—an increase of 7 over the previous year.

(5.)—51 Aided district and town schools of the middle class (38 English and 13 Vernacular),—an increase of 3.

(6.)—1,152 Government lower and primary schools,—an increase of 106 over the previous year.

(7.)—201 Aided lower and primary schools,—an increase of 13.

(8.)—101 Government female schools,—an increase of 10.

(9.)—232 Aided female schools,—a decrease of 2.

(10.)—3 Government normal schools,—the same number as in the previous year.

(11.)—6 Aided normal schools,—the same number as in the previous year.

313. The average daily attendance of scholars during 1873-74 was in Government schools 56,687, against 51,251 in the previous year, and in aided schools 21,956, against 20,825 in the previous year, namely—

In Government colleges, 67,—a decrease of 17.
In Government schools of the higher class, 253,—an increase of 51.
In aided ditto, 1,665,—a decrease of 68.
In Government schools of the middle class, 11,062,—an increase of 1,488.
In aided ditto, 4,931,—an increase of 676.
In Government schools of the lower class, 39,466,—an increase of 4,306.
In aided ditto, 9,897,—an increase of 830.
In Government female schools, 2,020,—a decrease of 33.
In aided ditto, 5,256,—a decrease of 318.
In Government normal schools, 194,—an increase of 27.
In aided ditto, 207,—an increase of 11.

314. The following two tables show,—*the first*, the annual cost of educating a pupil in the various Government and aided institutions; *the second*, the expenditure on each class of educational institution during 1873-74 :—

I.

Government Institutions.	Total Cost.			Cost to Government.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges	854	12	5	737	12	7
Higher class schools	229	13	5	217	10	3
Middle ditto ditto	15	0	2	7	10	5
Lower ditto ditto	4	11	8	0	2	6
Female schools	5	0	0	0	1	1
Normal ditto	141	3	6	92	8	1
Aided Institutions.						
Higher class schools	44	11	6	18	12	9
Middle ditto ditto	24	5	9	10	9	0
Lower ditto ditto	7	2	9	2	12	2
Female schools	14	15	7	5	7	9
Normal ditto	135	4	7	78	15	9

II.

	From Provincial Services, General Local Fund, and District Funds.	From other Sources.	Total Expenditure.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ...	49,432	7,838	57,270
Higher class schools ...	55,792	2,357	58,149
Middle ditto ditto ...	1,46,538	19,485	1,66,023
Lower ditto ditto ...	1,75,544	11,049	1,86,593
Female schools ...	7,906	2,199	10,105
Normal schools ...	27,396	...	27,396
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.			
Higher class schools ...	31,293	43,168	74,461
Middle ditto ditto ...	57,285	62,832	1,20,117
Lower ditto ditto ...	32,580	38,403	70,983
Female schools ...	33,221	45,492	78,713
Normal ditto ...	17,517	10,487	28,004

315. *Calcutta University Examinations.*—There was 1 candidate from the Punjab, a student of the Lahore College, for the Master of Arts Examination, who passed in the 3rd division. For the Bachelor of Arts Examination, the Lahore College sent up 1 candidate, who failed, and the Dehli College 4 candidates, of whom 2 passed,—one in the 1st division, the other in the 2nd division. For the First Examination in Arts, there were 10 candidates from the Lahore and 12 from the Dehli College. Of the former 5 passed,—1 in the 1st, 2 in the 2nd, 2 in the 3rd division. Of the Dehli students, 11 passed,—1 in the 1st, 6 in the 2nd, and 4 in the 3rd division.

For the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, Government schools sent up 33 candidates, of whom 10 were successful; and aided institutions 38 candidates, of whom 14 passed.

The proportion of successful candidates from the Punjab at the Calcutta University Examination is quite up to the average throughout the Bengal Presidency, but the number of those who have passed the Entrance Examination is considerably less than it used to be a few years ago. This is partly due to the rivalry of the Punjab University College, but it is also attributed to the increased difficulty of the examination, with which the standard of instruction in the upper schools of the Punjab has hitherto failed to keep pace.

316. *Punjab University College.*—An account of the constitution and objects of this institution has been given in previous years. It

now possesses funded property amounting to £35,000. Its income is made up of the interest of money invested, fees and subscriptions, and an annual Government grant of Rs. 21,000. During the year 1873 the income amounted to Rs. 44,300 and the expenditure to Rs. 45,911.

Examinations in Arts are held by the Punjab University College, corresponding with those of the Calcutta University, namely, (1) an Entrance Examination, corresponding with the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; (2) a Proficiency in Arts Examination, answering to the First Arts Examination at Calcutta; and (3) a High Proficiency in Arts Examination, which corresponds with the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. English is not compulsory, except for the last of these three examinations.

For the Entrance Examination held in 1873, 42 candidates presented themselves, 26 of whom went up in English, and 16 in the Vernacular; of the former 16 passed, and of the latter 7. For the Proficiency in Arts Examination, there were also 42 candidates, of whom 21 were successful in English, and 6 in the Vernacular.

For the oriental examinations in Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian there were 113 candidates, 79 of whom passed. Examinations in Law will in future be held by the University College, as the Chief Court has made over to it the examinations for pleaders and mukhtárs in the Punjab Courts. Candidates passing the first examination in law will be admitted as mukhtárs, and those who succeed in the final examination will be admitted as pleaders of the 2nd (or lower) grade, and after 5 years' practice will be admitted as pleaders of the 1st grade, and be entitled to practise in the Chief Court.

The University College also holds examinations in medicine for students of the Lahore Medical School. Eleven students went up for the Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, of whom 9 passed and were appointed Assistant-Surgeons; and 9 students went up for the senior or first examination in Medicine, 5 of whom obtained certificates and were promoted to the senior class.

A scheme of examinations in Civil Engineering has recently been sanctioned by Government. There will be two examinations: the first,—open to students one year after passing the Entrance Examination in Arts,—will qualify them for employment as lower or upper subordinates (according to the class in which they are placed) in the Department of Public Works; and the second, held a year later, for the appointment of Sub-Engineer or Assistant Engineer. Engineering classes are about to be formed at the principal Government schools where matriculated students will be prepared for the first of these examinations.

An Oriental College is maintained by the Punjab University College, to which a school department is attached. At the close of the year, the college department contained 43 students, and the school 38. There are 3 departments,—Arabic, Sanskrit, and Persian,—and Mathematics and general knowledge are taught through the medium both of Urdú and Hindi. A class, too, has been opened for giving instruction in Drawing and Surveying through the medium of the vernacular.

317. *Government Colleges.*—The Lahore College contained 40 students on the rolls at the close of the year under report, being 12 less than at the close of the previous year.

The average daily attendance during the year was 37 against 46 in 1872-73. This falling off in the number is attributed principally to a deficiency of scholarships, the amount available for the purpose being less by Rs. 2,141 than in the previous year. Failures at the Entrance Examination have also prevented some accessions to college.

At the Dehli College there were 37 students on the rolls at the close of the year, being 1 more than at the close of the previous year. The average daily attendance during the year was 30, against 38 in the previous year. The want of numerical progress is attributed solely to bad matriculation results. Only 8 students passed the Entrance Examination in 1873, as compared with 11 in 1872, and 13 in 1871

The results of the Calcutta University Examinations as regards these colleges have been already noticed. For the Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Punjab University College, the Lahore College sent up 19 students, 13 of whom passed, and the Dehli College 8 candidates, of whom 7 passed. All the students of the Lahore College, except 4, and all of the Dehli College, except 1, are in receipt of scholarships.

Of old students of the Lahore College, 2 who went up to the Rurki College in 1871 have passed the final examination with credit and obtained appointments as Civil Engineers; 2 students who passed the Calcutta First Arts Examination in 1872, and subsequently gained scholarships at the Rurki College, and 1 who joined at Rurki after taking a Bachelor of Arts degree, were selected to serve as Apprentice Engineers on the famine relief works in Bengal; 1 student, a Calcutta B. A., has been appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab; 1 has obtained a Fellowship in the Punjab University College; and 2 are being trained as Geologists in the Geological Survey Department.

Of the students who left the Dehli College during the year, 1 is employed in literary work, 1 as a Clerk in the Public Works

Department, 1 as an Assistant School Master, 1 has joined the Law Classes at Allahábád, 1 the Medical School at Lahore, and 1 is serving as an Apprentice in the Commissioner's Court at Dehli; 2 are unemployed.

318. *Government Schools of the Higher Class.*—There were 7 such schools at the close of the year,—2 at Lahore, and the others at Dehli, Amritsar, Hoshiárpur, Gujrát and Derah Ghází Khán, the last named having been raised to the higher class during the year. The 2nd school at Lahore, the Anglo-Oriental School, which consisted of boys who had passed the Middle School Examination in the Vernacular and who wished to learn English, has, however, been abolished since the close of the year under report, owing to its not having proved a success; and the few boys remaining in it have been drafted into other schools.

The number of boys in the Lahore School increased from 67 to 83 during the year; in the Amritsar School from 65 to 71; and in the Hoshiárpur School from 24 to 37. The Lahore School passed 2 boys in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, and 4 boys in the Punjab University College Entrance Examination, and the Amritsar School 2 boys in the former and 3 in the latter examination. The Hoshiárpur School sent up no boys to the University Examination. The Dehli School contained 93 boys at the close of the year, 15 less than at the close of the previous year. It sent up 10 candidates for the Calcutta Entrance Examination, 5 of whom passed, and 3 for the Punjab University Examination, all of whom passed. The number of boys in the Gujrát School increased from 20 to 40 during the year, and the Derah Ghází Khán School contained 10 boys at the close of the year. The Gujrát School sent up 2 candidates for the Calcutta Examination, 1 of whom passed, and 3 for the Punjab University Examination, all of whom passed.

319. *Government Schools of the Middle Class.*—These are of two classes,—Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular. The attendance in the former (25 in number) increased from 2,202 to 2,683 during the year.

There were 178 candidates for the Middle School Examination, of whom 98 passed. The great improvement that has been effected in the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Schools may be inferred from the fact that when the first Middle School Examination was held 4 years ago, only 1 boy out of 149 candidates obtained more than 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks in English, and only 19 boys more than 40 per cent.; while in the last examination, 96 boys obtained more than 50 per cent., and 145 more than 40 per cent.; at the same time, upwards of 50 per cent. was obtained by 100 boys in Urdú, by 115 boys in History and Geography, by 75 boys in Arithmetic, and by 129 boys

in Persian. It may be reasonably hoped that every boy who passed the Middle School Examination this year will succeed ultimately in passing the University Entrance Examination if he prosecutes his studies to that standard. Among schools of this class may be included the Anglo-Arabic School at Dehli, which is supported by the endowment of the late Nawáb Fazl Ali Khán, which yields a monthly income of a little over Rs. 600. The object of this institution is to provide the means of education for the Muhammadans of Dehli, and the advantages offered are appreciated, for it is reported that a very much larger number of Muhammadans are now under instruction in Dehli than ever before.

The number of Middle Class Vernacular Schools has risen from 97 to 104 during the year, and the attendance in such schools from 9,834 to 11,497. There were 224 candidates for the Middle School Examination, of whom 74 were successful.

320. The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar, near Kasauli, may here be noticed. This institution contained 250 boys and 185 girls at the close of the year. During the year 6 boys and 6 girls from the school obtained situations, 2 boys enlisted in the Army, 4 girls were married, 16 boys and 7 girls went to England, and 15 boys and 28 girls were removed by their friends.

321. *Government Schools of the Lower Class.*—These are all District Vernacular Schools, with the exception of the lower departments of the Lahore, Dehli, and Amritsar Zila Schools, and that of the Anglo-Arabic School at Dehli. The number of these primary schools increased from 1,042 to 1,148 during the year, and the attendance in them from 45,178 to 52,511. There were 3,364 successful candidates for the Lower School Examination against 2,172 in the previous year, and 1,602 successful candidates for the Primary School Examination against 763 in the previous year, results which are highly satisfactory.

Thus, the reduction in the number of Vernacular schools which occurred during the past few years, being necessitated by want of funds and the need of raising the salaries of the teachers in these schools, has at length been remedied, and now that under the decentralization system of finance additional funds are placed at the disposal of the District Authorities, it may be confidently expected that the means of primary instruction will be steadily increased.

322. *Private Aided Schools.*—There are 11 aided schools in the Punjab maintained specially for children of European descent. They are attended by 667 pupils. The Lawrence Asylum at Murree contains the children of soldiers only, and the majority of the children in the

Roman Catholic Female Orphanage at Simla are of the same class. Of the remaining institutions, 3 are at Simla, 4 at Lahore, 1 at Dehli, and 1 at Gujránwálah.

The Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree is a boarding school for the children of soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and is supported by the proceeds of endowments, subscriptions, and fees paid by sergeants and soldiers drawing Rs. 60 per mensem and upwards, supplemented by a Government grant. This school contained 130 children, 70 boys and 60 girls, at the close of the year. Considerable improvements were effected during the year, both in the general management of the institution and in the tuition. The Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla contained 127 girls, being an increase of 18 over the previous year. Of these, about 100 were soldiers' daughters.

The Bishop Cotton School and the Punjab Girls' School, both at Simla, provide education for the higher class of European children who attend schools in India. The former contained 133 boys, nearly all of whom were boarders. It sent up 10 candidates for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, only 2 of whom were successful. The Punjab Girls' School contained 43 girls.

The remaining European school at Simla is the Mayo Industrial School, the object of which is to supply for the civil European population what has been done by the Lawrence Asylums for the children of soldiers. This school contained 38 pupils at the close of the year.

The European school at Dehli is under the superintendence of the Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It contained 24 children.

The European school at Gujránwálah is for girls. The number of children attending it slightly increased, and the progress in studies is reported to have been satisfactory. The 4 European schools at Lahore are—

(1). The High School.—The number of scholars increased from 36 to 52 during the year. This school is divided into 3 parts,—upper, middle and lower. The standard of education has been raised much higher of late, and boys are now taught either for the examination of the Calcutta University, or the Engineering Classes at Rurki.

(2). The Anárkalli Girls' School.—This school has not increased in numbers, but is reported to have otherwise progressed favourably during the year. Many of the girls can read and write English very well, and have made fair progress in Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography.

(3.) The Naulakha and Donald Town Girls' School, which is intended chiefly for the daughters of the Railway employés. The number of children increased from 20 to 30 during the year, but the school is reported to be not altogether in a satisfactory condition.

(4.) The St. James' School, which contains both girls and boys. There were 17 girls and 26 boys at the time of inspection. The expenses of the Girls' School are met from Church offertory fees, and a Government grant of Rs. 50 a month. The Boys' School is supported from a voluntary poor rate.

323. *Aided Schools for Natives.*—There are 8 such schools of the higher class,—7 of which are Mission schools at Lahore, Amritsar, Jálandhar, Dehli, Ludiánah, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar, and the 8th is a high school at Ludiánah. These schools contained at the close of the year 1,965 boys. The average attendance during the year was 1,541, against 1,441 in the preceding year. Six of the Mission schools sent up 20 candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and 4 for that of the Punjab University College. Of the former 11, and of the latter 2, were successful. The Gujránwálah Mission School also (which has not yet been formally raised to the higher grade) sent up 4 candidates to the Calcutta Entrance Examination, of whom 1 passed. Altogether, therefore, 12 boys out of 24 from Mission schools passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and 2 out of 4 that of the Punjab University College. From Government schools only 10 out of 33 passed the former examination, but 12 out of 17 were successful in the latter. The upper classes of Mission schools seem to be better taught than the lower departments and branch schools, in which the discipline is reported to be often lax, and the instruction far from efficient.

Of aided schools of the middle class there are 49, of which 21 are Anglo-Vernacular Mission schools; 1 is an adult school under native management; 1, at Fírozpur, is virtually a zila school; 2 are branches of the Lahore and Amritsar zila schools; 1, an Anglo-Sanskrit school at Dehli, is maintained by subscriptions and a grant-in-aid, and is partly under Native management; 8 are Anglo-Vernacular schools under the management of local officers; 13 are Vernacular schools under local officers; and 2 are Regimental schools. The Fírozpur school is a very good one. It sent up 9 boys for the Middle School Examination, of whom 7 passed, while 58 boys were successful in the Lower School Examination. It thus beat all the aided schools and the majority of Government zila schools. The Mission schools sent up 40 boys for the Middle School Examination, of whom 14 passed. Aided schools

of the lower class comprise the lower departments and branches of Government zila schools (which are generally supported from municipal contributions, fees, and grants-in-aid), branches of Mission schools, the primary schools of the Derah Gházi Khán district, and a few others.

The number of boys attending the lower departments and branches of zila schools and of the Fírozpur school increased during the year from 6,943 to 7,524, exclusive of 350 boys in lower departments not on the grant-in-aid system. The total number of boys from all these lower departments and branches who passed the Lower School Examination was 1,030, against 727 in the previous year. The branches of Mission schools contained 3,091 boys. As already observed, the condition of these schools is not altogether satisfactory. The discipline is generally lax, and a considerable number of boys are taught English by men who are quite inefficient, when they might be much better employed in learning the rudiments of their own language.

The primary aided schools in the Derah Gházi Khán district are 26 in number. They contained 887 boys at the close of the year, against 834 at the close of the previous year, and are reported to have made satisfactory progress.

324. *Female Schools.*—The number of Government female schools rose from 91 to 101 (of which 41 are in the Jálandhar district) during the year, and the number of girls in them from 2,303 to 2,599.

The number of aided female schools was reduced from 226 to 223 during the year, but the number of girls in them rose from 6,061 to 6,444.

These aided schools comprise 41 Mission schools, 2 sets of Zanána classes, and 180 schools which are more or less under local officers, and, in some cases, native committees.

325. *Normal Schools.*—There are 3 Government normal schools, at Lahore, Dehli, and Ráwalpindi, which contained 240 students at the close of the year. These schools sent up 45 candidates for the Teacher's Examination during the year, of whom 19 passed, all in the 4th grade. In the previous year only 3 out of 70 candidates obtained certificates.

There are 6 aided normal schools,—1 for men and 5 for females. The male school is that belonging to the Christian Vernacular Education Society at Amritsar. The number of students increased from 24 to 32 during the year, and in other respects the progress made was very satisfactory.

The female normal schools are at Dehli, Jálandhar, Lahore, Amritsar and Siálkot. The most successful of these schools is that at

Amritsar, which has contributed, since its re-organization in 1868, a considerable number of teachers to the primary schools of the city.

326. *Lahore Medical School.*—It has in former reports been explained that this school is primarily divided into two departments,—one in which the students are instructed through the medium of the English language for a period of five years, up to a standard qualifying for appointment as Assistant-Surgeon; the other in which the students are instructed in Urdú, for a period of three years, up to a standard qualifying for appointment as Native Doctor or Hospital Assistant.

327. During the year, 12 students were admitted to the English department with scholarships earned at open competition. Of these 7 were from the North-Western Provinces, and 5 from the Punjab; 3 students were also admitted with scholarships provided from Local Funds, and 11 students, who had passed a qualifying standard of examination, elected to remain at the school at their own expense: 4 of the latter subsequently left. During the year, 11 candidates from the Medical School presented themselves for the examination of the Punjab University College for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine, of whom 9 passed, *viz.*, 6 students holding scholarships from Government, who were admitted to the service as Assistant-Surgeons, 2 of whom were transferred to the North-Western Provinces; and 3 local students who have subsequently also been admitted to the service as Assistant-Surgeons. The total number of students of the Lahore Medical School who have attained this grade since its establishment in October 1860 is 39.* At the close of the year there were 55 students in this class, including 9 who prosecuted their studies at their own charge, and 4 who received scholarships from District Funds.

328. The Lower Department of the school, *viz.*, that in which instruction is conveyed in Urdu, consists of several classes—

(1).—The Military Students' Class, composed of pupils admitted from all parts of the Province after a competetive examination, an arrangement which ceased in 1871. Of this class there were 29 at the beginning of the year, of whom 15 passed the necessary examination and were admitted to the service as Hospital Assistants, and 2 were dismissed, leaving 12 at the close of the year.

(2).—The Medical Pupils' Class, of whom there were 28 at the beginning of the year,—31 were admitted, 11 were dismissed, and 1 passed and was admitted into the service, leaving 47 at the close of the year.

* Since the close of the year 13 more students have passed the final examination for Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, and been admitted into the service as Assistant Surgeons.

(3).—The Local Funds Students' Class, consisting of young men under training as Native Doctors for service in their own districts, who are being educated at the charge of District Funds. Of these there were 14 at the beginning of the year, and 6 were admitted, while 2 passed the prescribed examination, and 5 were dismissed, leaving 13 at the close of the year.

(4).—The Hakím Class which was especially designed for the education of the sons and relatives of the Native practitioners of the country in the European system of medicine. The admissions to this class during the year were 22, and the dismissals 17, leaving 13 at the close of the year, of whom 4 are being educated at the charge of District Funds.

Thus there were 85 pupils in all in the Lower Department at the close of the year.

329. The cost of the school during 1873-74 was Rs. 66,334, of which Rs. 60,010 were contributed by the State, and the remainder chiefly by District Funds.

330. LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.—During the year there were published in the Province 3 English and 16 Vernacular newspapers. Of the former, the *Mofussilite*, published at Ambálah, and *Indian Public Opinion* and *The Northern Indian News*, published in Lahore, were issued twice a week. The 16 Vernacular newspapers are detailed in the margin, Of these 12 were published weekly. and 4 three times a month. Six were published at Dehli, 1 at Gurgáon, 2 at Ludiánah, 1 at Amritsar, 4 at Lahore, 1 at Gujránwálah, and 1 at Siálkot.

Akhmul-ul-Akhbár ...	Dehlí.
Mayo Memorial Gazette ...	Dehlí.
Urdu Akhbár ...	Dehlí.
Akhbár Khairkhwal-i-'Alam	Dehlí.
Saiyad-ul-Akhbár ...	Dehlí.
Nasír-ul-Akhbár ...	Dehlí.
Masud-ul-Akhbár ...	Gurgáon.
Majema-ul-Bahrain ...	Ludiánah.
Núr Afshán ...	Ludiánah.
Hindu Prakash ...	Amritsar.
Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab	Lahore.
Punjabi Akhbár ...	Lahore.
Koh-i-Núr ...	Lahore.
Naful Azím ...	Lahore.
Khairkhwa-i-Punjab ...	Gujránwálah.
Rafa-i-Am ...	Siálkot.

The following newspapers were also published in foreign territory:—

The *Vidya Vilás*, at Jammú (weekly).

The *Sadik-ul-Akhbár*, at Bháwalpur (weekly).

The *Patiála Akhbár*, at Patiála (weekly).

The *Amír-ul-Akhbár*, at Luháru (twice a month).

331. Of periodical publications other than newspapers, there were, in addition to 3 English commercial advertizers, 1 English and 10 Vernacular periodicals. These were—

The *Punjab Record*, a monthly publication containing Law Reports of the Chief Court; Orders and Rulings of the Supreme and Local Governments and of Heads of Departments; Acts relating to the Punjab; and other papers of an official character of general interest or use to Civil Officers in the Punjab.

The *Ganj-i-Shaigan*, published twice a month, and the *Anwar Shams*, published monthly, are Vernacular periodicals of a character somewhat similar to the *Punjab Record*.

Zamima Anjuman-i-Punjab, a monthly selection of essays and papers read before the Anjuman-i-Punjab.

Behr-i-Hikmat, a monthly medical publication.

Hadi Hakikat and *Bedi*, published twice a month at Lahore, devoted chiefly to subjects connected with the Brahmo religion.

Chashma-i-Faiz, *Dharm Patrika*, and *Syan Patrika*, weekly periodicals published in Gujránwálah.

The *Nít Prakash*, an Urdu magazine published weekly at Ludiánah, containing articles on religious and moral subjects.

332. The number of books registered during the year under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867 was 515, being 171 in excess of the number registered in the previous year. They were chiefly translations of various merit, reprints, religious tracts, and elementary school books. Of the total number registered—

10	were English.	7	were Pushtu.
227	,, Urdu.	47	,, Hindi.
90	,, Persian.	64	,, Punjabi & Gurmukhi.
39	,, Arabic.	12	,, Polyglot.
19	,, Sanscrit.		

The most noteworthy of the above are—

Qisa-i-Jam Jahan Numa, published by Ahmad Hussain of Gujránwálah, a translation into Urdu of Parts II. and III. of a Persian Universal history.

Gul Bahar, in Urdu, an account of the physical features and history of the Derah Ghází Khán District, by Hitu Rám.

Resala-i-Hal Ziyaditi wa Kamee, translation by Munshi Zakaulla of Professor Rám Chandra's problems of maxima and minima solved by Algebra.

Waqiat-i-Hind, in Urdu, History of India, by Lála Bhairon Pershád.

333. ARTS AND SCIENCES.—*Lahore Central Museum.*—The additions made to the collection during the year were neither very numerous nor of special importance. A few silver Sassanian coins found in the Kángra district, and some fragments of Ionic columns excavated at Shah-Dehri, are almost the only contributions worth mentioning. Since the close of the year, however, an interesting collection of early Muhammadan gold and silver coins, which were found in a perfect state of preservation in the Hissár district, has been obtained and placed in the Museum. General Cunningham has written a descriptive account of 50 selected specimens of Grœco-Buddhist sculptures obtained from Yusufzai.

The following statement of the number of visitors to the Museum during the last five years shows an increase during 1873-74 over every year except 1871-72. Of the total number in 1873-74, 2,315 were Europeans, principally soldiers :—

1869-70	...	...	...	27,320
1870-71	...	...	...	59,912
1871-72	...	...	...	66,069
1872-73	...	...	...	49,903
1873-74	...	...	...	62,654

The cost of this institution during 1873-74 was Rs. 1,664.

334. *Government Book Depôt.*—This establishment, to which a lithographic press is attached, has continued to supply the schools of the Punjab with school-books in English and Vernacular, library books, prizes and maps, printed either in England or at its own press. It has also a large stock of useful books for sale to the general public, and spare copies of all Government reports and publications are sent thither for this purpose.

During the year 1873-74 there were issued from the depôt 198,127 Oriental and 21,763 English books, the selling price being Rs. 58,523, less Rs. 6,904 allowed as discount.

During the same year new maps of the Eastern Hemisphere, and of Hindustán, the latter in the Nágri character, a revised edition of the "Wákiát-i-Hind," and an expurgated edition of the "Gulistán," were published; and a translation of "Lethbridge's History of India," as well

as a third book in Urdu were in course of preparation. Of the reprints, the following were the most important:—

		No. of Copies.
"Urdu-ki-pahli Kitáb"	...	42,800
"Urdu-ki-dusri Kitáb"	...	20,000
"Urdu-ki-tisri Kitáb"	...	10,600
"Fársi-ki-pahli Kitáb"	...	15,000
"Fársi-ki-dusri Kitáb"	...	10,000
"Kawáid-i-Urdu"	...	5,000
"Káida-i-Urdu"	...	35,000

335. At the commencement of the year the Translating Department consisted of a Head Translator, two Maulavís, and two Translators for the *Urdu Government Gazette.* Since then the establishment has been revised, and now consists of a Head Translator and Editor of the *Urdu Gazette* on Rs. 200 per mensem, an assistant on Rs. 130, and a Maulavi on Rs. 40. During the year this establishment translated 1,559 pages of original matter, revised and corrected 306 pages of Vernacular books in use in the Educational Department, and prepared expurgated editions of the "Gulistán" and "Bostán." They also corrected 2,336 pages, chiefly of the Gazette, for the Press.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Clergymen of the Church of England on the Bengal Establishment are posted at the following stations :—

Dehli.	Lahore.
Ambálah.	Mián Mír.
Simla.	Fírozpur.
Kasauli.	Ráwalpindi.
Sabáthu.	Murree.
Dagshai.	Multán.
Jálandhar.	Derah Ismail Khán.
Dharmsálah.	Peshávar.
Amritsar.	Naushehrah.
Siálkot.	Abbottábád.

Another is deputed annually during the summer months to Kashmír. There are also Clergymen receiving allowances from Government stationed at Hissár, Dalhousie, and Jhelam.

337. Clegymen of the Church of Scotland are stationed at Ambálah and Jálandhar.

338. There are the following Missions of different Christian denominations in the Punjab :—

(1.) American Presbyterian Missions at Ambálah (with a branch at Sabáthu), Ludiánah, Jálandhar, Lahore, and Ráwalpindi ;

(2.) Church of Scotland Missions at Siálkot (with a branch at Wazírábád and Gujrát) ;

(3.) Church of England Missions at Kotgarh, Kángra, Amritsar (with branches at Jhandiála and Nárowál), Derah Ismail Khán, Edwardesábád, Pesháwar, Multán (with a branch at Shujaábád), and Lahore ;

(4.) A Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Dehli ;

(5.) A Moravian Mission at Kailang, in Lahoul ;

(6.) A Baptist Mission at Dehli.

There is also Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla, and a Convent of Nuns of the Order of Jesus and Mary at Siálkot.

SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT.

RULES UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT.

WHEREAS under the provisions of Section 8 of Act IV. of 1873 (*the Punjab Municipal Act,* 1873), the Local Government may from time to time make Rules—

as to the persons by whom, and the manner in which, any assessment of taxes under this Act shall be confirmed;
and for the collection of such taxes;
and for the safety and due application of them when collected;
and for the rendering and publishing of such estimates and accounts relating to the expenditure of the Municipal Funds, in such form as it may think fit:—

The following Rules, made under the provisions of the said Section 8 of Act IV. of 1873, are hereby published for general information in supersession of previous orders.

Confirmation of assessments.

1. All taxes imposed under the Act shall require the confirmation of the Local Government.

Collection of taxes.

2. Taxes may be collected at the discretion of Municipal Committees either by direct agency or through the agency of a farmer: Provided that if the income of any Municipality derived from taxes shall in any one year exceed the average rate of 8 annas per head of population living within municipal limits, the collection shall, in the year next following and until further orders, be made under the direct control of the Municipal Committee, and not through the agency of a farmer, save under special permission from the Lieutenant-Governor.

Safety of taxes when collected.

3. All sums received by Municipal Committees shall be paid daily into the nearest Government Treasury, and all expenditure, except police expenditure, shall be drawn therefrom by cheques signed by the President or Vice-President of the Committee, subject to such rules as may be prescribed from time to time by the Accountant-General with the approval of Government.

4. Each Municipal Committee shall not later than the first week in December submit, in such form as may be from time to time prescribed, a budget estimate of income and expenditure for the succeeding official year for the information of Government. The budget shall be prepared in two parts,—the first part shall contain an estimate of all income and expenditure in detail, excepting that upon public works, which shall be entered in a lump sum; and the second part shall contain a detail of all expenditure on public works with an entry showing the total amount proposed to be spent on other heads of expenditure. Should any alteration in, or addition to, the budget estimate be made by any Municipal Committee during the year, notice of such addition or alteration shall be sent through the Commissioner for the information of Government.

Due application of taxes, and rendering the publishing of estimates and accounts.

Budget estimates.

5. Each Municipal Committee shall keep up, in such form as may be prescribed from time to time by the Accountant General, a cash-book in which every item of receipt and charge shall be regularly entered. This cash-book shall be balanced monthly. A ledger shall be opened, in which the receipts and charges of the Municipal Committees shall be regularly posted, and a monthly abstract shall be prepared therefrom and sent to the Accountant-General for verification. In the case of the Municipal Committees named in the margin, the said monthly abstracts shall, after verification, be published by the Committee in one English and one Vernacular newspaper. In the case of the Municipal Committees of Simla, Dalhousie and Murree, they shall be published in an English newspaper.

Books to be kept.

Dehli, Amritsar, Lahore and Multán.

6. All expenditure, with the exception of public works expenditure, shall be audited monthly by the Accountant-General. Public works expenditure shall be audited monthly by the Controller of Public Works Accounts, who will notify to the Accountant-General the amounts passed by him, for inclusion in the accounts of the Accountant-General.

Audit.

7. For the purposes of audit, bills shall be forwarded monthly in such form as the auditing officers may from time to time prescribe. The said bills shall be forwarded by the President of the Committee to the Commissioner of the Division, who will cause the items to be duly examined and will be responsible for seeing—

(1.) That the expenditure is incurred on objects authorized by the Act.

(2.) That it is not in excess of the power of the Committee, when such power has been limited under the provisions of Section 17 of the Act.

The bills having been examined as aforesaid and found to be correct, will be countersigned by the Commissioner and forwarded for final audit to the Accountant-General or Controller of Public Works Accounts as the case may be; and no bills shall be passed by the auditing officers unless countersigned by the Commissioner, and unless supported by budget provision.

Annual statements of income and expenditure

8. At the close of the financial year each Municipal Committee shall prepare a statement showing the income of the year (including balance from the preceding year), expenditure during the year, balance in hand at close of the year, and liabilities, in such form as the Accountant-General shall prescribe, and shall submit the same in the first instance to the Accountant-General who, after satisfying himself that the statements of income and expenditure for the year agree with the treasury accounts, will forward it to the Commissioner for transmission to the Government.

To be published.

9. After receipt of the above statements, an abstract statement showing the income and expenditure and balance in hand of each Municipal Committee in the Province for the past financial year will be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* for general information in such form as may be from time to time prescribed.

No. 31-864, dated Lahore, 23rd May 1874.

From—T. H. THORNTON, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—All Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions in the Punjab.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to call your attention to the Notification in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, dated 28th May 1874, promulgating Rules made under the provisions of Section 8 of Act IV. of 1873 (*the Punjab Municipal Act,* 1873), and to issue the following instructions in reference to the provisions of the said Act and Rules, in supersession of this Office Circular No. 34 dated 3rd May 1872, and previous orders.

2. *Section* 6. *Appointment of Committees.*—All applications for the extension of Act IV. of 1873, or any of its provisions, to any town within the limits of your division, should contain the following particulars :—

(1).—Name of town ;
(2).—Proposed limits ;
(3).—Population ;
(4).—Principal classes of inhabitants ;
(5).—Proposed number and mode of appointment of members, and, in the event of the proposed mode of appointment of members other than *ex officio* members being by nomination, the name and description of those recommended for appointment.

3. *Ex officio members.*—As a guide to yourself and District Officers in submitting proposals for constituting Municipal Committees, I am to intimate that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has heretofore appointed the following officers *ex officio* members of Municipal Committees of towns at the head-quarters of districts :—

The Deputy Commissioner,
,, Civil Surgeon,
,, Senior Assistant Commissioner,
,, Executive Engineer,
,, District Superintendent of Police,
,, Senior resident representative of the Educational Department.

The following officers have ordinarily been appointed *ex officio* members of Municipal Committees of towns at the head-quarters of sub-divisions :—

The Deputy Commissioner,
,, Civil Surgeon,
,, Executive Engineer,
,, District Superintendent of Police,
,, Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the sub-division,
,, Tahsíldár,
,, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Dispensary (if any).

In the case of towns not at the head-quarters of districts or sub-divisions, the *ex officio* members are ordinarily—

The Deputy Commissioner,
,, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the tahsíl,
,, Tahsíldár.

His Honor will ordinarily follow the same practice in the case of any new Municipal Committees which may be appointed.

4. *Non-official members.* (*a*) *Number.*—With regard to the non-official members, their number must amount to at least two-fifths of the whole Committee, but, subject to this condition, it should be fixed chiefly with reference to the extent of the town and the number of interests requiring representation, and, where the town is large, it will be desirable to sub-divide it, for the purpose of municipal representation, into *mohallas* or other suitable local divisions, for each of which one or more members should be appointed, in order that the interests of persons residing in all parts of the town may be fairly represented.

5. (*b*) *Mode of appointment.*—With regard to the mode of appointment of non-official members, it is believed that in the majority of cases the system now generally in force, whereby non-official members are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the joint recommendation

of the District Officer and Commissioner, the nominees being selected from among the leading citizens of towns, or the recognized representatives of class-interests therein, will be found better suited to the circumstances of the towns of the Punjab, and more in accordance with the feelings and habits of the people than a system of appointment by popular election. But though the system of appointment by nomination will probably be found generally to be preferable, His Honor is quite prepared to sanction a system of election of all or a portion of the non-official members wherever there is a *bonâ fide* desire on the part of the people of a town to introduce that system, and where there is a reasonable prospect of the privilege of voting being intelligently and honestly exercised.

6. In the event of the introduction of the election system being proposed, draft rules defining the time and manner of the election, and the persons who shall elect, should be submitted.

7. *Period of appointment of non-official members.*—Non-official members, whether appointed by election or nomination, will be ordinarily appointed for two years only, but will be eligible for re-appointment.

8. *Removal of non-official members.*—The Government will ordinarily remove a non-official member for continued absence from the meetings of the Committee; accordingly the name of any such member who absents himself for four successive meetings should be reported to Government by the Commissioner, unless he satisfies the Commissioner that his absence has been for good and sufficient cause.

9. *The President and Vice-President.*—The Deputy Commissioner is appointed President of all Municipal Committees in his district. In the case of towns which are the head-quarters of sub-divisions, the Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge is the Vice-President. In all other cases the Vice-President is nominated by the Deputy Commissioner.

10. *Section* 17—*Limits placed on the powers of Committees.*—With reference to Section 17 of the Act, in which power is conferred upon the Local Government to limit, by order, all or any of the powers of any Municipal Committee, His Honor has been pleased to limit the power of existing Municipal Committees as follows:—

Municipal Committees of the 1*st class.*—In the case of the Municipal Committees of *Dehli, Amritsar, Lahore, Multán, Simla, Dharmsálah, Dalhousie* and *Murree*, the order of limitation directs that, in addition

to the limitations on the power of the Committees contained in the provisions of the Act and the Rules made under Section 8 of the Act—

(1).—No original engineering works involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 or upwards shall be undertaken until the plans and estimates shall have received the approval of the Superintending or Executive Engineer.

(2).—No proceedings of any Committee shall be valid unless at least three members be present, of whom one at least shall be an *ex officio* member.

The Municipal Committees to whom this order of limitation is now or may be hereafter issued, may be designated, for convenience of reference, Municipal Committees of the 1st class.

Municipal Committees of the 2nd class.—In the case of most Municipal Committees at the head-quarters of districts, but not included amongst the Municipal Committees of the 1st class, the order of limitation requires that—

(1).—No expenditure shall be incurred on any work involving an outlay of more than Rs. 2,000, or upon establishments required for a period of more than six months, save with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division.

(2).—No original engineering works involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,200 or upwards shall be undertaken until the plans and estimates shall have received the approval of the Superintending Engineer or Executive Engineer.

(3).—No proceedings shall be valid unless at least three members be present, of whom one at least shall be an *ex officio* member.

Municipal Committees to whom this order of limitation is addressed may be designated, for convenience of reference, Municipal Committees of the 2nd class.

Municipal Committees of the 3rd Class.—In the case of all other Municipal Committees, the order of limitation is to the following effect:—

(1).—That all orders and proceedings of the Municipal Committee shall be subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner.

(2).—That no expenditure shall be incurred on any work involving an outlay of Rs. 2,000 or upwards upon any one work, or upon establishments for a period of upwards of six months, without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division.

(3).—That no original engineering works involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,200 or upwards shall be undertaken until the plans and estimates shall have received the approval of the Superintending Engineer or Executive Engineer.

(4).—That no proceedings shall be valid unless at least three members be present, of whom one at least shall be an *ex officio* member.

Those Municipal Committees to whom this order of limitation is addressed may be designated, for convenience of reference, Municipal Committees of the 3rd class.

11. *Sections* 11-12—*Duties of Committees. Police.*—It will be perceived from Sections 11 and 12 of the Act that two of the duties imposed upon the Committees are *obligatory.* The first obligatory charge on a Municipal Committee is for town police. Under Section 12 of the Act every Committee is required to set apart out of the Municipal Fund such sum as the Local Government from time to time considers necessary for the maintenance of police establishment in the town for which the Committee is appointed.

But although it thus rests with the Government to determine the amount required for town police, Municipal Committees will be freely consulted in the matter, and their representations and suggestions carefully considered. If it appears to the Inspector-General of Police that the police force of any town is insufficient or in excess of its requirements, or that any material change in its constitution or pay should be effected, he will communicate with the Commissioner, who will ascertain the views of the Committee, which he will forward to the Inspector-General of Police with his own opinion, and no change, as above noted, shall be made without the sanction of the Local Government.

The amount contributed for police purposes will be no more than is actually spent on municipal police.

All deductions and savings of any kind whatever shall be credited to the Municipal Fund.

12. *Conservancy, &c.*—The second obligatory charge against municipal income is the cost of keeping the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and water-courses of the town for which they are appointed clean and repaired.

13. In addition to the above, in Section 11 of the Act discretionary power is given to Municipal Committees to expend the funds at their disposal upon local public works of general utility, upon education, and in the promotion of the public health, safety, comfort and convenience. But though the powers of the Committees are thus sufficiently wide, and the objects on which the funds may be spent are numerous, care should be taken that their income is not improvidently wasted upon objects of minor importance, but assigned more or less according to a systematic

plan. With this view, the Lieutenant-Governor deems it desirable that each 1st and 2nd class Municipal Committee should, in communication with the Sanitary Commissioner and Executive Engineer, draw up a comprehensive scheme of general sanitary improvement, to be carried into effect as funds permit, and not to be departed from when once fixed, except for very valid reasons. Until such scheme is completed, no expenditure should be incurred on costly works of secondary utility. It will be the duty of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to bring to the notice of Government cases in which the above principle is departed from, or in which large expenditure is being unnecessarily incurred, in order that, if desirable, the powers conferred upon the Lieutenant-Governor in Section 17 of vetoing such expenditure may be exercised.

14. *Section* 14—*Bye-laws.*—With regard to bye-laws, a draft of rules framed under Section 14 of Act IV. of 1873, and based on those in force in the Lahore and Amritsar Municipalities, is under preparation, and will be shortly circulated, with a recommendation for their general adoption, more particularly in the large towns and stations, in order that their bye-laws may be, as far as possible, uniform, precise and legal, any special rules required to meet the peculiar circumstances of different Municipalities being added as a supplement.

15. *Section* 7—*Taxes.*—Under Section 7 of the Act, Municipal Committees are empowered, under certain conditions and with the sanction of the Local Government, to define the persons or property to be taxed for the purposes of the Act, and the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed. Your attention and that of all Municipal Committees in your division is specially called to the preliminary procedure required to be observed in the matter of giving public notice of intention to impose taxes, and of receiving and disposing of objections thereto, and I am to state that no proposal to impose new taxes will be hereafter considered by His Honor until it has been certified that the procedure has been strictly followed.

16. The powers of the Committees and the Government as to the amount and form of taxation are, it will be perceived, extremely wide; but, though these have been conceded by the Legislature, in view doubtless of the varying circumstances of the Municipalities in the Punjab, it is not the less incumbent on the Committees and on the Government rigidly to limit taxation in towns to such amount as can be borne by the inhabitants without hardship, and to avoid forms of taxation which, although accepted by the townspeople, may be or become open to objection as injurious to general trade.

17. *Octroi.*—In most Municipalities town or octroi duties are levied. As regards these, the following rules have been authoritatively laid down by the Government of India :—

I.—Subject to the limitation contained in Rule II., no town duty or cess under any name shall be levied by any municipal body on any commodity not included in the following list, namely :—

(1).—Articles of food or drink for men or animals.
(2).—Animals for slaughter.
(3).—Articles used for fuel, lighting, and for washing.
(4).—Articles used in the construction of buildings.
(5).—Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes.
(6).—Tobacco.
(7).—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics, and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.
(8).—Metals and articles of metal.

Provided that no duty shall be levied on any article falling within classes 7 and 8 at a rate exceeding one and a half per cent. *ad valorem.*

Provided also that no duty shall be levied on articles of *through trade*, unless it has been certified to the satisfaction of the Local Government that adequate arrangements have been made by means of bonded warehouses, drawbacks, or otherwise (as provided in Rule IV.) for exempting from duty articles declared to be in transit through a town, or which the owners have no immediate intention of selling for local consumption.

II.—No such duty shall be levied on any of the following articles, namely :—

(1).—Articles liable to customs duty and imported into India by sea, other than articles included in classes 7 and 8, Rule I.
(2).—Salt.
(3).—Opium.
(4). Fermented or spirituous liquors manufactured in India, and drugs liable to excise or *abkári* duty.

III.—Subject to the exception noted in Rule V., no such duty shall be levied except on things brought into a town for actual use or consumption therein. No such duty shall be levied on goods which, being brought into a town, shall be again exported, even though such goods shall have changed owners in the town. On the exportation of dutiable goods, the exporter shall be entitled to a refund of the amount of duty proved to have been paid on the import of those goods.

Provided that no refund shall be so claimable which amounts to less than one rupee.

IV.—Subject to the exception referred to in Rule V., every Municipality by which such duties are levied shall provide, in such manner as the Local Government may think fit, proper accommodation for the storing in warehouses or otherwise of articles in transit liable to duty, but not intended for use or consumption within the limits of the Municipality. Reasonable fees may be charged on articles stored in places provided under this rule for the accommodation of traders.

V.—Whereas the system of bonded warehouses and refunds as described in Rules III. and IV. has been found to be open to objection, it shall be lawful for Municipal Committees, with the special sanction of the Local Government, to adopt in lieu of such system the following :—

To make an estimate of the amount of dutiable goods consumed annually in the town, and the annual amount of duty realizable therefrom at fair and reasonable rates.

To impose on each dutiable article imported, and whether consumed in the town or not, a rate of duty sufficient to yield in the aggregate an amount equal to the duty estimated to be fairly realizable on articles actually consumed.

VI.—No duties shall be levied on sales or other trade transactions of the kind known under the name of *Chungi*, &c., nor any imposts on trade other than duties authorized under the rules.

VII.—No toll shall be levied by any Municipality on any person, animal or thing on entering the municipal limits, or passing along any road, canal or river within those limits.

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the levy of special payments, under lawful authority, for the use of any bridge, quay, wharf, lock or other work constructed and maintained at the cost of the Municipality.

VIII.—No town duty or toll shall be levied on goods, vehicles, &c., *boná fide* the property of the Government brought within the municipal limits for the exclusive and direct use of Government. When the Government take delivery of goods from a dealer or contractor within municipal limits, the above exemption shall not apply.

18. In the application of the foregoing rules care must be taken that the necessaries of life are not unduly taxed. Luxuries, such as tobacco, assafœtida, &c., may be more heavily taxed in proportion.

Rates should be fixed, as far as possible, at so much per *load*, *bale*, or *packet* so as to obviate the necessity for weighment. Where *ad valorem* rates are found necessary, an average value of the article so taxed should be fixed from time to time for the purposes of the octroi duty, and a table showing the tariff values of articles taxed at

ad valorem rates should accompany all proposals for the levy of octroi. The tariff values of articles taxed *ad valorem* should not be revised or altered more frequently than once in six months, and a month's clear notice should be given of any change therein. Any increase in the tariff valuation of any article shall require the sanction of the Commissioner of the division.

Goods should not be too rigidly examined, unless there is reason to suspect fraud, and the opening of bales of merchandize should be avoided as far as possible. A table of the rates of octroi leviable and the tariff values of articles subject to duty, should be posted conspicuously in the immediate vicinity of any place where octroi dues are levied.

The octroi tariffs and tariff valuations of 3rd class Municipalities within the same division should be uniform as far as possible.

19. Other forms of taxation which have been suggested by the Government of India as unobjectionable, and which may be resorted to where circumstances permit, are—

(1).—A rate upon the annual value of houses, buildings and land situated within the limits of the Municipality.

(2).—A license tax upon trades and professions, provided it is moderate, and is carefully adjusted to the local circumstances of each place. Taxes of this kind have long been known in the Punjab under the designation of *motaharafa* or *atrafi*.

(3).—A tax upon horses and carriages. This is suitable to large towns where a great number of conveyances are kept for hire; but it is not applicable to small places.

20. *Employment of Public Works Department by Municipal Committees.*—When Municipal Committees require the Public Works Department to execute work for them, they should beforehand pay the amount of the proposed expenditure into the treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department.

Such payments should be accompanied by a letter of advice (*chalán*), showing full particulars of the work for which the payments are made, and indicating the name of the division by which the work is to be executed. The *chaláns* should support the credits to the Public Works Department in the treasury cash account. The Treasury Officer should at once report such payments, with full particulars, to the Controller of Public Works Accounts. The contribution should always be in advance of one month's expenditure at least. In case where the expenditure incurred on any municipal work is less than the amount received on account of it, the difference will be refunded to the Municipal Committee. If, on the other hand, there is any excess expenditure, the

Municipal Committee must make good the amount. The accounts of all such works should be open to the inspection of the Municipal Committee, to whom a full abstract of the expenditure should be furnished.

21. As regards charges for Public Works establishments debitable to Municipal Funds, the same course will be followed as is laid down for expenditure on works and repairs; the anticipated charges should be paid by the Municipal Committee beforehand, month by month, or at other intervals as may be considered expedient.

22. *Duties of the Commissioner.*—The Commissioner is responsible for seeing that the above instructions are duly carried out; he will further be the channel of communication between all Committees and the several departments of Government, that is to say—

In matters relating to—

(1).—Taxation, the constitution of Committees, the appointment of members, and all general municipal arrangements, the Secretary to Government, Civil Department.

(2).—Police, the Inspector-General of Police.

(3).—Education, the Director of Public Instruction.

(4).—Dispensaries, the Inspector-General of Dispensaries.

(5).—Public Works, the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

The Commissioner will further, when submitting the annual accounts prescribed in Rule 8 of the Rules under Section 8 of the Act published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* of the 28th May 1874, furnish a concise report of the proceedings of all Municipal Committees in his division, together with any remarks he may consider called for.

23. The final reference in all departments will be to the Secretary to Government, Civil Department.

APPENDICES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated,

District.		Total Area in Square Miles.			
		Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.
Dehli	...	832	201	244	1,277
Gurgáon	...	1,512	181	287	1,980
Karnál	...	1,050	872	430	2,352
Hissár	...	2,200	1,141	199	3,540
Rohták	...	1,415	256	140	1,811
Sirsa	...	1,487	1,319	315	3,121
Ambálah	...	1,500	418	703	2,621
Ludiánah	...	1,118	147	103	1,368
Simla	...	15	3	...	18
Jálandhar	...	1,042	140	144	1,326
Hoshiárpur	...	1,200	132	754	2,086
Kángra	...	942	153	1,379	*2,474
Amritsar	...	1,198	173	191	1,562
Siálkot	...	1,334	321	300	1,955
Gurdáspur	...	1,337	139	342	1,818
Lahore	...	1,688	1,352	619	3,659
Fírozpur	...	1,943	590	206	2,739
Gujránwálah	...	865	1,235	463	2,563
Ráwalpindi	...	1,515	311	4,392	6,218
Jhelam	...	1,255	955	1,700	3,910
Gujrát	...	1,167	517	345	2,029
Sháhpur	...	657	3,266	777	4,700
Multán	...	976	1,370	3,581	5,927
Jhang	...	413	3,855	1,434	5,702
Montgomery	...	658	4,720	195	5,573
Muzaffargarh	...	627	848	1,479	2,954
Derah Ismail Khán	...	809	2,685	3,602	7,096
Derah Ghází Khán	...	1,605	2,066	1,069	4,740
Bannú	...	725	739	1,707	3,171
Pesháwar	...	1,441	417	639	2,497
Kohát	...	255	169	2,415	2,839
Hazára	...	596	290	1,949	2,835
Total	...	35,377	30,981	32,103	98,461

* This does not include the Himalayan and Trans-Himalayan provinces of Kúlú, roughly as aggregating

AND COMMUNICATIONS—1873-74.

UNAPPROPRIATED CULTURABLE WASTE IN ACRES, THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.			COMMUNICATIONS. MILEAGE OF—			
Remaining last Year.	Sold or granted during the Year.	Remaining at close of Year.	Water (Navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
1,359	...	1,359	72	71	370	12
...	...	...	15	31	678	48
585	58	527	73	58	154	...
...	...	...	...	31	469	...
...	...	...	...	53	507	...
...	...	...	20	10	522	...
2,124	...	2,124	41	121	426	42
...	...	..	...	38	154	31
1,715	...	1,715	...	...	43	...
1,142	...	1,142	84	20	215	49
...	...	...	60	7	650	...
6,278	...	6,278	74	...	714	...
3,587	...	3,587	41	61	201	44
3,540	...	3,540	30	9	972	...
...	...	...	38	43	480	...
205,002	...	205,002	104	126	594	79
...	...	...	128	23	474	...
149,946	...	152,682	...	52	1,055	...
521,600	1,220	520,380	92	128	1,133	...
561	...	561	127	3	978	...
...	...	...	72	13	650	...
803,256	1,569	201,687	112	...	829	...
1,879,906	...	1,879,906	150	59	1,430	81
2,308,480	...	2,308,480	180	9	954	...
2,292,737	...	2,292,737	205	...	1,052	82
379,669	...	379,669	162	4	496	...
376,811	...	376,811	120	3	696	...
219,828	...	219,828	235	11	1,233	...
22,940	...	22,940	168	...	658	...
...	...	...	67	52	446	...
1,358	...	1,358	...	...	249	...
...	...	...	...	...	280	...
9,182,424	2,847	9,182,313	2,470	1,036	19,762	468

Lahoul and Spiti, the areas of which are not accurately known, but which may be taken 6,514 square miles.

No. 2.—Climate of the

Place at which Observations taken.	Rain-Fall in Inches.				Temperature in May.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Dehli ...	3·1	29·4	1·7	34·2			
Gurgáon ...	3·5	38·8	3·7	46·0			
Karnál ...	4·6	35·7	0·7	41·0			
Hissár ...	1·4	8·9	1·0	11·3			
Rohtak ...	0·7	16·3	0·5	17·5			
Sirsa ...	1·5	9·9	1·0	12·4			
Ambálah ...	1·1	38·6	1·6	41·3			
Ludiánah ...	6·0	19·1	1·1	26·2	117	57	83·61
Simla ...	11·5	47·9	3·6	63·0	88	42	64·30
Jálandhar ...	0·7	18·7	0·5	19·9			
Hoshiárpur ...	2·8	21·9	1·4	26·1			
Dharmsálah ...	15·0	90·7	3·9	109·6	97	32	70·35
Amritsar ...	1·7	16·3	1·3	19·3	115	51	79·48
Siálkot ...	5·6	36·0	1·6	43·2	120	61	83·27
Gurdáspur ...	1·9	16·8	0·9	19·6			
Lahore ...	1·5	17·9	1·3	20·7	113	63	84·04
Fírozpur ...	0·5	19·9	2·3	22·7			
Gujránwálah ...	3·3	21·2	1·6	26·1			
Ráwalpindi ...	7·6	19·8	2·8	30·2	116	58	81·00
Jhelam ...	2·2	10·1	0·9	13·2			
Gujrát ...	3·6	17·6	0·7	21·9			
Sháhpur ...	4·0	10·3	2·1	16·4			
Multán ...	2·4	3·1	0·5	6·0	116	60	87·65
Jhang ...	2·5	13·0	1·3	16·8			
Montgomery ...	1·8	3·6	0·9	6·3			
Muzaffargarh ...	2·1	2·9	0·8	5·8			
Derah Ismail Khán ...	2·8	5·6	0·6	9·0	118	56	84·11
Derah Gházi Khán ...	4·2	3·2	1·5	8·9			
Edwardesabád ...	4·5	4·9	0·0	9·4			
Pesháwar ...	7·0	3·0	0·0	10·0			
Kohát ...	4·3	6·9	0·9	12·1			
Abbottabád ...	11·3	18·1	2·0	31·4			
Murree ...	11·7	31·1	5·5	48·3	93	43	63·03
Bháwalpur ...	2·6	3·0	1·0	6·6	122	62	87·82
Leh (Ladákh) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PUNJAB, 1873.

THE SHADE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).						PREVAILING WINDS.		
July.			*December.*					
Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
110	74	87·24	76	30	53·27	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
85	56	68·75	66	29	47·30			
93	59	73·5	69	34	52·85	Variable.	S. W.	S. W.
118	70	89·11	80	33	54·83	E. N. E.	E. S. E.	S. E.
118	71	90·82	82	31	54·55	W.	N. E.	W.
112	73	90·71	80	36	57·83	Variable.	E.	E. N. E.
120	72	92·20	80	27	53·5	W.	Variable.	W.
117	76	96·88	88	35	57·54	Variable.	S. W.	W.
119	66	95·23	83	24	53·38	N. E.	E.	E. N. E.
99	47	68·56	71	30	46·56	S.	W.	E.
118	77	96·59	84	29	53·07	N. N. W.	S. W.	E. N. E.
...	...	...	53	5	28 38			

No. 3.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERSHIPS.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1868.	Chief Towns, with Population.
Dehli ...	Dehli ...	3	1,277	608,850	Dehli, 154,417 ; Sonepat, 12,176; Farídábád, 7,990.
	Gurgáon ...	5	1,980	689,653	Rewári, 24,503; Palwal, 12,729; Farakhnagar, 16,031.
	Karnál ...	3	2,352	610,927	Karnál, 27,022; Pánípat, 25,276; Kythal, 14,940.
Hissár ...	Hissár ...	5	3,540	484,681	Hissár, 14,133 ; Hánsi, 13,563 ; Bhiwáni, 32,254.
	Rohtak ...	4	1,811	536,959	Rohtak, 14,150 ; Beri, 9,723 ; Jhajjar, 12,617.
	Sirsa ...	3	3,121	210,795	Sirsa, 11,000.
Ambálah...	Ambálah ...	6	2,621	1,035,488	Ambálah City, 24,037 ; Cantonments, 16,622; Sháhábád, 11,678.
	Ludiánah...	3	1,368	583,245	Ludiánah, 39,983 ; Gurgáon, 7,096 ; Ráekot, 9,165.
	Simla ...	2	18	33,995	Simla, 7,037.
Jálandhar.	Jálandhar	4	1,326	794,764	Jálandhar and Suburbs, 50,067 ; Ráhon, 14,394 ; Kartárpur, 10,953 ; Núrmahal, 7,866 ; Nakodar, 8,800 ; Phillaur, 7,535.
	Hoshiárpur.	4	2,086	938,890	Hoshiárpur, 13.022 ; Urmar, 9,632; Harriánah, 7,745; Miáni, 7,706 ; Anandpur, 6,869.
	Kángra ...	5	8,988	743,832	Núrpur, 9,928 ; Kángra, 4,338.
Amritsar.	Amritsar ...	3	1,562	832,750	Amritsar, 133,925 ; Jandiálah, 6,975.
	Siálkot ...	4	1,955	1,005,004	Siálkot, 25,337 ; Pasrúr, 8,527 ; Zafarwál, 5,641.
	Gurdáspur.	4	1,818	906,126	Dínánagar, 7,652 ; Kalánaur, 7,652 ; Batálah, 26,680.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	4	3,659	789,666	Lahore and Suburbs, 98,924 ; Muzang, 8,321. Mián Mír, 13,757; Kasúr, 15,209.
	Gujránwálah	3	2,563	550,576	Gujránwálah, 19,381; Wazírábád, 15,730 ; Rámnagar, 7,598.
	Fírozpur ...	4	2,739	549,253	Fírozpur, 20,592 ; Dharmkot, 5,379.

TERRITORY (PUNJAB) 1873-74.

Dependencies, constituted 1st *January* 1859.

Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs.	
794	17	15	24	12	1,069	8,88,184	44,64,756	
1,264	13	11	52	8	595	10,79,006	11,97,493	
913	13	12	70	15	544	6,70,034	7,81,651	
658	11	11	36	26	566	4,26,929	24,09,041	
436	16	12	18	6	510	8,89,362	9,87,861	
654	7	8	40	20	382	1,87,444	2,22,778	
2,324	15	17	28	10	1,145	7,50,255	10,00,863	
880	10	10	54	13	573	7,87,876	9,73,413	
270	6	3	12	2	199	1,58,211	2,27,479	
1,257	14	14	20	5	542	13,38,325	16,15,240	
21,802	14	16	48	12	499	12,88,953	15,65,530	
731	13	9	34	10	418	6,20,905	7,67,275	
1,574	13	14	27	12	895	8,40,901	11,37,930	
2,314	14	15	25	13	572	10,88,036	12,99,286	
1,880	12	14	21	8	578	11,13,915	13,58,990	
1,455	17	20	30	10	1,613	6,07,306	9,10,150	
1,202	10	12	32	12	528	4,55,973	5,93,349	
312	12	13	44	16	554	5,02,169	6,37,139	

No. 3.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERSHIPS.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1868.	Chief Towns, with Population.
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	7	6,218	711,256	Ráwalpindi, 19,228 ; Pindígheb, 8,223 ; Hazro, 7,280.
	Jhelam ...	4	3,910	500,988	Jhelam, 5,148; Pind Dádan Khán, 15,740 ; Chakwál, 5,767 ; Talahgang, 5,647.
	Gujrát ...	3	2,029	616,347	Gujrát, 14,905 ; Jalálpur, 15,526.
	Sháhpur ...	3	4,700	368,796	Bherah, 14,514 ; Miání, 6,857 ; Khusháb, 8,509; Sáhíwál, 8,900.
Multán ...	Multán ...	5	5,927	471,563	Multán and Suburbs, 45,602 ; Shujaábád, 6,095.
	Jhang ...	3	5,702	348,027	Maghiánah, 10,525 ; Chiniot, 11,477 ; Jhang 9,124.
	Montgomery	4	5,573	359,437	Kamáliah, 5,695 ; Pákpattan, 6,086
	Muzaffargarh	3	2,954	295,547	Kot Adu, 5,552 ; Jatohi, 4,812 ; Muzaffargarh, 4,719.
Deraját ...	D. I. Khán	4	7,096	394,864	D. Ismail Khán, 24,906 ; Leiah, 17,033 ; Kuláchi, 9,921.
	D. G. Khán	4	4,740	308,840	Derah Ghází Khán, 20,123 ; Jámpur, 7,796 ; Choti, 7,300.
	Bannú ...	4	3,171	287,547	I'sa Khail, 7,746 ; Kálábágh, 6,419 ; Edwardesabád, 3,185.
Pesháwar.	Pesháwar...	6	2,497	523,152	Pesháwar, 58,555 ; Tangi 7,414, Chársaddah 7,233.
	Kohát ...	2	2,839	145,419	Kohát, 11,274.
	Hazára ...	3	2,835	367,218	Harípur, 4,646 ; Abbottabád, 4,483.
		124	104,975	17,604,505	TOTAL

TERRITORY (PUNJAB) 1873-74.—(*Concluded.*)

Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	Number of Police.	REVENUE.		REMARKS.
						Land.	Gross.	
						Rs.	Rs.	
1,658	18	20	36	8	1,016	6,89,999	8,95,288	The column of Gross Revenue is exclusive of Canal Collections by the Irrigation Department, which amounted during 1873-74 to Rs. 19,88,452.
966	12	13	35	16	523	5,98,347	7,06,646	
1,428	9	9	28	5	427	5,67,833	6,75,673	
667	10	11	54	19	470	4,18,586	47,05,827	
1,211	19	13	50	16	809	6,70,171	9,81,966	
786	7	7	46	39	504	4,10,339	4,80,158	
2,155	11	11	40	15	501	4,58,364	5,26,150	
552	12	11	45	19	370	5,91,505	6,73,071	
716	17	13	50	15	557	3,99,954	5,08,518	
354	16	10	30	8	494	3,48,443	4,39,831	
625	18	12	32	29	439	4,38,408	5,15,955	
654	24	16	38	9	1,106	5,98,859	7,70,286	
343	5	5	65	16	476	96,558	2,07,388	
1,251	9	5	87	20	564	2,36,201	2,72,298	
34,462	414	382	87	14	20,038	2,02,17,351	3,45,09,279	

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Popu	
	No. of Masonry Dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Dehli ...	59,514	108,876	168,390	189,571	172,324
Gurgáon ...	23,171	134,356	157,527	205,196	195,020
Karnál ...	39,701	93,897	133,598	188,257	166,988
Hissár ...	17,577	91,543	109,120	153,787	125,529
Rohtak ...	25,913	111,635	137,548	164,594	140,913
Sirsa ...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Ambálah ...	29,830	213,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Ludiánah ...	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154,756
Simla ...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jálandhar ...	25,883	216,694	242,577	252,082	213,071
Hoshiárpur ...	17,030	192,139	209,169	284,567	253,406
Kángra ...	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Amritsar ...	58,534	152,766	211,300	272,889	220,650
Siálkot ...	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Gurdáspur ...	15,604	192,652	208,256	290,741	238,074
Lahore ...	51,326	135,515	186,841	260,892	206,405
Fírozpur ...	8,526	113,303	121,829	170,785	136,432
Gujránwálah ...	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Ráwalpindi ...	4,253	169,755	174,008	212,002	184,801
Jhelam ...	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,246
Gujrát ...	14,588	141,607	156,195	187,184	163,149
Sháhpur ...	13,579	73,802	87,381	111,329	100,347
Multán ...	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,875
Jhang ...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,211
Montgomery ...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Muzaffargarh ...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,459	81,568
Derah Ismail Khán ...	2,282	83,842	86,124	124,782	112,272
Derah Gházi Khán ...	2,746	59,690	62,436	99,554	85,554
Bannú ...	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,739
Peshâwar ...	2,453	96,519	98,972	166,090	143,779
Kohát ...	...	28,639	28,639	45,299	39,012
Hazára ...	300	75,000	75,300	96,162	92,567
Total ...	510,625	3,591,859	4,102,484	5,497,424	4,718,856

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868.

LATION.						Classification of Population.		
		Children under 12 Years.				Christians.		
Youths.	Young Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. per Square Mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed Classes.	Natives.
27,001	17,322	109,734	92,898	608,850	496	648	120	1,475
28,706	17,052	132,636	111,043	689,653	348	18	...	1
29,294	18,961	113,212	94,215	610,927	264	223	6	26
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,681	137	51	62	9
28,355	20,924	99,440	82,733	536,959	295	29	9	10
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	...
45,245	26,080	191,639	160,315	1,035,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	34	127
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,888	2,312	283	87
35,998	21,274	148,609	123,730	794,764	596	631	14	101
38,759	24,213	181,067	156,878	938,890	450	40	18	4
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	87	248	3	26
31,028	15,418	161,157	131,608	832,750	535	358	37	129
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	510	1,535	62	214
31,218	16,112	179,288	150,693	906,126	496	109	...	10
28,012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	218	2,292	598	98
23,756	15,255	108,948	94,077	549,253	204	900	10	24
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57
27,938	17,994	144,346	124,175	711,256	114	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	124,368	106,456	616,347	324	25	21	3
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1
14,519	7,705	89,609	72,580	471,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,660	348,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	295,547	98	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,003	394,864	56	169	31	33
9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	308,840	118	54	10	2
9,625	6,209	58,602	49,538	287,547	91	27	11	4
18,962	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,366	20	26
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	145,419	52	53	7	...
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	367,218	122	49	5	...
705,139	436,462	3,389,158	2,857,466	17,604,505	173	17,567	1,878	2,686

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.	Classification of Population.—*(Concluded.)*				
	Sikhs.	Hindús.	Muhamma-dans.	Others.	Total.
Dehli ...	580	438,886	130,645	36,496	608,850
Gurgáon ...	128	476,552	212,934	20	689,653
Karnál ...	9,295	356,305	151,723	93,349	610,927
Hissár ...	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtak ...	257	456,229	71,118	9,307	536,959
Sirsa ...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Ambálah ...	56,440	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035,488
Ludiánah ...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,616	583,245
Simla ...	410	24,444	5,525	934	33,995
Jálandhar ...	117,167	318,401	358,427	23	794,764
Hoshiárpur ...	79,413	415,471	317,967	125,977	938,890
Kángra ...	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,882
Amritsar ...	223,219	138,027	377,135	93,845	832,750
Siálkot ...	50 279	218,771	601,959	132,184	1,005,004
Gurdáspur ...	79,387	303,107	422,196	101,317	906,126
Lahore ...	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	789,666
Fírozpur ...	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	549,253
Gujránwálah ...	38,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Ráwalpindi ...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelam ...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	500,988
Gujrát ...	20,653	53,174	537,696	4,775	616,347
Sháhpur ...	3,122	53,590	305,507	6,561	368,796
Multán ...	909	87,009	360,188	22,223	471,563
Jhang ...	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery ...	12,286	69,805	277,291	...	359,437
Muzaffargarh ...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Derah Ismail Khán ...	1,587	48,756	338,387	5,901	394,864
Derah Ghází Khán ...	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bannú ...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Pesháwar ...	2,014	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Kohát ...	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Hazára ...	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
Total ...	1,144,088	6,125,616	9,334,472	978,198	17,604,505

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868.—(*Concluded.*)

Occupation.		—
Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing Languages.
270,285	338,565	Urdu and Hindi.
406,596	283,057	Ditto.
305,974	304,953	Ditto.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri.
312,424	224,535	Urdu and Hindi.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri and Bhatti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
320,633	262,612	Urdu and Punjabi.
13,466	20,529	Urdu and Pahári.
407,970	386,794	Punjabi and Urdu.
565,983	372,907	Ditto.
530,732	213,150	Pahári, Urdu, and Lahouli.
327,664	505,086	Punjabi and Urdu.
423,312	581,692	Ditto.
486,280	419,846	Ditto.
354,012	435,654	Ditto.
378,534	170,719	Ditto.
294,140	256,436	Ditto.
475,976	235,280	Ditto.
302,874	198,114	Ditto.
359,394	256,953	Ditto.
179,396	189,400	Ditto.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Multáni and Punjabi.
164,649	183,378	Punjabi and Urdu.
172,514	186,923	Urdu and Punjabi.
206,499	89,048	Multáni, Urdu and Punjabi.
215,933	178,931	Punjabi, Pushtu and Urdu.
173,318	135,522	Do., Bilochi and Urdu.
204,411	83,136	Do., Pushtu and Urdu.
270,681	252,471	Urdu and Pushtu.
100,257	45,162	Pushtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
267,434	99,784	Pushtu, Punjabi and Urdu.
9,689,650	7,914,855	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF NATIVE STATES IN FEUDAL

NAME OF STATE.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Estimated Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.
			Rs.
1.—Jammú and Kashmír ...	One horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls.	1,537,000	82,32,341
2.—Patiála ...	100 horsemen.	1,586,000	44,78,605
3.—Bháwalpur ...	...	472,791	20,00,000
4.—Jhind ...	25 horsemen.	189,475	4,11,840
5.—Nábha ...	...	226,155	6,50,000
6.—Kapúrthála ...	Rs. 1,31,000	253,293	7,57,265
7.—Mandi ...	" 1,00,000	135,000	3,75,000
8.—Sarmúr (Náhan) ...	...	90,000	2,10,000
9.—Kahlúr (Biláspur) ...	Rs. 8,000	60,000	1,00,000
10.—Bassáhir ...	" 3,945	90,000	50,000
11.—Hindúr (Nálagarh) ...	" 5,000	70,000	90,000
12.—Keonthal ...	...	50,000	60,000
13.—Malér Kotla ...	25 horsemen.	46,200	2,58,733
14.—Farídkot ...	...	68,000	3,00,000
15.—Chamba ...	Rs. 5,000	140,000	1,89,370
16.—Suket ...	" 11,000	44,966	63,400
17.—Kalsia ...	...	62,000	1,31,500
18.—Pataodi ...	...	20,261	81,000
19.—Luháru ...	...	21,000	66,000
20.—Dujána ...	...	27,000	60,000
21.—Baghát ...	Rs. 2,000	10,000	8,000
22.—Bhágal ...	" 3,600	22,000	60,000
23.—Jubbal ...	" 2,520	40,000	30,030
24.—Kumhársain ...	" 2,000	10,000	10,000
25.—Bhajji ...	" 1,440	19,000	23,000
26.—Mailog ...	" 1,450	9,000	10,000
27.—Balsan ...	" 1,080	6,000	7,000
28.—Dhámi ...	" 360	5,500	8,000
29.—Kuthár ...	" 1,080	4,000	5,000
30.—Kunhiár ...	" 180	2,500	4,000
31.—Mangal ...	" 72	800	700
32.—Bíja ...	" 180	800	1,000
33.—Darkuti ...	...	700	600
34.—Taroch ...	Rs. 280	10,000	6,000
35.—Sángri ...	...	700	1,000
36.—Ratesh ...	...	300	250

SUBORDINATION TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, 1873-74.

Estimated Military Force.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
26,975	None.	Timber, shawls, *papier maché* work, saffron, borax, iron, cereals.
8,637	"	Slate quarry near Simla, lead mine near Sabáthu, marble stone and copper mines in Narnaul, cereals.
2,679	"	Lungis, sufi, silk goods, indigo, cotton and cereals.
2,003	"	Sugar, indigo and cereals.
1,750	"	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
2,000	"	Sugar, cereals, shawls, saltpetre produced at Phagwára.
1,750	"	Iron and salt mines, timber and grains.
655	"	Opium and grains.
840	"	Ditto.
100	"	Opium, grains and woollen manufactures.
500	"	Opium and grains.
100	"	Ditto.
506	"	Cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic and grains.
800	"	Grains.
161	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, goats and sheep, timber and ghí.
540	"	Timber and drugs.
261	"	Wheat, cotton, Indian-corn, sugar and saffron.
131	"	Grains, cotton, sugar and saffron.
235	"	Grains.
130	"	Ditto.
37	"	Opium and grains.
200	"	Ditto.
...	"	Ditto.
45	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
75	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
...	"	Ditto.
20	"	Ditto.
25	"	Ditto.
20	"	Opium, grains and ginger.
...	"	Opium and grains.
80	"	Ditto.
...	"	Ditto.
...	"	Ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1873-74.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1.—Ranbír Singh, G.C.S.I., of Jammú and Kashmír.	Mahárája.	Rajput.	43	Can read and write Sanscrit, Persian and Dogra.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	The eldest son, Mián Partáb Singh, is the heir-apparent; Moti Singh first cousin of the Mahárája.
2.—Muhindar Singh, G.C.S.I., of Patiála.	Do.	Siddhu Ját, *alias* Phulkian.	21	Can read and write English, Persian and Gurmukhi.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
3.—Sádik Muhammad Khán, of Bháwalpur.	Nawáb.	Daudputra	12	Can read and write English and Persian.	Under instruction by an English Tutor.	No.	No.	None.	
4.—Raghbír Singh, of Jínd...	Rája.	Siddhu Jat, *alias* Phulkian.	40	The Rája reads Gurmukhi, and is a well-informed and able Ruler.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
5.—Híra Singh, of Nábha ...	Do.	Do.	31	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	None.	

6.—Kharak Singh, of Kapurthala.	Do.	Ahluwália	25	Reads and writes English fluently.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	Owing to temporary derangement of the Rája's intellect the management of the estate has, since the close of the year, been placed in the hands of a Council of Regency.
7.—Bije Sain, of Mandi ...	Do.	Rajpút.	27	Educated in Sanscrit and English.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	No.	Has illegitimate brothers.
8.—Shamsher Prakásh, of Sarmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Do.	31	Knows Sanscrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
9.—Hira Chand, of Kahlúr (Bilåspur).	Do.	Chandeli Rajpút.	39	Knows Sanscrit, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hari Chand, heir apparent. This Chief's sister is married to the Mahárája of Jammú and Kashmír.
10.—Shamsher Singh, of Bassáhir.	Do.	Rajpút.	36	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
11.—Agar Singh, of Hindúr (Nálagarh).	Do.	Do.	68	Knows Sanscrit, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
12.—Muhindar Sain, of Keonthal.	Do.	Do.	48	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
13.—Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khán, of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb.	Pathán.	17	Being educated in the Wards' School at Ambálah.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	No.	

No. 6.—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AT THE CLOSE OF 1873-74.—(*Concluded.*)

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL, AND STATE AND FAMILY TO WHICH HE BELONGS.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
14.—Wazír Singh, of Farídkot.	Rája.	Siddhu Jat, *alias* Barar Bans.	63	Knows Gurmukhi	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	Raja Wazír Singh died on the 22nd April 1874, and was succeeded by his son, Bikram Singh, age 32 years.
15.—Shám Singh, of Chamba,	Do.	Rajpút.	7	...	...	Do.	Do.	None.	
16.—Uggar Sain, of Suket ...	Do.	Do.	60	An accomplished Sanscrit scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
17.—Bishan Singh, of Kalsia...	Sardár.	Jat.	21	...	...	Do.	Do.	None.	
18.—Muhammad Mukhtár Hussain Ali Khán, of Pataodi.	Nawáb.	Afghán.	18	Knows Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
19.—Allah-ud-din Ahmed Khán, of Luháru.	Rais.	Do.	41	An accomplished Persian scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Has.	Has obtained the title of Nawáb since the close of the year.
20.—Muhammad Sádat Ali Khan, of Dujána.	Nawáb.	Do.	34	Knows Persian.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	None.	
21.—Dalíp Sing, of Bahgat ...	Rána.	Rajpút.	15	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
22.—Kishan Singh, of Bhágal.	Do.	Do.	53	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

23.—Karm Chand, of Jubbal.	Do.	Do.	39	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	Padam Chand, heir apparent, aged ... Yrs. 12
24.—Bhawáni Singh, of Kumhársain.	Do.	Do.	48	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Híra Singh, heir apparent, aged ... 28
25.—Ran Bahádur Singh, of Bhaji.	Do.	Do.	50	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Duraga Singh, heir apparent, aged ... 32
26.—Dalíp Chand, of Mailog.	Thákur.	Do.	44	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
27.—Bhúp Singh, of Balsan.	Rána.	Do.	53	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
28.—Fateh Singh, of Dhámi...	Do.	Do.	21	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	No.	
29.—Jai Chand, of Kuthár.	Do.	Do.	28	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
30.—Tegh Singh, of Kunhiár.	Thákur.	Do.	39	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
31.—Jít Singh, of Mangal ...	Rána.	Do.	43	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
32.—Ude Chand, of Bíja ...	Thákur.	Do.	47	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Yrs.
33.—Rám Singh, of Darkuti...	Rána.	Do.	58	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir apparent, aged 31
34.—Ranjit Singh, of Taroch...	Thákur.	Do.	59	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kabír Singh, the eldest son of the Thákur, is dead. Guddas Singh, son of above, aged ... 9
35.—Jagr Singh of Sángri ...	Mián.	Do.	73	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	...	
36.—Rám Singh, of Ratesh ...	Thákur.	Do.	51	...	Ditto.	...	...	...	

No. 7.—The Survey and

Survey.

Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed in Square Miles.		Cost per Square Mile.		Surveyed during the Year, with cost per Square Mile.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by Villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate).
			R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
Jhelam and Ráwalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851-59 ...	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnoissance of Hazára, 1847-49 ...	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	23,602	96,281	12 4 4	24 11 8	7,481 square miles @ Rs. 30-11-6 per square mile.

SETTLEMENT, PUNJAB, 1873-74.

SETTLEMENT.			
NATURE OF SETTLEMENT.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
Settled in perpetuity ...	23	5,753	The column "Date of Expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up, seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
Settled for 30 years and upwards...	12,971	66,49,169	
Settled for 10 years and under 30...	41,535	82,47,452	
Settled for under 10 years ...	5,737	3,19,239	
Settlements in progress ...	38,195	68,66,588	
TOTAL ...	98,461	2,20,88,201	
Settlements previously made, including full record of right.	33,705	87,86,197	
Ditto without such record ...	14,260	54,08,486	

No. 8.—Statement of Surveyed and Assessed Area

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
	By Government Works.	By Private Individuals.				
Dehli ...	118,615	94,577	319,682	532,874	14,450	114,404
Gurgáon ...	2,573	135,462	829,405	967,440	...	115,874
Karnál ...	103,227	140,724	427,945	671,896	6,375	551,418
Hissár ...	56,744	38,434	1,312,640	1,407,818	44,547	686,016
Rohtak ...	99,209	35,179	771,451	905,839	16,358	147,650
Sirsa ...	...	57,609	894,336	951,945	...	844,092
Ambálah ...	6,042	172,858	780,808	959,708	99,194	168,493
Ludiánah ...	...	119,322	596,160	715,482	38,376	55,587
Simla ...	...	640	8,960	9,600	1,409	511
Jálandhar ...	...	221,961	445,123	667,084	1,142	88,427
Hoshiárpur ...	...	18,746	749,318	768,064	1,820	82,721
Kángra ...	...	164,398	438,167	602,565	...	98,162
Amritsar ...	114,963	156,665	495,092	766,720	12,124	98,596
Siálkot ...	...	421,147	432,595	853,742	90,071	115,399
Gurdáspur ...	33,314	107,325	715,036	855,675	...	89,138
Lahore ...	117,227	221,376	741,938	1,080,541	...	865,069
Fírozpur ...	...	136,450	1,107,058	1,243,508	...	377,722
Gujránwálah ...	...	389,443	164,039	553,482	387,755	402,448
Ráwalpindi ...	...	18,070	951,834	969,904	...	198,877
Jhelam ...	...	71,580	731,620	803,200	358,755	252,800
Gujrát ...	...	234,560	512,320	746,880	6,970	261,120
Sháhpur ...	8,124	313,950	98,287	420,361	801,667	1,288,489
Multán ...	192,733	347,924	83,983	624,640	100,000	777,081
Jhang ...	...	190,078	74,288	264,366	1,505,672	961,490
Montgomery ...	101,837	227,078	92,042	420,957	1,130	3,020,247
Muzaffargarh ...	243,500	143,700	14,080	401,280	342,000	200,720
Derah Ismail Khán	...	422,526	95,337	517,863	364,864	1,353,846
Derah Ghází Khán	340,799	67,505	618,794	1,027,098	64,177	1,258,038
Bannú ...	79,947	119,198	264,855	464,000	414,607	58,240
Pesháwar ...	...	135,308	786,932	922,240	...	267,244
Kohát ...	...	40,308	122,707	163,015	74,500	33,540
Hazára ...	...	36,380	344,727	381,107	150,579	35,399
Total ...	1,618,854	5,000,481	16,021,559	22,640,894	4,961,352	14,868,858

(IN ACRES) OF THE PUNJAB FOR 1873-74.

VATED.			ASSESSMENT.									
Uncultur-able Waste.	Total.	Total Area assessed.	Gross Amount.	Rate per Acre on Cultivation.			Rate per Acre on Culturable Lands.			Rate per Acre on Total Area of Settlement.		
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
156,091	284,945	817,819	940,234	1	12	3	1	6	9	1	2	4
184,021	299,395	1,267,335	1,102,383	1	2	3	1	0	3	0	13	11
275,482	833,275	1,505,171	873,916	1	4	9	0	11	4	0	9	3
127,047	857,610	2,265,428	427,825	0	4	9	0	3	3	0	3	0
89,141	253,149	1,158,988	898,206	0	15	10	0	13	5	0	12	4
201,290	1,045,382	1,997,327	184,932	0	3	1	0	1	7	0	1	6
449,942	717,629	1,677,337	1,347,841	1	6	5	1	1	6	1	12	10
66,316	160,279	875,761	956,127	1	5	3	1	2	10	1	1	5
...	1,920	11,520	15,328	1	9	6	1	5	3	1	5	3
92,172	181,741	848,825	1,304,438	1	15	3	1	11	7	1	8	6
482,918	567,459	1,335,523	1,374,129	1	12	7	1	9	9	1	0	5
882,683	980,845	1,583,410	800,609	1	5	3	1	2	3	0	8	1
122,240	232,960	999,680	1,010,483	1	5	1	1	2	5	1	0	2
192,339	397,809	1,251,551	1,218,622	1	6	10	1	2	5	0	15	7
218,776	307,914	1,163,589	1,269,356	1	7	9	1	5	6	1	1	5
395,829	1,260,898	2,341,439	648,766	0	9	7	0	5	4	0	4	5
132,020	509,742	1,753,250	639,023	0	8	3	0	6	3	0	5	9
296,538	1,086,741	1,640,223	598,084	1	1	3	0	7	1	0	5	10
2,810,916	3,009,793	3,979,697	728,668	0	12	0	0	9	10	0	2	11
1,087,645	1,699,200	2,502,400	614,183	0	12	2	0	6	11	0	3	11
220,800	551,680	1,298,560	617,300	0	13	2	0	9	2	0	7	7
497,070	2,587,246	3,007,607	418,173	0	15	10	0	2	8	0	2	2
2,291,559	3,168,640	3,793,280	541,760	0	13	10	0	5	9	0	2	3
918,023	3,385,185	3,649,551	294,590	1	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	3
124,594	3,145,971	3,566,928	320,761	0	12	2	0	1	6	0	1	6
946,560	1,489,280	1,890,560	531,437	1	5	2	0	8	10	0	4	6
2,305,227	4,023,937	4,541,800	417,367	0	12	10	0	2	11	0	1	5
683,999	2,006,214	3,033,312	831,532	0	5	2	0	2	3	0	1	9
1,092,593	1,565,440	2,029,440	441,219	0	15	3	0	7	6	0	3	5
408,930	676,174	1,598,414	804,246	0	13	11	0	10	8	0	8	0
1,545,545	1,653,585	1,816,600	105,475	0	10	4	0	4	3	0	0	11
1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	311,188	0	13	0	0	8	9	0	2	9
20,545,750	40,375,960	63,016,854	22,088,201	0	15	7	0	8	3	0	5	7

No. 9.—Register of Transfers of Land in the Punjab for 1873-74.

Nature of Tenures transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in Acres of each Holding transferred.		
	By voluntary Sale or Gift.	By compulsory Sale.	By Inheritance.	By voluntary Sale or Gift.	By compulsory Sale.	By Inheritance.
Great zamindárís complete ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large zamindárís ...	...	...	24	...	...	82
Shares in ditto ...	37	17	60	91	46	27
Small zamindárís ...	2	...	1,710	285	...	562
Shares in ditto ...	1,132	18	2,096	17	126	133
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	261	11	2,569	38	36	17
Shares in ditto ...	1,802	24	16,565	16	111	9
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	6,322	149	35,790	12	28	15
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	2,368	27	7,968	7	7	11
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	53	68	2,034	10	11	12
Ditto with rights of occupancy.	464	14	7,463	5	6	9
Revenue-free tenures ...	17	...	1,862	9	...	18
Total ...	12,458	328	78,141	13	34	28

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1873-74.

Description of Revenue.	1872-73. Assessed.	1872-73. Realized.	1873-74. Assessed.	1873-74. Realized.	1873-74. Realizations of Balances of previous Years.	1873-74. Total realized.	Cost of Collection.	Net Collections during the Year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of Sales for arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estate sold.
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Revenue as in past year ... Added to roll during the year Taken off do. do. ...	1,88,47,364 2,68,228 1,04,749	1,87,38,989	1,90,10,843	1,88,20,576	39,704	1,88,60,280	23,88,970	1,64,71,310	2,12,288		
Tributes ...	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...	Nil.	Nil.
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in the above	...	12,34,663	...	10,34,109	42,497	10,76,606	...	10,76,606	46,270		
Total ...	...	2,03,80,191	...	...	...	2,02,17,351	23,88,970	1,78,28,381	2,58,558		

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organised Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1873.

Total of all Grades during the Year.						Detail of Number at end of Year.				Arms provided.			Average Annual Pay of				Total Annual Cost, including Contingencies.		
						Officers.		*Men.*					*Officers.*		*Men.*				
Remaining on 1st January 1872 from last year.	Recruited in 1872.	Total for 1872.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed, and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1872.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Batons.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total Cost.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,070	1,963	22,033	293	1,702	20,038	64	505	1,310	18,159	8,727	10,720	10,720	5,681	583	105	83	24,77,824	4,74,910	29,52,734

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1873.

Classifications.	Number of all Grades.	Remarks.	
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*	
Christians ...	81	Christians ...	0·4
Muhammadans ...	10,552	Muhammadans ...	52·6
Brahmins ...	1,676	Brahmins ...	8·3
Rajpúts ...	1,506	Rajpúts ...	7·5
Sikhs ...	3,260	Sikhs ...	16·2
Gurkhas ...	20	Gurkhas (nearly) ...	0·1
Kukas ...	27	Kukas ...	0·1
Mazbís ...	185	Mazbís ...	0·9
Hindús of all other castes ...	2,671	Other denominations ...	13·6
Other religions ...	60		
Total ...	20,038		
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*	
Europeans ...	64	Europeans ...	0·3
Eurasians ...	8	Eurasians ...	0·0
Natives ...	19,966	Natives ...	99·6
Total ...	20,038		

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1873.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9 a	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases decided.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
1A	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments...	5	1	6	...	...	4	4	2	...	8	...	10	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*														
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	157	2	152	6	...	99	108	4	...	184	12	200	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender...	27	...	24	3	...	15	15	1	...	50	...	51	2
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	138	4	137	4	1	95	99	4	3	182	8	197	4
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	472	1	373	92	5	339	359	33	...	4,893	511	5,437	3
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	27	1	26	...	1	24	25	1	...	32	...	33	2
		TOTAL ...	821	8	712	105	7	572	606	43	3	5,341	531	5,918	11
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
7	302, 303, 396	(*a*) Murder by thags ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(*b*) " dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...
9		(*c*) " robbers ...	32	4	36	...	...	10	15	8	...	59	...	67	...
10		(*d*) " poison ...	27	...	26	1	...	12	16	8	...	55	...	63	...
11		Other murders ...	255	29	281	1	...	119	163	164	...	555	5	724	7
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	58	1	52	7	...	20	23	4	...	79	7	90	1
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	182	2	176	5	3	139	151	12	1	370	10	393	3
14	376 ...	Rape ...	133	3	115	21	...	51	73	4	...	131	21	156	1
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	93	1	93	1	...	42	52	2	...	98	2	102	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	39	2	34	7	...	24	26	7	...	50	8	65	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide ...	179	3	177	5	...	122	127	4	...	196	2	202	3
18	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	7	2	9	...	...	5	7	...	...	20	...	20	...
19	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	494	13	473	28	2	330	365	34	...	794	44	872	2
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	32	1	33	...	...	11	18	8	...	52	1	61	2
21	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	12	...	9	... 3	...	6	6	1	...	13	5	19	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1873.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.* died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1 A	115, 117 to 119...	Substantive abetments...	2	8	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*															
1	131 to 136, 138...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	70	127	11	2	114	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender...	12	36	2	...	34	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	37	150	8	...	142	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1,238	4,115	368	24	3,722	1	...	20	61	...	...	...	...	...
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	28	1	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,360	4,456	390	26	4,039	1	...	20	68	3	...	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
7	302, 303, 396	(*a*) Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	60	...
8		(*b*) " dacoits ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		(*c*) " robbers ...	21	37	7	13	17	...	...	1	3	5	22	6	2,995	952
10		(*d*) " poison ...	8	41	...	12	27	2	4	...	5	5	1	1	46	46
11		Other murders ...	151	400	14	145	231	10	1	...	69	96	17	11	657	327
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	38	43	3	9	31	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...
13	304, 304A, 308...	Culpable homicide ...	101	268	21	10	237	...	...	...	6	15	...	...	...	...
14	376 ...	Rape ...	77	73	16	5	52	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	36	62	8	4	50	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	18	45	5	5	35	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	70	126	5	...	121	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	2	16	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	242	609	64	3	542	...	1	8	9	1	...	...	...	...
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	31	26	5	5	16	...	1	...	1	...	5	4	228	134
21	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	5	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1873.—(*Continued.*)

Part. I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases decided.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Py Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	140	2	140	1	1	101	105	1	...	254	3	258	...
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	192	7	120	75	3	70	79	36	14	201	61	312	...
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	21	...	8	13	...	2	6	...	...	3	19	22	...
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	8	...	6	2	...	4	5	4	...	13	3	2	...

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine ...	400	3	336	59	4	233	262	11	...	577	60	648	...
28	383 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
		TOTAL ...	2,309	73	2,127	231	13	1,303	1,501	319	16	3,523	251	4,109	36
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*														
29	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	40	5	42	...	...	10	13	19	...	84	...	103	2
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt (*a*) By poisonous or stupefying drugs...	7	...	7	...	...	3	4	...	...	6	...	6	...
32		Robbery with hurt (*b*) By other means ...	26	1	27	...	...	8	8	5	...	30	...	35	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery (*a*) In dwelling-house ...	12	...	10	2	...	8	8	...	...	21	...	21	...
34		Robbery (*b*) On the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	72	3	74	1	...	27	28	16	...	84	...	100	...
35		Robbery (*c*) Other robberies ...	151	3	142	12	...	38	53	6	...	178	...	184	2
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	359	3	301	59	1	89	109	1	...	473	33	507	...
37	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	8,492	110	6,707	27	2	1,989	2,324	146	32	4,674	28	4,880	34

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1873.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	71	185	19	...	166	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	98	185	40	8	137	...	3	1	8	...	16	5	463	239
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	2	19	13	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	7	13	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine ...	202	441	53	...	388	...	...	2	3	...	27	13	649	336
28	383 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,192	2,606	280	219	2,095	12	11	14	118	132	89	40	5,098	2,034
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*															
29	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	41	56	10	3	43	...	...	...	2	2	23	15	9,898	6,738
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs	1	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1,116	9
32		Robbery with hurt (b) By other means ...	16	19	...	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	21	8	6,436	3,849
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery (a) In dwelling-house ...	...	21	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	784	126
34		Robbery (b) On the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	35	64	2	2	59	1	...	...	1	...	70	29	3,431	1,454
35		Robbery (c) Other robberies ...	85	90	26	...	64	...	...	...	...	7	140	57	18,137	13,354
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	123	372	50	4	318	...	3	2	6	1	8	...	666	...
37	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	1,484	3,235	325	7	2,903	...	19	6	94	8	7,534	2,498	4,53,848	1,01,349

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1873.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases decided.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.
38	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	58	...	49	9	...	34	36	...	...	54	5	59	...
39	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	8	...	1	...	9	...
		Total ...	9,218	125	7,360	110	3	2,207	2,584	201	32	5,605	66	5,904	38

	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
40	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	212	2	71	140	1	99	169	3	...	135	269	407	...
41	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	164	1	65	93	5	46	56	...	...	190	68	258	...
42	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt...	13	2	12	1	...	6	6	2	...	28	...	30	...
43	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	389	5	148	234	6	151	231	5	...	353	337	695	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
44	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2,716	3	838	4	1	270	284	8	...	454	11	473	2
45	379 to 382 ...	Theft (*a*) of cattle ...	4,680	119	4,633	102	3	2,058	2,340	139	60	4,268	68	4,535	56
46		Theft (*b*) ordinary ...	9,935	86	8,915	250	6	4,870	5,244	149	19	8,927	143	9,238	36
47	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	346	11	265	78	3	164	178	23	10	292	48	373	9
48	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	2,972	97	3,006	51	5	1,946	2,166	142	75	4,698	117	5,032	181
49	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	532	2	341	186	3	304	332	5	...	428	162	595	...
50	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	22	...	19	1	1	5	5	...	...	13	...	13	...
		TOTAL ...	21,203	318	18,017	672	22	9,617	10,549	466	164	19,080	549	20,259	284
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I. TO V., EXCLUDING 1A, SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS.		33,940	529	28,364	1,352	51	13,850	15,471	1,034	215	33,902	1,734	36,885	369
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
51	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	13	...	13	...
52	Chap. 38 C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	8,077	11	5,941	2,127	17	6,530	6,803	46	5	6,479	2,142	8,672	46

NO. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME, SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1873.—(*Continued.*)

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
38	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	15	44	8	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	54	13
39	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually	6	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	6
		TOTAL ...	1,806	3,909	426	20	3,462	1	22	8	103	18	7,817	2,615	4,94,384	1,26,898

	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
40	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	77	329	158	...	171	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	90	164	55	...	109	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
42	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt...	9	20	8	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
43	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	176	513	221	...	292	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*															
44	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	123	333	16	...	317	...	1	...	14	...	43	19	1,524	181
45	379 to 382 ...	Theft (a) of cattle ...	1,051	3,311	373	...	2,938	...	31	14	71	1	4,565	2,719	1,81,131	1,09,421
46		(b) ordinary ...	1,990	7,031	569	...	6,461	1	27	10	144	...	9,527	5,657	1,85,444	64,532
47	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	126	231	21	...	210	...	1	1	5	...	274	145	22,551	6,501
48	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	1,382	3,307	334	8	2,949	16	28	18	115	1	1,640	2,566	50,990	80,133
49	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	130	455	57	1	397	...	3	3	4	...	7	7	97	78
50	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	2	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	551	170
		TOTAL ...	4,804	14,679	1,370	9	13,283	17	91	46	353	2	16,076	11,123	4,42,288	2,61,016
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I. TO V., EXCLUDING IA. SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS		9,338	26,163	2,687	274	23,171	31	125	88	647	155	23,982	13,778	9,41,770	3,89,948
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
51	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	8	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Chap. 38 C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	1,166	7,213	392	...	6,820	1	14	20	213	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1873.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases decided.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.
53	259 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	27	1	14	14	...	13	15	2	...	41	12	55	...
54	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 & 33,	Carrying arms for unlawful purpose, refusal to show concealed arms...	101	2	55	35	13	71	77	3	...	92	30	125	...
55	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31,	Cantonment Act ...	545	...	536	8	1	480	544	...	...	556	28	584	...
56	Act 7 of 1867, Secs. 71, 76,	Indian Emigration Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Act 21 of 1869, Secs. 4, 5, 23,	European Vagrancy ...	30	...	30	...	...	27	28	...	...	30	...	30	...

58	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67,	Excise Act ...	57	...	41	15	1	45	48	2	...	61	27	90	1
59	Act 7 of 1865, Sec. 5.	Forest Law ...	58	...	57	1	...	38	44	...	...	122	1	123	...
60	Act 3 of 1867, Sec. 13.	Gambling Act ...	189	2	189	2	...	147	167	24	...	1,048	23	1,095	3
61	Act 15 of 1872, Secs. 68—71 & 73—75.	Marriages of Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act 12 of 1870, (as amended by Act XII. of 1872) Secs. 7, 23 and 30.	Native Passenger Ships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act 5 of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners' Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act 14 of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	11	...	7	4	...	8	9	1	...	18	2	21	...
65	Act 18 of 1854, (as amended by Acts XIII. of 1870 & XXXV. of 1871) Secs. 25 to 29.	Railway Act ...	43	...	43	...	...	38	39	1	...	63	1	65	...
66	Act 8 of 1871, Secs. 79, 80,	Registration Act ...	4	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	4	...
67	I. P. C. Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Act V of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances ...	6,928	2	6,752	177	1	6,613	6,815	21	...	7,448	173	7,642	4
68	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20,	Criminal tribes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 29.	Police Act ...	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	11	...	11	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1873.—(*Continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued*).

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actully put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
53	259 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	3	52	7	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 & 33	Carrying arms for unlawful purpose, refusal to show concealed arms	28	96	12	...	84	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
55	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31	Cantonment Act ...	19	561	53	...	508	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Act 7 of 1867, Secs. 71, 76 ...	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Act 21 of 1869, Secs. 4, 5, 23	European Vagrancy ...	2	28	1	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

58	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	9	80	12	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 7 of 1865, Sec. 5.	Forest Law ...	8	110	42	...	68	...	...	...	5	...	20	19	156	150
60	Act 3 of 1867, Sec. 13.	Gambling Act ...	175	872	137	...	735	...	...	10	35	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act 15 of 1872, Secs. 68—71 & 73—75.	Marriages of Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act 12 of 1870, (as amended by Act XII. of 1872) Secs. 7, 23 and 30.	Native Passenger Ships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act 5 of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners' Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act 14 of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	1	18	5	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	15	...
65	Act 18 of 1854 (as amended by Acts XIII. of 1870 & XXXV. of 1871), Secs. 25 to 29.	Railway Act ...	9	55	3	1	51	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act 8 of 1871, Secs. 79, 80.	Registration Act ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	I. P. C. Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Act V of 1861, Sec. 34	Public and local nuisances ...	156	7,472	357	...	7,115	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20	Criminal tribes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 29.	Police Act ...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1873.—(*Continued.*)

Part. I—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases decided.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
70	Act 5 of 1869	Indian Articles of War...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act 21 of 1856	Opium Act ...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
		Total Class VI. ...	16,081	18	13,678	2,385	33	14,109	14,598	100	5	15,988	2,439	18,532	54
		GRAND TOTAL ...	50,026	548	42,048	3,737	84	27,873	30,073	1,136	220	49,898	4,173	55,427	423

No. 13—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME, SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1873.—*(Continued.)*

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.—*(Concluded.)*

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS.										PROPERTY.			
					ACQUITTED.				NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				CASES.		VALUE.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
70	Act 5 of 1869 ...	Indian Articles of War...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act 21 of 1856	Opium Act ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL CLASS VI. ...	1,584	16,579	1 021	1	15,556	1	21	37	257	...	21	19	171	51
		GRAND TOTAL ...	10924	42,750	3,708	277	38,733	32	146	125	904	155	24,003	13,797	9,41,941	3,90,098

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1873.—(*Concluded.*)

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Cases.	Persons.			Property.	
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted and discharged.	Number convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1 A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*						
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	2	3	...	3	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice ...	526	943	285	655	29	25
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	118	151	42	107	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424...	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	121	151	55	86	...	...
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	54	33	22	11	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	67	85	29	56	...	...
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks ...	4	12	9	3	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	68	425	155	270	...	...
		Total ...	960	1,803	597	1,191	29	25

		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	59	73	53	14	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	8	8	8	...	...	...
		Total ...	67	81	61	14	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion Total ...	181	222	168	54	1,602	553
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
14	323 ...	Hurt ...	247	510	248	254	...	...
15	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	2	2	1	1	...	...
16	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	641	1,060	761	296	...	...
		Total ...	890	1,572	1,010	551	...	...
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
17	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	359	258	102	155	10,051	495
18	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	340	460	118	342	6,082	5,353
19	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	13	9	1	8	466	38
20	426 to 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	765	925	371	545	1,730	25
		Total ...	1,477	1,652	592	1,050	18,329	5,911
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
21	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	734	547	384	144	...	...
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	14	18	8	9	...	...
23	409 to 490 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	7	14	1	13	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	33	19	14	5	...	...
25	504 to 506, 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	102	97	62	28	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294 A	Public and local nuisances ...	81	346	25	321	...	...
27	... ...	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI. and XXII., Criminal Procedure Code	646	1,379	358	1,021	...	...
28	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police ...	2,696	3,496	328	3,148	2	2
		Total ...	4,313	5,916	1,180	4,689	2	2
		GRAND TOTAL ...	7,888	11,246	3,608	7,549	19,962	6,491

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the Year 1873.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
									Total number of Judges.									Number of Cases decided during the Year.			
									European.												
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Covenanted.	Commissioned Military.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average annual Salaries of Officers.	Aggregate annual Cost of Establishment.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
Local Magistrates of 3rd Class exercising Criminal powers only	Paid ...	..		...	18	1	Sec. 22, Act X. of 1872.	...	1	3	8	6			Cantonment Magistrates and Naib Tahsildárs.	gazetted holidays excepted.	...	391	...	...	...
	Unpaid	...	square miles.	...	30	1		...	3	4	12	11			Canals, Customs, and Forest Department Officers.		...	510	...	...	...

Local Magistrates of 3rd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	Paid ...	10	10,200	1,761,149	114	1	Sec. 22, Act X. of 1872, and Secs. 5, 6 and 7 of Act XIX. of 1865.	...	1	...	3	110	...	...	Sub-Collectors employed generally on administrative works, Superintendents of Abkári and Registration.	The entire year, Sundays and	...	11,061	59,455	3,853	...
	Unpaid.				15	1		...	1	...	...	14	...	...	Honorary Magistrates.		...	1,891	3,353	...	...
Local Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising Criminal powers only.	Paid ...				3	1	Sec. 22, Act X. of 1872.	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	Tahsíldars.		...	606	1,328	...	...
	Unpaid.				9	1		...	1	3	3	2	...	...	Canals, Customs and Forest Department Officers, Honorary Magistrates.		...	397	...	...	...

No. 14.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS, ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1873.—(*Continued.*)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. European. Covenanted.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. European. Commissioned Military.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. European. Uncovenanted.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. Native.	Average annual Salaries of Officers.	Aggregate annual Cost of Establishment.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Criminal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Civil.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Revenue.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Appeal.
Local Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	Paid ...		square miles.		112	1	Sec. 22, Act X. of 1872, and Sec. 8 of Act XIX. of 1865.	...	4	...	4	104	...	...	Sub-Collectors, Superintendents of general administrative work and registration.	gazetted holidays excepted.	...	16,057	64,082	26,236	...
	Unpaid.				24	1		...	...	...	...	23	...	...	Honorary Magistrates.		...	5,018	6,258	368	...

Small Cause Courts confined to their proper functions.	10	10,200	1,761,149	16	1	Tries cases under Act XI. of 1865 up to Rupees 500.	...	1	8	7	...	...	...	...	The entire year, Sundays and	...	...	37,206	...	...
Small Cause Courts exercising also ordinary Civil and Criminal powers.				...	...		...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...		...	4,581	1,789	...	...
Boards of Magistrates } Unpaid.				8	6*	Sec. 22, Act X. of 1872.	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	City Magistrates.		...	5,957	1,601	697	...
Magistrates of 1st Class exercising Criminal powers only. } Unpaid.				7	1	Sec. 22, Act X. of 1872.	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	Superintendents of Jails.		...	1,104	1,393	...	...
Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers. } Paid ...				139	1	Sec. 22, Act X. of 1872, and Secs. 10 & 11 of Act XIX. of 1865. Deputy Commissioners hear appeals from the orders of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates.	...	48	27	12	52	...	...	Local Funds, Municipal, Nazul, Court of Wards.		...	24,225	46,061	51,208	9,545

* Average number.

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the Year 1873.—*(Concluded)*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military.	Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. Native.	Average annual Salaries of Officers.	Aggregate annual Cost of Establishment.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Revenue.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Appeal.
Magistrates exercising enhanced powers under Section 36, Act X. of 1872.				29	1	Sec. 36, Act X. of 1872.	...	10	18	1	...	...	...	Road and Ferry Funds, Treasury, Registration, Administrative charge of the district.		...	742	...	...	...
		square miles.										18,24,794	13,40,927		gazetted holidays excepted.					
Sessions Courts ...				12	1 Aided	Sec. 22, Act X. of 1872, and	...	3	2	7	...	...	...	Supts. of Revenue adminis-		82	513	859	606	7,362

	10	10,200	1,761,149		by 3 Assessors in all sessions trials.	Sec. 12 of Act XIX. of 1865 ; also hear appeals from the orders of 1st Class Magistrates.								tration, Civil and Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police, appellate and executive work.	The entire year, Sundays and					
Chief Court ...				1	3 Aided by a jury of 12 men in original criminal trials.	Act IV. of 1866.	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	No executive functions.		28	3	8	...	2,125
TOTAL ...				537	...	...	...	77	74	68	354			...	...	110	73,056	3,23,393	82,968	19,032

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1873.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Non-Bailable.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence.	118 to 120	3	22	19	2	...	1
2	Waging war against the Queen.	121	1	2	1	1	...	...
3	Giving false evidence ...	194 to 196	6	14	9	3	1	1
4	Fabricating false evidence...	194 to 196	2	2	2	...	...	...
5	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue.	225	4	2	2	...	...	...
6	Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 236	10	10	5	5	...	...
7	Passing and possessing bad or altered coin.	239 to 243 & 250 to 254	153	184	79	105	...	...
8	Diminishing or altering coin	246 to 249	9	10	2	8	...	...
9	Murder by dacoits ...	302, 303, 396	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	Murder by robbers ...	302, 303, 396	9	13	5	8	...	...
11	Murder by poison for sake of robbery.	302, 303, 396	17	29	5	23	5	...
12	Murder by poison from other motives.	302, 303, 396	32	39	16	21	...	2
13	Other murders from motives connected with women.	302, 303, 396	104	247	78	142	...	27
14	Other murders from other motives.	302, 303, 396	191	401	126	245	3	27
15	Attempt to murder ...	307	87	75	40	34	...	1
16	Culpable homicide ...	304 & 304A	207	414	115	291	2	6
17	Causing miscarriage ...	313 to 316	10	15	7	7	...	1
18	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.	326	58	55	21	32	1	1
19	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to constrain a person.	327, 329, 331 and 333	9	12	3	9	...	...
20	Administering stupefying drugs.	328	52	51	34	17	...	...
21	Assault in attempting theft from person.	356	24	21	12	9	...	...
22	Kidnapping or abduction ...	363 to 365, 367 to 369	248	263	133	111	4	15
23	Abducting a woman to compel marriage, or for defilement.	366	47	100	53	43	1	3
24	Habitual dealing in slaves.	371	3	1	1	...	...	...
25	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution.	372, 373	14	14	3	11	...	...
26	Rape ...	376	208	159	109	47	...	3
27	Unnatural offences ...	377	120	97	41	55	...	1
28	Theft of cattle ...	379 to 381	5,510	4,745	1,437	3,235	28	45
29	Theft, ordinary ...	379 to 381	10,521	8,813	2,332	6,375	24	82

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1873.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Non-Bailable—*continued.*							
30	Theft after preparation for causing death, or hurt or restraint of cattle.	382	16	18	9	4	...	5
31	Theft after preparation for causing death, or hurt or restraint ordinary.	382	10	8	4	3	1	...
32	Extortion by causing fear of death, or grievous hurt or accusation.	386 to 389	6	16	11	3	2	...
33	Robbery in a dwelling house	392, 393	55	75	31	44	...	...
34	Robbery on the highway ...	392, 393	112	89	48	40	1	...
35	Robbery elsewhere ...	392, 393	158	143	76	63	3	1
36	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison or stupefying drugs.	394, 397, 398	12	20	11	9	...	...
37	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, by other means.	394, 397, 398	25	18	6	12	...	...
38	Dacoiti ...	395, 398	45	76	37	34	2	3
39	Dacoiti with grievous hurt,	397	2	4	1	3	...	...
40	Preparation or assembly for dacoiti.	399, 402	1	8	...	8	...	...
41	Belonging to a gang of thieves.	401	5	12	7	5	...	...
42	Criminal breach of trust ...	406 to 409	480	525	245	257	5	18
43	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.	411 to 414	3,262	4,697	1,640	2,898	94	65
44	Serious mischief by fire ...	436, 438	111	53	30	14	...	9
45	Mischief to a vessel ...	437, 439	1	...	...	...	...	...
46	Mischief after preparation made for causing death or hurt.	440	4	7	7	...	...	...
47	House-trespass in order to the committing of theft.	451	34	34	9	24	...	1
48	House-trespass in order to the committing of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life.	449, 450	1	1	...	1	...	...
49	House-trespass having made preparation for causing hurt.	452	7	6	6	...	...	...
50	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	453, 456	2,606	420	108	310	...	2
51	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of theft.	454, 457	7,253	3,261	1,186	2,020	12	43
52	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of an offence other than theft.	454, 457	2,259	1,116	249	843	32	1

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1873.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	NON-BAILABLE—*concluded.*							
53	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking having made preparation for causing hurt.	455, 458	22	40	21	19	...	...
54	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	459, 460	72	36	17	19	...	...
55	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document.	466 to 468, 472 to 477	46	64	41	18	2	3
56	Abetment of any offence ...	109	2	19	9	10	...	...
57	Attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	511	10	26	11	15	...	...
58	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.	326	3	2	...	2	...	...
59	Fraudulent and unlawful marriage.	493, 495, 496	12	21	13	4	...	4
	BAILABLE.							
60	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence.	119, 120	2	4	1	3	...	...
61	Abetment of desertion ...	135 to 137	1	1	1	...	...	...
62	Personating a soldier ...	140	2	2	1	1	...	...
63	Being a member of, or joining, an unlawful assembly.	143 to 145, 151 to 158	52	419	198	212	...	9
64	Rioting ...	147, 149, 152, 153	544	5,341	1,470	3,852	...	19
65	Affray ...	160	190	1,026	311	715	...	...
66	Bribery ...	161 to 165	191	248	168	70	...	10
67	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury.	166	13	19	15	4	...	...
68	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	167	6	6	3	3	2	...
69	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property.	168, 169	3	4	1	3	...	...
70	Personating a public servant	170, 171	29	35	11	22	...	...
71	Evading, disobeying or preventing service of summons.	172, 174	124	233	53	178	...	2

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1873.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable—*continued.*							
72	Omitting to produce a document.	175	2	7	...	7	...	...
73	Omitting to give information.	176	46	112	47	64	...	1
74	Giving false information ...	177, 182	336	424	154	267	2	1
75	Refusing oath, answer or signature when duly required.	178 to 180	2	3	1	2	...	...
76	Making false statement on oath.	181	48	66	19	46	...	1
77	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property.	183, 184	208	450	192	255	...	3
78	Illegally bidding at a sale...	185	2	2	...	2	...	...
79	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant.	186, 187	238	516	167	341	...	8
80	Disobedience to lawful order	188	439	1,188	315	871	1	1
81	Threatening a public servant with injury.	189	6	15	4	11	...	...
82	Threatening with injury ...	190	1	1	1	...	...	...
83	Giving or using false evidence (simple).	193, 196	133	235	87	133	...	15
84	Fabricating false evidence or using fabricated evidence (simple).	193, 196	50	88	32	50	...	...
85	Signing or using a false certificate.	197, 198	2	7	7	...	...	...
86	Making or using a false declaration.	199,200	12	15	7	8	...	...
87	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c.	201	26	62	18	36	...	8
88	Omitting to give information of an offence.	202	46	102	47	54	...	1
89	Giving false information respecting an offence.	203	10	13	5	8	...	...
90	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence.	204	3	10	8	2	...	...
91	False personation in judicial proceeding.	205	25	40	5	32	...	3
92	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure.	206,207	24	50	30	20	...	...
93	Fraudulently suffering a decree.	208	2	3	3	...	...	...
94	False claim ...	209	31	53	24	22	...	7
95	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree.	210	10	13	6	3	...	4
96	False charge of an offence ...	211	185	241	129	106	1	5
97	Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216	30	56	19	33	1	3

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1873.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable—*continued.*							
98	Taking gift to screen an offender.	213 to 215	66	126	52	73	...	1
99	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment of forfeiture.	217, 218	8	8	3	5	...	...
100	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape.	221, 222	5	8	2	6	...	...
101	Public servant negligently suffering an escape.	223	61	110	21	89	...	...
102	Resistance to law, apprehension and rescue.	224, 225	140	188	37	146	3	2
103	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceedings.	228	166	203	8	195	...	...
104	Personating a juror or assessor.	229	2	...	...	...	...	...
105	Making, selling or possessing a counterfeit stamp.	255, 258, 259	1	2	2	...	...	...
106	Using a counterfeit stamp as genuine.	260	2	10	2	8	...	...
107	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before.	261, 263	14	22	9	13	...	...
108	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights or measures.	264, 267	105	168	50	118	...	...
109	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life.	269 to 271, 279, 280, 282, 284 to 289	109	434	33	394	...	7
110	Adulterating and selling adulterated food.	272, 273	53	69	13	56	...	...
111	Adulterating or selling adulterated drug.	274, 275	4	6	1	5	...	...
112	Knowingly selling one drug as another.	276	3	4	1	3	...	...
113	Defiling the water of a public reservoir.	277	33	84	22	62	...	...
114	Making atmosphere noxious to health.	278	10	21	8	13	...	...
115	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	279	2	2	...	2	...	...
116	Obstructing a public way ...	283	66	393	42	351	...	...
117	Committing nuisance ...	290, 291	240	1,208	167	1,036	1	4
118	Selling or possessing obscene books.	292, 293	23	34	11	23	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1873.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable—*continued.*							
119	Obscene songs ...	294	21	55	20	35	...	...
120	Religious insults ...	295, 297, 298	78	182	109	70	...	3
121	Disturbing religious assembly.	296	5	11	5	6	...	...
122	Causing death by rash or negligent act.	304 A	16	19	2	17	...	...
123	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	308	1	...	...	...	...	...
124	Attempt to commit suicide ..	309	212	190	65	124	1	...
125	Causing miscarriage (simple)	312	25	30	22	8	...	...
126	Exposing and abandoning a child.	317	19	20	11	9	...	...
127	Concealment of birth ...	318	25	32	7	25	...	...
128	Causing hurt ...	323, 334	2,882	6,304	4,268	1,975	1	60
129	Causing hurt by dangerous weapon.	324	153	270	85	183	...	2
130	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c.	330, 332	23	39	24	14	...	1
131	Grievous hurt ...	325	657	707	272	416	1	18
132	Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation.	335	40	82	20	62	...	...
133	Doing any act which endangers human safety.	336, 337	11	28	13	15	...	...
134	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety.	338	3	6	4	2	...	...
135	Wrongful restraint ...	341	286	623	454	165	...	4
136	Wrongful confinement ...	342 to 346	193	396	305	85	...	6
137	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession.	347, 348	12	51	41	9	1	...
138	Assault or use of criminal force.	352 to 355 357, 358	17,433	38,123	30,062	7,848	7	308
139	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave.	370	3	6	6	...	...	...
140	Unlawful compulsory labor	274	3	4	3	1	...	...
141	Extortion ...	384, 385	222	376	300	75	..	1
142	Dishonest misappropriation	403, 404	465	688	228	441	1	18
143	Cheating ...	417 to 420	627	907	562	310	5	30
144	Fraudulent disposition of property.	421, 422, 424	9	11	4	7	...	...
145	Executing a deed containing false statement of consideration.	423	9	24	8	15	...	1
146	Mischief (ordinary) ...	426, 427, 430 to 433.	1,939	4,701	2,416	2,225	1	56
147	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle.	428, 429	451	668	437	228	...	3

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1873.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged	Number of persons convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable—*concluded.*							
148	Mischief by destroying land-marks.	434	45	98	63	35	...	...
149	Mischief by fire ...	435	160	94	67	26	...	1
150	Criminal trespass ...	447	839	1,780	1,240	490	...	50
151	House-trespass (simple) ...	448	398	521	280	234	...	7
152	House-trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment.	451	41	37	22	14	...	1
153	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle.	461, 462	10	6	4	2	...	...
154	Forgery (simple) ...	465, 469, 471	108	290	108	169	...	13
155	Making or using false trade or property marks.	482 to 484, 486 to 488.	2	3	2	1	...	...
156	Removing or destroying a property mark.	489	6	19	10	9	...	...
157	Criminal breaches of contracts of service.	490 to 492	31	58	27	31	...	...
158	Bigamy ...	494	125	296	245	33	1	17
159	Adultery ...	497	143	189	133	55	...	1
160	Enticing away a married woman.	498	3,812	4,918	4,086	657	27	148
161	Defamation ...	500 to 502	179	282	209	72	...	1
162	Insult ...	504, 509	325	473	286	179	...	8
163	Criminal intimidation ...	506, 507, 508	77	143	108	35	...	...
164	Being drunk and disorderly	510	11	14	6	8	...	...
165	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated to cause mutiny or offences against public peace.	505	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Offences punishable under Special and Local Laws, and under the Criminal Procedure Code.							
166	Contempts and disobedience of orders.	191, C. P. C.	1	6	...	6	...	...
167	Frivolous and vexatious complaints.	209, C. P. C.	571	645	...	645	...	...
168	Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.	396, C. P. C.	20	29	7	21	...	1
169	Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.	397, C. P. C.	30	40	10	24	...	6
170	Penalty for non-attendance of juror or assessor.	414, C. P. C.	1	4	4	...	...	...
171	Procedure by police upon seizure of stolen property.	415, C. P. C.	1	1	1	...	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1873.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Offences punishable under Special and Local Laws, and under the Criminal Procedure Code—*continued.*							
172	Contempts of Court ...	435, 436, C. P. C.	98	111	9	102	...	...
173	Security to keep the peace, Chapter XXXVII.	489, 490, 491, 497, 502, C. P. C.	1,777	6,659	1,695	4,881	...	83
174	Security for good behaviour, Chapter XXXVIII.	504, 505, 506, 514, C. P. C.	5,211	8,845	1,440	7,337	19	49
175	Local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX.	518 to 529, C. P. C.	165	21	17	...	...	4
176	Possession, Chapter XL. ...	530 to 535, C. P. C.	82	171	130	40	...	1
177	Maintenance of wives and families, Chapter XLI.	536 to 538, C. P. C.	2,422	2,323	1,877	402	2	42
178	Breach of the laws relating to the Excise of Spirits, Acts XXI. of 1856, XXIII. of 1860, XVI. of 1863, XXXVIII. of 1864, and X. of 1871.	...	360	592	183	403	1	5
179	Breach of the laws relating to Opium ditto.	...	85	171	42	129	...	...
180	Breach of the laws relating to Salt and Saltpetre, P. P. C., Acts XXI. of 1861, XIV. of 1843, XXXVI. of 1855.	...	214	374	48	325	1	...
181	Ditto ditto Customs ...	...	7	9	...	8	...	1
182	Ditto ditto Stamps, Act X. of 1862, XXVI. of 1867, and XVIII. of 1869.	...	313	557	88	467	1	1
183	Ditto ditto Post Office, Act XIV. of 1866.	...	18	23	8	14	...	1
184	Ditto ditto Paper Currency, Act XIX. of 1861.	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
185	Ditto ditto Electric Telegraph, Act VIII. of 1860.	...	4	4	2	2	...	...
186	Ditto ditto Prisons, Act XXVI. of 1870.	...	52	66	13	53	...	...
187	Ditto ditto Forests, Act VII. of 1865.	...	271	819	135	684	...	...
188	Ditto ditto Ferries, Regulation VII. of 1819.	...	3	4	2	2	...	...
189	Ditto ditto Canals, Acts VII. of 1845, XXX. of 1871.	...	604	1,905	610	1,284	...	11

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1873.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Offences punishable under Special and Local Laws, and under the Criminal Procedure Code—*continued.*							
190	Breach of the laws relating to Railways, Act XVIII. of 1854.	...	114	149	21	127	...	1
191	Ditto ditto Stage Coaches, Act XVI. of 1861.	...	21	35	11	24	...	...
192	Ditto ditto Printing Presses, Act XI. of 1835.	...	3	4	2	2	...	...
193	Ditto ditto Gaming, Act III. of 1867.	...	227	1,109	273	828	...	8
194	Ditto ditto Wandering and dangerous lunatics, Act XXXVI. of 1858.	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
195	Ditto ditto Cattle Trespass, Acts III. of 1857, V. of 1860, XXII. of 1861, I of 1871.	...	642	1,929	1,170	735	2	222
196	Ditto ditto Arms Acts, XXXI. of 1860 and VI. of 1866.	...	168	214	68	145	...	1
197	Ditto ditto Apprentices, Act XIX. of 1850.	...	38	27	25	2	...	...
198	Ditto ditto Cantonments, Act XXII. of 1864.	...	2,861	5,272	276	4,990	...	6
199	Ditto ditto Village Watchmen, Regulation XX. of 1817.	...	20	48	13	35	...	...
200	Ditto ditto Track Law (Local Rules), Act IV. of 1872.	...	50	139	82	51	4	2
201	Ditto ditto Land-holders	...	1	6	...	6	...	...
202	Ditto ditto Nuisances, Section 34, Act V. of 1861.	...	2,875	5,625	426	5,199	...	...
203	Ditto ditto other offences punishable under Act V. of 1861.	...	68	195	13	182	...	...
204	Ditto ditto Breach of Police Act by Police Officers, Act V. of 1861.	...	548	1,139	152	985	...	2
205	Breach of the laws relating to Nuisances under Act XXVI. of 1850.	...	102	193	63	126	...	4
206	Ditto ditto Nuisances under Punjab Municipal Act IV. of 1873.	...	2,465	4,186	584	3,572	3	27

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1873.—(*Concluded.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Offences punishable under Special and Local Laws, and under the Criminal Procedure Code—*concluded.*							
207	Breach of the laws relating to other offences, Act IV. of 1873.	...	13	15	10	5	...	...
208	Ditto ditto Breaches of contract by artificers and workmen, Act XIII, of 1859.	...	870	1,024	950	66	...	8
209	Ditto ditto Breach of Contagious Disease Act, XIV. of 1868.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
210	Ditto ditto Breach of Registration Act, VIII. of 1871.	...	7	19	8	11	...	...
211	Ditto ditto Breach of Military Regulations.	...	1	3	...	3	...	...
212	Purchasing soldiers' necessaries, stores, &c., Act VII. of 1867.	...	4	5	1	4	...	...
213	Frontier Rules (Section 6)	...	210	565	128	370	...	67
214	Ditto (,, 3)	...	3	3	...	2	...	...
215	Ditto (,, 8)	...	25	52	13	37	...	2

No. 16.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of persons dealt with.						
		Brought to trial during the Year 1873.					
Class of Tribunals.	Remaining at end of last year.	Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	75	5,507	758	15,541	410	3	22,294
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	346	20,251	2,913	35,544	2,502	12	61,568
Paid first, second and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	791	25,361	6,865	23,158	1,478	64	57,717
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	49	4,496	451	1,474	267	9	6,746
Total Magistracy ...	1,261	55,615	10,987	75,717	4,657	88	148,325
Sessions Courts... Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	31	1,259	187	196	43	2	1,718
Sessions Courts... Commissioners...	106	1,025	...	...	...	4	1,135
Total ...	137	2,284	187	196	43	6	2,853
Chief Court ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Grand Total ...	1,398	57,899	11,177	75,913	4,700	94	151,181

TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PROVINCE IN THE YEAR 1873.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PERSONS DISPOSED OF.								
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	TOTAL.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
1,822	9,140	11,148	27	6	22,143	151	6	28,210
6,560	24,159	30,395	89	30	61,233	335	8	70,855
12,464	13,694	29,725	782	178	56,843	874	7	88,459
817	749	4,898	73	63	6,600	146	8	9,163
21,663	47,742	76,166	971	277	146,819	1,506	7	196,819
328	114	1,244	9	3	1,698	20	11	11,563
...	356	509	132	20	1,017	118	48	5,277
328	470	1,753	141	23	2,715	138	...	16,840
...	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	23
21,991	48,214	77,920	1,112	300	149,557	1,644	...	213,550

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted
Province of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PERSONS SEN						
		Transportation.			Imprisonment.		
					Rigorous.		
Class of Tribunals.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	134	815	61
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	805	3,841	227
Paid first, second, third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	...	...	...	...	3,273	4,094	451
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	520	54
Total Magistracy ...	...	...	...	...	5,212	9,270	793
Sessions Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	...	...	...	...	706	243	1
Sessions Courts. Commissioners ...	132	97	18	...	122	235	5
Total ...	132	97	18	...	828	478	6
Chief Court ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	132	97	18	...	6,040	9,749	799

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE IN THE YEAR 1873.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TENCED TO					Persons ordered to find or give		
	Fine.		Whipping.				
Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.
...	587	9,310	22	55	5	21	426
...	3,744	22,508	92	1,000	7	32	277
...	4,532	13,031	265	1,340	1,566	2,463	4,727
...	887	1040	89	267	372	443	2,091
...	9,750	45,889	468	2,662	1,950	2,959	7,521
...	628	89	69	20	...	...	...
9	184	23	4	9	3	3	29
9	812	112	73	29	3	3	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	10,562	46,001	541	2,691	1,953	2,962	7,550

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted
Province of the Punjab

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	DETAIL								
	FINE.								
Class of Tribunals.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	8,980	865	43	9	...	...	41,106	36,499	2,485
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	22,795	3,338	103	16	...	...	1,60,671	1,34,492	11,239
Paid first, second, third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	11,885	4,965	523	178	12	...	2,86,590	1,83,613	18,672
Chief Magistrates of districts	731	926	197	71	2	...	66,331	58,723	13,574
Total Magistracy ...	44,391	10,094	866	274	14	...	5,54,698	4,13,327	45,970
Sessions Courts. — Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	87	377	185	58	8	2	58,238	14,493	2,242
Sessions Courts. — Commissioners ...	8	72	75	49	1	2	35,823	8,040	1,712
Total ...	95	449	260	107	...	4	94,061	22,533	3,954
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	44,486	10,543	1,126	381	23	4	6,48,759	4,35,860	49,924

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE
IN THE YEAR 1873.—(*Concluded.*)

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
OF PUNISHMENT.												
IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
One month.		*Six months.*		*Two years.*		*Seven years.*		*Above seven years.*		Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.			
289	47	501	13	159	1	...	...	...	...	30	32	15
1,456	175	3,003	52	187	...	...	...	...	...	338	523	237
817	213	2,899	174	3,641	64	10	...	...	...	218	762	625
80	29	258	20	1,165	5	17	...	...	...	27	128	195
2,642	464	6,661	259	5,152	70	27	...	...	...	613	1,445	1,072
3	...	87	1	294	...	564	...	1	...	4	9	76
7	4	36	1	110	...	180	...	24	...	...	2	11
10	4	123	2	404	...	744	...	25	...	4	11	87
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,652	468	6,784	261	5,557	70	771	...	25	...	617	1,456	1,159

No. 18.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND
DURING THE

1		2	3
			NUM
TRIBUNALS.		Number of persons or appellants applying for revision under Section 297, Criminal Procedure Code.	Appeals or applications rejected.
Magistrates of Districts ...	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates	...	18
	Appeals from paid Magistrates ...	...	109
	TOTAL ...	...	127
Sessions Courts ...	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates	...	...
	Appeals from paid Magistrates ...	...	208
	TOTAL ...	...	208
Chief Court ...	Appeals ...	...	190
	Revision ...	455	536
	TOTAL ...	455	726
	GRAND TOTAL ...	455	1,061

REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1873.

4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BER OF PERSONS.						
Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	Cases referred for revision to Chief Court.
277	52	83	1	21	3	...
2,420	759	703	18	254	25	...
2,697	811	786	19	275	28	...
37	3	1	...	1	3	...
2,678	285	443	13	214	142	...
2,715	288	444	13	215	145	...
472	86	133	2	30	76	...
143	73	182	15	10	161	115
615	159	315	17	40	237	115
6,027	1,258	1,545	49	530	410	115

No. 19.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the Year 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury trials.		Assessors' trials.		Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
				Cases in which Judge approved of verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of verdict.	Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	
Chief Court ...	12	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Sessions Courts.								
Dehli ...	3	...	34	...	...	32	2	In all sessions trials.
Hissár ...	3	...	15	...	...	10	5	
Ambálah ...	3	...	43	...	...	43	2	
Jálandhar ...	3	...	51	...	...	48	2	
Amritsar ...	3	...	31	...	...	27	4	
Lahore ...	3	...	74	2	...	66	6	
Ráwalpindi ...	3	...	42	...	...	40	2	
Multán ...	3	1	48	1	...	48	...	
Deraját ...	3	...	48	...	...	45	3	
Pesháwar ...	2	...	98	...	...	93	5	
Total ...	3	1	484	3	...	452	31	...

No. 20.—General Return showing Number and Distribution of Prisoners in Prisons of the Punjab for the Year 1873.

Class of Jails.	Number of Jails.	Number of Prisoners during the Year.														Number of Prisoners on the last day of the Year.	Number of Punishments for breaches of Jail Discipline.	
		Remaining from last Year.	Committed during the present Year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jail during the Year.	Judicially released on appeal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Transferred beyond seas.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average number in Jail during the Year.		By flogging.	Other punishments.
Central Jails ...	2	2,178	1,374	1,000	4,552	1,478	2	...	...	30	2	183	3	234	2,375	2,620	181	381
Divisional Jails ...	3	2,287	2,196	1,506	5,989	2,765	62	1	...	7	4	168	17	535	2,124	2,430	183	209
District Jails ...	28	7,236	18,255	1,584	27,075	14,469	35	20	5	6	8	238	92	4,297	7,782	7,905	1,536	912
Extra-mural Jail ...	1	498	94	1,304	1,896	511	164	1	...	...	5	53	...	13	896	1,149	160	10
Total ...	34	12,199	21,919	5,394	39,512	19,223	263	22	5	43	19	642	112	5,079	1,3177	14,104	2,060	1,512

N. B.—Civil prisoners and prisoners under trial are not included in this statement.

No. 21.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality, &c., of

No.	Name of each Jail.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge on the 31st December 1873.	
	Central Jails.		
1	Lahore Central Jail ...	Surgeon-Major	...
2	Do. Female Penitentiary ...	Ditto	...
	Divisional Jails.		
3	Ambálah ...	Surgeon-Major	...
4	Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto	...
5	Multán ...	Ditto	...
	District Jails.		
6	Dehli ...	Surgeon	...
7	Gurgaon ...	Civil Surgeon	...
8	Karnál ...	Assistant Commissioner	...
9	Hissár ...	Ditto	...
10	Rohtak ...	Civil Surgeon	...
11	Sirsa ...	Apothecary	...
12	Ludiánah ...	Surgeon-Major	...
13	Simla ...	Assistant Commissioner	...
14	Jálandhar ...	Surgeon	...
15	Hoshiárpur ...	Assistant Commissioner	...
16	Dharmsálah ...	Surgeon	...
17	Amritsar ...	Ditto	...
18	Gurdáspur ...	Assistant Commissioner	...
19	Siálkot ...	Surgeon	...
20	Fírozpur ...	Ditto	...
21	Gujránwálah ...	Assistant Commissioner	...
22	Jhelam ...	Surgeon	...
23	Gujrát ...	Surgeon-Major	...
24	Sháhpur ...	Civil Surgeon	...
25	Jhang ...	Apothecary	...
26	Montgomery ...	Extra Assistant Commissioner	...
27	Muzaffargarh ...	Assistant Commissioner	...
28	Pesháwar ...	Surgeon	...
29	Kohát ...	Assistant Commissioner	...
30	Hazára ...	Ditto	...
31	Derah Ismail Khán ...	Surgeon-Major	...
32	Derah Ghází Khán ...	Surgeon	...
33	Bannú ...	Assistant Commissioner	...
	Extra-mural Jail.		
34	Rúpar ...	Civil Surgeon	...
	Total ...	...	...

Prisoners in each Prison of the Punjab during the Year 1873.

Average percentage of Mortality during the last 10 Years.	Character of Jail and Jail Buildings.
3·96	Radiating; built of sun-dried bricks.
7·35	An old native building; wards surrounding a central yard; kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
6·28	Barracks in rows; built of sun-dried bricks.
5·86	Radiating; built of stone.
3·24	Radiating; built of sun-dried bricks.
5·03	An old sarai; built of stone.
1·28	An old building, of kiln-burnt bricks in mud; formerly used as a stable; no plan.
1·82	Barracks, of sun-dried bricks, surrounding central courtyard.
2·51	Buildings round a square, of sun-dried bricks.
1·81	Ditto ditto ditto.
2·09	Radiating; built of sun-dried bricks.
...	Built of stone.
2·08	Very old building, round a courtyard; built of sun-dried bricks.
1·41	Very old barracks, opening into central courtyard; built of kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
0·36	Built of kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
4·49	Barracks in rows; built of stone.
5·50	Very irregular; on no plan.
1·89	Barracks in rows; built of sun-dried bricks.
1·19	Barracks in rows; built of kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
0·63	Barracks in rows; built of sun-dried bricks.
3·36	Ditto ditto ditto.
1·64	Ditto built in part of sun-dried and of kiln-burnt bricks.
1·59	An old sarai, temporarily used as a jail.
1·24	Barracks in rows; built of sun-dried bricks.
0·87	Ditto ditto ditto.
2·13	A new jail on radiating principle; buildings of kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
1·76	Built of sun-dried bricks.
7·06	Barracks in rows; built of sun-dried bricks.
2·01	Irregular; built of sun-dried bricks.
1·31	Built of stone.
2·05	Barracks in rows; built of sun-dried bricks.
1·91	A new jail on radiating principle; buildings of kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
3·62	A small irregular jail; built of sun-dried bricks.
2·94	Built of stone.
2·61	

No. 21.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality, &c., of

No.	Name of each Jail.	Average number in Jail during the Year.
	Central Jails.	
1	Lahore Central Jail ...	2218·53
2	Do. Female Penitentiary	172·05
	Divisional Jails.	
3	Ambálah ...	762·53
4	Ráwalpindi ...	962·36
5	Multán ...	741·13
	District Jails.	
6	Dehli ...	315·82
7	Gurgáon ...	124·92
8	Karnál ...	211·57
9	Hissár ...	210·50
10	Rohtak ...	180·01
11	Sirsa ...	216·63
12	Ludiánah ...	280·21
13	Simla ...	18·60
14	Jálandhar ...	387·24
15	Hoshiárpur ...	51·33
16	Dharmsálah ...	140·44
17	Amritsar ...	700·95
18	Gurdáspur ...	308·25
19	Siálkot ...	440·67
20	Fírozpur ...	416·30
21	Gujránwálah ...	496·27
22	Jhelam ...	288·85
23	Gujrát ...	297·68
24	Sháhpur ...	318·21
25	Jhang ...	360·39
26	Montgomery ...	663·86
27	Muzaffargarh ...	38·02
28	Pesháwar ...	533·78
29	Kohát ...	175·45
30	Hazára ...	52·32
31	Derah Ismail Khán ...	538·85
32	Derah Ghází Khán ...	392·07
33	Bannú ...	105·83
	Extra-mural Jail.	
34	Rupár ...	895·98
	Total ...	14,017·52

Daily Dietary of each Prisoner in lbs., distinguishing different kinds of Grain, &c.

	lbs.	ozs.
Laboring Diet.		
Wheat, 2nd sort ...	1	4
Barley or joár ...	1	8
Bájra or makkí ...	1	8
Dál, urd or múng ...	...	6
Meat ...	...	8
or Dahi ...	...	6
or Lassi (buttermilk) ...	1	0
Vegetables ...	...	8
Salt ...	...	½
Condiments ...	...	½
Ghí ...	...	½
Non-laboring Diet.		
Wheat ...	1	0
Barley or joár ...	1	4
Bájra or makkí ...	1	4
Dál, urd or múng ...	...	4
Meat ...	...	6
or Dahi ...	...	4
or Lassi (buttermilk) ...	...	12
Vegetables ...	...	8
Salt ...	...	½
Condiments ...	...	½
Ghí ...	..	½
Firewood ...	...	12

N. B.—Dahi or lassi is given, not meat, except in jails on the frontier or in the hills. On the days on which meat, dahi or lassi is given, dál is not given. Wheat is given on two days, the inferior grains on five days, of the week.

PRISONERS IN EACH PRISON OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1873.—(*Concluded*).

Sick in Hospital.					Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Percentage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken together.
Remaining at the end of last Year.	Received this Year.	Discharged, cured, or transferred.	Remaining.	Average number in Hospital during the Year.					
69	3,108	3,065	112	101·26	...	170	170	7·66	7·66
5	438	433	10	10·50	...	15	15	8·72	8·72
3	665	660	8	16·02	...	16	16	2·10	2·10
24	1,807	1,739	92	72·05	1	134	135	13·92	14·03
...	440	420	20	13·95	...	18	18	2·43	2·43
7	371	362	16	14·98	2	18	20	5·70	6·33
3	245	241	4	6·54	...	1	1	0·80	0·80
...	111	111	...	3·06	2	...	2	...	0·94
4	207	209	2	4·65	...	6	6	2·85	2·85
3	333	334	2	4·90	...	1	1	0·55	0·55
4	195	198	1	5·91	...	5	5	2·31	2·31
22	323	341	4	8·75	1	4	5	1·42	1·78
...	10	10	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...
6	182	184	4	6·61	...	7	7	1·81	1·81
2	44	44	2	1·27	...	...	...	...	...
3	214	212	5	5·20	...	...	...	...	...
54	1,455	1,495	14	31·96	...	39	39	5·56	5·56
5	198	201	2	4·79	1	8	9	2·55	2·92
16	558	547	27	23·62	3	5	8	1·13	1·81
3	169	169	3	6·88	...	6	6	1·44	1·44
14	367	373	8	13·00	5	19	24	3·83	4·84
9	248	252	5	6·47	...	16	16	5·54	5·54
2	32	34	...	0·89	1	4	5	1·34	1·68
7	251	245	13	11·20	...	11	11	3·46	3·46
2	179	177	4	3·17	...	4	4	1·11	1·11
12	407	414	5	8·70	...	5	5	0·77	0·77
...	57	57	...	1·51	...	1	1	2·63	2·63
27	873	871	29	28·74	4	72	76	13·49	14·22
...	292	286	6	3·06	...	3	3	1·71	1·71
...	133	131	2	6·79	...	1	1	1·91	1·91
10	822	810	22	21·42	1	26	27	4·83	5·01
11	608	616	3	10·42	1	8	9	2·04	2·29
2	167	158	11	4·37	...	6	6	5·67	5·67
27	3,809	3,776	60	89·79	...	53	53	5·92	5·92
353	19,318	19,175	496	553·00	22	682	704	4·86	5·02

No. 22.—Statement showing the Employment and Earnings of working Prisoners in the Prisons of the Punjab in the Year 1873.

Class of Jails.	Average Number of Prisoners liable to Labor during the Year, and mode of Employment.								Amount expended on Raw Materials, Tools, &c.	Amount received by sale of Manufactures, &c., &c.	Net amount credited to Government.	Average Annual Cash Earning of each Prisoner liable to labor.			Average Annual Cash Earning of each Prisoner actually employed on Manufactures.			Daily average number of Prisoners under education in Jail.
	On Jail Service.	In Jail Gardens.	On Jail Buildings.	On Labor outside Jail.	Grinding Wheat and making Clothing, &c., for Prison use.	On Manufactories.	Sick and Infirm.	Total.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	
Central Jails ...	299	29	348	...	12	1,569	115	2,372	61,484	85,162	23,678	26	7	8	15	2	11	1,158
Divisional Jails ...	367	104	223	69	83	1,425	102	2,373	38,094	60,803	22,709	28	0	2	25	14	8	1,031
District Jails ...	810	391	858	238	573	3,697	503	7,070	1,09,267	1,63,106	53,839	24	15	9	19	4	4	1,702
Extra-mural Jail ...	56	17	40	534	48	...	90	785	460	29,763	29,303	51	11	6	0	0	0	96
Total ...	1,532	541	1,469	841	716	6,691	810	12,600	2,09,305	3,38,834	1,29,529	27	8	1	19	11	8	3,987

No. 23.—Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons of the Punjab for the Year 1873.

Class of Prisons.	Expended during the Year.					
	Jail Guards of regular Police or Military.	Establishment other than Guards.	Feeding, Contingent, Building, and other expenses.	Total.	Deduct profits of Manufacture credited.	Net Cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Jails ...	7,218	36,541	75,376	1,19,135	23,678	95,457
Divisional Jails ...	8,002	31,579	71,328	1,10,909	22,709	88,200
District Jails ...	48,193	1,09,626	2,28,984	3,86,803	53,849	3,32,954
Extra-mural Jail ...	8,337	13,640	34,805	56,782	29,303	27,479
Total ...	71,750	1,91,386	4,10,493	6,73,629	1,29,539	5,44,090

No. 23.—Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons of the Punjab for the Year 1873.—(*Concluded.*)

Class of Prisons.	Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner. For Jail Guards.			For Establishment.			For Rations.			For Clothing.			For Hospital Charges.			For Additions and Repairs to Jail.			For Miscellaneous Contingencies.			Total.			Average Net Cost of each Prisoner, deducting profits credited.		
	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	R.	A	P	R.	A	P	R.	A	P	R	A	P
Central Jails ...	3	4	5	18	11	1	19	13	8	4	0	8	2	3	4	10	9	4	4	13	6	63	8	0	139	12	11
Divisional Jails ...	3	5	6	11	10	5	21	6	2	3	6	9	1	13	8	13	0	5	4	0	7	58	11	6	48	5	3
District Jails ...	8	14	7	15	11	4	20	15	0	4	10	9	1	6	4	10	0	9	4	14	6	66	9	3	28	13	3
Extra-mural Jail ...	9	4	11	15	3	7	27	7	8	2	9	0	4	0	5	1	3	0	4	12	5	64	9	0	31	13	9
Total ...	5	7	2	14	8	4	20	15	5	4	5	3	1	12	5	9	15	1	4	1	4	61	1	0	51	3	8

Class of Prisons.	Average Cost of principal Articles of Diet during the Year showing number of lbs. obtained for one Rupee. Wheat.		Rice.		Dál.		Ghi.		Meat.		Dahi.	
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Central Jails ...	46	7	31	8	40	4	3	3	11	3	19	11
Divisional Jails ...	39	10	19	9	37	1	3	6	12	8	21	3
District Jails ...	43	6	20	10	38	1	3	6	14	...	22	3
Extra-mural Jail ...	42	7	14	...	39	1	3	1	16	...	21	...
Total ...	43	4	21	...	37	15	3	6	13	12	21	14

No. 24.—Statement showing Sex, Age, previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab during the Year 1873.

Class of Prisons.	Sex.			Age.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Above 60.
Central Jails ...	3,334	218	3,552	60	3,116	313	63
Divisional Jails ...	4,369	114	4,483	34	3,011	1,317	121
District Jails ...	24,652	839	25,491	304	20,709	3,922	556
Extra-mural Jail ...	592	...	592	2	563	27	...
Total ...	32,947	1,171	34,118	400	27,399	5,579	740

No. 24.—Statement showing Sex, Age, previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab during the Year 1873.—(*Concluded.*)

Class of Prisons.	Number of Times convicted. First Conviction.	Second Conviction.	Third Conviction.	More than three times convicted.	Education. Number who can neither read nor write.	Number who can read and write a little.	Number who can read and write well.	Number of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail.	Languages and character in which they read and write.
Central Jails ...	...	529	47	37	1,564	1,684	304	1,858	Urdu, Gurmukhi and English.
Divisional Jails ...	...	395	85	330	2,101	2,044	338	2,299	Persian, Urdu and Nagri.
District Jails ...	...	1,297	480	81	21,115	3,668	708	4,109	English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Nagri, Gurmukhi and Hindi.
Extra-mural Jail ...	...	10	4	3	486	86	20	106	Urdu.
Total ...	30,820	2,231	616	451	25,266	7,482	1,370	8,372	

No. 25.—Statement showing Religion of the Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab during the Year 1873.

Class of Jails.	Christians.			Muhammadans.	Hindus.	All other Classes.
	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.			
Central Jails ...	26	2	...	1,741	1,087	696
Divisional Jails ...	5	3	2	2,945	1,134	386
District Jails ...	8	3	7	15,862	7,280	2,339
Extra-mural Jail ...	...	...	...	312	195	85
Total ...	39	8	9	20,860	9,696	3,506

No. 26.—Statement showing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and Social Relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab during the Year 1873.

		No. of Individuals.
Males.	Of independent property	1
	Agriculturists	18,332
	Artizans	1,201
	Domestic servants	679
	Government servants	808
	Laborers	8,714
	Professionals	126
	Shop-keepers and Traders	1,787
	No occupation	1,299
Females.	Married	1,070
	Unmarried	39
	Prostitutes	62
	Total	34,118

No. 27.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Original Civil Suits disposed of in the Districts of the Punjab during the Year 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Money Due.						
	On written promise for sum certain.						
Courts.	Registered.	Unregistered.	On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	For money paid or received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.
Small Cause Courts ...	1,247	15,557	9,279	3,254	258	4,324	850
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*) ...	314	3,442	2,802	2,580	67	136	55
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals (*Tahsildars and Náib Tahsildars.*) ...	4,125	31,643	24,654	24,143	307	881	39
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	39,28	17,587	9,131	9,278	139	442	263
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	35	68	39	83	2	2	1
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction. (*Chief Court.*)	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,649	68,303	45,905	39,338	773	5,785	1,208

No. 27.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip-
Districts of the Punjab

Courts.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Suits for Damages.				
	Suits for rent other than of land.	Recovery of personal property or the value thereof.	For injuries to the person.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in the above.	Suits to compel specific performance of contract.
Small Cause Courts ...	803	1,475	...	115	...	44	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... *(Honorary Civil Judges.)*	107	913	20	42	17	33	18
Paid sub-divisional Tribunals ... *(Tahsíldars and Náib Tahsíldars.)*	819	7,929	24	825	234	229	177
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. *(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.)*	401	2,764	70	440	214	196	160
Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Deputy Commissioners.)*	5	15	1	3	2	2	3
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction *(Chief Court.)*	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	2,135	13,096	115	1,427	467	504	358

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE · DURING THE YEAR 1873.—(*Continued.*)

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
					SUITS RELATING TO MARRIAGE, DOWER, AND DIVORCE.						
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of *mandamus* or injunction.	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.	Suits connected with religion and caste.	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	Suits connected with betrothal.	Suits for custody of wives.	Other suits.	Suits to establish or dispute adoption.	Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	Other suits to establish or declare personal rights.	Suits to establish or contest wills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	3	20	...	3	88	47	16	1	2	11	...
15	16	120	5	12	452	91	57	7	2	107	...
65	42	271	6	40	956	1,265	175	61	22	105	3
...	...	8	...	...	9	15	9	...	4	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	61	419	11	55	1,505	1,418	257	69	30	227	3

No. 27.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip-
Districts of the Punjab

Courts.	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	Claim to Inheritance.						Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows.
	Under Muhammadan Law.		*Under Hindu Law.*		*Under any other Law.*		
	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	1	2	13	6	73	11	2
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ... *Tahsíldars and Náib Tahsíldars.*)	206	89	194	43	1,745	378	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	158	90	231	114	1,449	342	5
Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	1	4	1	7	6	1	...
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction. (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	366	185	439	170	3,273	732	7

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE

DURING THE YEAR 1873.—(*Continued.*)

35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	SUITS RELATING TO MORTGAGE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.		CLAIM IN RIGHT OF INHERITANCE.			SUITS FOR PARTITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.			
Suits relating to the Revenue.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Suits regarding the relative right of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits).	Land only.	Other property.	Suits regarding Boundaries.	Suits for, or relating to, real property not included in the foregoing.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	53	46	8	8	37	28	41	12	392
4,230	945	356	247	115	591	203	222	183	2,675
1,337	1,081	644	272	149	236	324	216	144	1,836
14	27	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,712	2,106	1,048	528	273	864	555	480	339	4,924

No. 27.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip-
Districts of the Punjab

Courts.	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Rent Suits, not being Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.					
	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand.	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by or against agents, &c.	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent.	Suits not included in Columns 45 to 49, not being suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*) ...	85	7	1	...	...	5
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals (*Tahsíldárs and Naib Tahsíldárs.*) ...	3,269	1,054	136	78	17	492
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	550	216	12	16	7	46
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction. (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,906	1,278	149	94	24	546

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1873.—(*Concluded.*)

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
SUITS UNDER THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.											
Suits under Section 5 by tenants for right of occupancy.	Suits to establish right of occupancy under Section 8, on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous Sections of the Act.	Suits under Section 6 by landlord for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy.	Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent.	Suits under Section 14 for abatement of rent.	Suits for arrears of rent, where remission is allowed under Section 15.	Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division and appraisement of produce taken for rent.	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 1).	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 2).	Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment.	Suits under Section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	4	...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	2
261	3	44	28	3	5	5	35	123	204	30	214
261	41	116	106	21	11	12	19	73	61	18	101
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
540	78	160	142	24	17	17	57	196	265	50	317

No. 28.—Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed

1	2		3	
	Number of Suits disposed			
Value of Suits.	Small Cause Court.		Unpaid Local Tribunals. (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	
	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.
Not exceeding Rs. 5	...	6,392	122	2,181
Do. 20	...	14,772	143	4,492
Do. 100	...	13,349	104	4,210
Do. 500	...	2,694	30	495
Do. 1,000	...	...	...	4
Do. 5,000	...	...	...	...
Do. 10,000	...	...	...	...
Do. 1,00,000	...	...	...	...
Exceeding 1,00,000	...	...	...	...
Total ...	..	37,207	399	11,382

OF IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1873.

4		5		6		7	8	
OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.								
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Tahsíldárs and Naib-Tahsíldárs.*)		District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)		Chief Courts of Districts. (*Deputy*) *Commissioners.*)		Chief Court of Province.	Total Value of Suits.	
Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.		Land.	Other.
3,176	18,080	1,123	3,711	8	16	...	14,470	1,14,308
4,590	44,682	2,523	13,874	8	32	...	55,745	9,74,923
3,456	35,771	3,031	22,189	28	99	...	3,23,378	32,85,122
656	5,103	1,341	8,779	16	94	3	3,92,374	21,37,654
...	...	135	1,039	4	27	1	1,08,524	7,94,357
...	...	62	520	5	31	3	1,26,263	11,51,059
...	...	...	34	1	4	1	9,060	2,60,373
...	...	...	3	2	21	...	37,903	5,38,696
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,878	1,03,636	8,215	50,149	72	324	8	10,67,717	92,56,492

No. 29.—Statement showing the General Result of the in the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number of Cases on the File.				Disposed of without decree.			
Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in 1873.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Adjusted by mutual agreement.
Small Cause Courts ...	1,088	37,040	93	38,221	1	6,334	130	3,760
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	384	11,642	302	12,328	1	1,935	121	945
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Tahsildárs and Naib-Tahsildárs.*)	4,157	114,318	931	119,406	30	18,557	1,927	15,296
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	4,096	58,464	500	63,060	92	11,255	890	4,788
Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	33	391	3	427	5	51	4	26
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	3	9	...	12	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,761	221,864	* 1,829	233,454	129	38,132	3,072	24,815

* Cases re-admitted under Section 119, Act VIII.

TRIAL OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION THE YEAR 1873.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DECREE PASSED.												AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
Without contest.				*With contest.*									
Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.	Referred to arbitration.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Contested.	Uncontested.
4,192	7,414	3,279	90	8,646	3,143	217	37,206	1,015	1	...	446	10	9
567	3,326	791	63	2,953	726	352	11,780	548	14	2	36	21	21
5,866	26,815	7,177	699	25,907	10,713	2,370	115,357	4,049	72	...	1,004	20	20
2,303	10,984	4,337	424	14,337	7,886	1,348	58,644	4,416	439	43	1,750	34	31
25	70	33	4	106	69	13	406	21	2	4	21	43	24
1	...	...	...	5	3	...	9	3	...	3	...	64	149
12,954	48,609	15,617	1,280	57,954	22,540	4,300	223,402	10,052	528	52	3,257	23	21

of 1859, have been included in column 4.

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE CIVIL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	For disposal.					
Class of Courts.	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1871.
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Assistant Commissioners.*)	1	70	...	71	...	5
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	509	7,070	1	7,580	55	474
Total ...	510	7,140	1	7,651	55	479
Superior Appellate Courts (*Commissioners.*) ...	340	3,545	2	3,887	2	261
Additional Commissioners ...	468	1,686	...	2,154	...	71
Total ...	808	5,231	2	6,041	2	338
Chief Court of Province — Regular	44	417	...	461	...	8
Chief Court of Province — Special	118	1,168	...	1,286	3	36
Total ...	162	1,585	...	1,747	3	44
Grand Total ...	1,480	13,956	3	15,439	60	861

APPELLATE COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1873.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
HEARD *ex. parte.*			CONTESTED.										
Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending at end of year.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration.	Objections under Section 348 of Act VIII. of 1859.	Objections allowed.
13	...	...	29	6	18	...	71	...	...	...	27	...	...
953	32	50	3,473	449	1,008	565	7,059	521	90	90	27	7	...
966	32	50	3,502	455	1,026	565	7,130	521	90	90	27	7	...
237	7	14	1,951	166	511	141	3,290	597	87	66	62	10	6
98	5	11	908	72	221	112	1,504	650	146	370		...	...
335	12	25	2,859	238	732	253	4,794	1,247	233	436	62	10	6
56	...	...	151	5	76	13	309	152	...	...	38	...	...
657	...	...	223	4	71	109	1,103	183	...	...			
713	...	...	374	9	147	122	1,412	335	...	...	38	...	...
2,014	44	75	6,735	702	1,905	940	13,336	2,103	323	526	...	17	6

No. 31.—Statement showing the execution of the Decrees

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Applications to execute Decrees.					
Class of Courts.	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.
Small Cause Courts ...	735	15,381	7,303	23,419	5,087	8,752
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... *(Honorary Civil Judges.)*	455	3,793	636	4,884	1,937	1,084
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals... *(Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs.)*	5,175	41,699	11,692	58,566	23,513	13,713
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. *(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.)*	3,525	22,837	7,123	33,485	10,553	7,085
Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Deputy Commissioners.)*	40	259	120	419	104	88
Total ... 1872	10,693	104,037	539	115,269	42,809	28,248
Total ... 1873	9,930	83,969	* 26,874	120,773	41,194	30,722

* These figures include 26,165 re-admitted cases. In previous

OF THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1873.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.					
						Movable Property.		*Immovable Property.*		
Decrees in which there was no execution.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Arrest of person.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Orders under Section 243 of Act VIII. of 1859.
8,465	317	22,621	798	191	2,414	8,625	1,596	5	...	...
1,350	3	4,374	510	64	197	1,654	346	241	48	...
16,073	182	53,481	5,085	632	2,010	18,919	3,730	2,547	533	18
11,547	338	29,523	3,962	565	1,466	10,944	2,558	2,363	772	16
158	35	385	34	14	20	120	24	33	9	3
33,403	848	105,308	9,961	1,090	6,613	36,908	8,994	7,111	2,233	84
37,593	875	110,38	10,389	1,466	6,107	40,262	8,254	5,189	1,362	37

years these cases were included with institutions.

No. 32.—Statement of Deeds registered in each District

1	2	3	4
		Registrations	
		Com	
Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c. (Section 17, Clause 2).
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	1	...	...
Dehli ...	4	25	1,851
Gurgáon ...	7	11	790
Karnál ...	6	18	714
Hissár ...	6	2	391
Rohtak ...	5	8	518
Sirsa ...	4	12	163
Ambálah ...	13	25	1,732
Ludiánah ...	7	13	1,387
Simla ...	4	3	158
Jálandhar ...	9	24	1,540
Hoshiárpur ...	12	16	2,210
Kángra ...	17	10	666
Amritsar ...	6	23	1,871
Gurdáspur ...	8	9	1,506
Siálkot ...	8	17	2,093
Lahore ...	6	10	2,156
Gujránwálah ...	5	6	616
Fírozpur ...	9	19	997
Ráwalpindi ...	9	24	1,273
Jhelam ...	5	30	679
Gujrát ...	4	27	750
Sháhpur ...	4	13	925
Multán ...	7	7	1,008
Jhang ...	4	7	523
Montgomery ...	5	...	247
Muzaffargarh ...	4	4	654
Derah Ismail Khán ...	6	...	496
Derah Ghází Khán ...	5	2	1,093
Bannú ...	5	1	677
Peshávar ...	8	5	1,557
Hazára ...	4	...	100
Kohát ...	3	...	59
Total ...	210	371	31,400

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1873-74.

AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

PULSORY.

5	6	7	8	9	
Acknowledgments of consideration on account of ditto (Section 17, Clause 3).	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	
				Rs.	A.
...	...	...	...	...	...
19	35	52	1,982	5,608	12
2	5	29	837	2,186	8
1	5	41	779	1,882	4
2	2	40	437	985	4
...	...	19	545	1,250	12
...	7	16	198	497	12
8	13	43	1,821	4,473	12
...	...	2	1,402	3,349	0
...	...	2	163	829	0
2	8	27	1,601	3,846	8
3	1	40	2,270	5,314	0
...	1	1	678	1,512	0
7	...	33	1,934	4,616	0
...	...	24	1,539	3,509	0
...	...	33	2,143	4,935	0
2	...	23	2,191	5,374	12
...	...	9	631	1,416	4
3	14	1	1,034	2,518	12
...	8	13	1,318	3,223	0
...	1	2	712	1,655	12
...	...	1	778	1,662	4
...	...	5	943	2,184	8
5	5	...	1,025	3,190	0
...	...	3	533	1,290	12
1	1	1	250	744	4
...	...	2	660	1,761	0
...	...	6	502	1,220	4
1	...	...	1,096	2,658	0
...	...	15	693	1,509	8
3	...	34	1,599	3,910	12
...	...	...	100	256	0
...	...	...	59	166	0
59	106	517	32,453	79,537	4

No. 32.—Statement of Deeds registered in each District

Districts.	10	11	12	13	14
	Registrations affecting				
	Option				
	Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, Clause 1).	Acknowledgments of ditto (Section 18, Clause 2).	Leases for one year or less, &c. (Section 18, Clause 3), and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous registrations under Section 18, Clause 7, other than certified copies of decrees & orders of Court.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehli ...	727	3	105	2	...
Gurgáon ...	555	2	97	2	3
Karnál ...	397	...	26	1	...
Hissár ...	348	...	5	...	3
Rohtak ...	388	...	77	...	...
Sirsa ...	94	...	...	...	1
Ambálah ...	995	4	1	3	6
Ludiánah ...	602	...	2	...	17
Simla ...	31	...	1	...	...
Jálandhar ...	937	...	4	...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	1,428	...	2	...	2
Kángra ...	788	...	7	...	...
Amritsar ...	1,735	3	3	...	...
Gurdáspur ...	949	1	6	...	...
Siálkot ...	1,305	...	1	...	14
Lahore ...	955	...	11	...	21
Gujránwálah ...	514	...	...	...	2
Fírozpur ...	773	...	2	...	...
Râwalpindi ...	1,014	...	...	...	5
Jhelam ...	559	...	...	...	16
Gujrát ...	1,204	...	1	...	36
Sháhpur ...	397	...	...	...	...
Multán ...	135	...	...	...	3
Jhang ...	245	...	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	144	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	212	...	1	...	...
Derah Ismail Khán ...	227	...	...	...	...
Derah Gházi Khán ...	827	...	...	...	10
Bannú ...	864	...	6	...	2
Peshâwar ...	415	...	3	...	...
Hazára ...	92	...	...	...	...
Kohát ...	37	...	2	...	2
Total ...	19,893	13	363	8	143

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1873-74.—(*Continued.*)

15	16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.					REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.					
A L.										
Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.		Total value of immovable property transferred.	Conveyances, &c., of movable property, and receipts for same.	Obligations for payment of money.	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.	
		Rs.	A.						Rs.	A.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	837	652	14	13,26,852	104	635	155	894	1,006	4
...	659	485	10	3,76,262	58	1,129	149	1,336	1,321	8
...	424	341	6	2,93,266	53	612	19	684	598	4
...	356	313	12	2,39,397	101	284	80	465	450	4
...	465	334	6	1,89,855	25	581	21	627	519	10
...	95	77	0	1,08,686	5	104	...	109	126	12
...	1,009	827	12	7,76,848	87	1,438	267	1,792	1,851	4
...	621	522	8	4,97,451	19	514	78	611	656	0
...	32	27	0	5,41,967	15	32	25	72	123	0
...	941	771	2	5,88,323	119	1,585	134	1,838	1,967	8
...	1,432	1,139	8	7,73,524	114	1,725	322	2,161	2,367	8
...	795	621	4	2,39,148	5	250	170	425	578	4
...	1,741	1,353	4	8,11,558	145	688	305	1,138	1,247	4
...	956	758	4	5,39,420	66	1,186	115	1,367	1,424	8
...	1,320	1,083	0	7,70,431	116	747	398	1,261	1,276	4
...	987	917	2	9,04,916	215	1,017	70	1,302	1,425	8
...	516	440	0	2,21,033	59	685	95	839	907	0
...	775	611	8	4,01,744	96	1,378	85	1,559	1,278	4
1	1,020	810	8	6,81,169	49	279	338	666	929	12
...	575	493	8	2,70,388	10	184	176	370	529	8
...	1,241	990	2	2,75,119	20	1,684	124	1,828	1,581	4
...	397	332	8	3,10,905	22	64	4	90	104	4
...	138	187	8	4,88,351	77	222	157	456	677	12
...	245	209	0	1,89,641	19	128	176	323	485	0
...	144	130	0	1,14,199	7	465	71	543	617	0
...	213	184	4	2,87,778	15	343	...	358	405	0
...	227	178	0	1,99,302	21	145	49	215	349	4
...	837	657	8	4,30,815	55	261	16	332	454	0
...	872	678	2	2,29,008	12	243	87	342	312	4
...	418	381	0	6,02,051	54	327	148	529	721	8
...	92	76	8	61,962	...	26	15	41	45	12
1	42	32	8	42,944	2	8	5	15	20	4
2	20,422	16,618	4	1,38,84,313	1,765	18,969	3,854	24,588	26,357	6

No. 32.—Statement of Deeds registered in each District

Districts.		24	25	26	27
		Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of written Authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...	...
Dehli	...	1	15	...	1
Gurgáon	...	...	2	...	...
Karnál	...	...	2	...	...
Hissár	...	...	1	...	...
Rohtak	...	...	1	...	...
Sirsa	...	1	...	...	...
Ambálah	...	...	6	...	1
Ludiánah	...	...	2	...	...
Simla	...	...	...	...	...
Jálandhar	...	...	4	1	...
Hoshiárpur	...	...	12	...	...
Kángra	...	...	3	...	1
Amritsar	...	1	15	...	...
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	1
Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	...	4	27	...	1
Gujránwálah	...	1	5	1	...
Fírozpur	...	...	4	...	...
Ráwalpindi	...	...	1	...	...
Jhelam	...	...	3	...	...
Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...
Sháhpur	...	...	...	...	...
Multán	...	...	3	...	1
Jhang	...	...	2	...	...
Montgomery	...	...	3	...	...
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...
Derah Ismail Khán	...	...	...	...	...
Derah Ghází Khán	...	...	...	...	...
Bannú	...	...	1	...	1
Pesháwar	...	...	2	...	...
Hazára	...	...	...	...	...
Kohát	...	...	5	...	...
Total	...	8	119	2	7

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1873-74.—(*Concluded.*)

28	29	30	31	32		33			34		
				RECEIPTS.							
Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of Powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary Fees, including the entries in Columns 9, 17 and 23, and the total Fees paid for Registration under columns 25 and 26.		Total extraordinary Fees and Fines.			Total Expenditure.		
				Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,723	12	0
...	2	51	132	7,327	14	2,674	9	0	4,150	3	3
...	14	6	62	4,001	10	1,373	6	0	2,870	11	6
...	...	38	57	2,829	14	1,238	14	0	2,221	10	0
...	3	9	36	1,753	4	745	0	0	1,636	11	6
...	2	10	33	2,108	10	730	0	0	1,778	10	6
...	7	12	9	701	8	250	4	0	699	2	8
2	23	16	211	7,176	12	2,584	7	6	4,742	6	6
...	12	6	234	4,335	8	1,368	0	0	2,975	2	0
...	4	24	12	979	0	245	7	6	950	12	0
...	5	2	223	6,605	2	2,231	14	6	4,492	4	8
...	16	11	166	8,869	0	2,805	5	0	5,931	10	7
...	11	7	27	2,723	8	953	11	0	2,392	7	6
...	5	22	151	7,276	8	2,657	14	6	4,501	13	6
...	...	8	68	5,691	12	1,851	9	6	3,727	11	6
...	1	7	33	7,294	4	2,233	11	0	4,105	15	5
...	4	36	73	7,825	6	2,380	6	6	5,016	5	6
...	2	3	30	2,787	4	919	4	0	2,269	12	0
...	...	4	79	4,424	8	1,480	8	0	3,135	1	0
...	9	10	69	4,967	0	1,596	4	6	3,280	1	5
...	2	10	35	2,690	12	817	4	0	1,949	15	3
...	9	9	47	4,233	10	1,560	11	3	2,581	8	6
...	...	4	40	2,621	4	755	8	0	1,801	12	6
...	5	10	19	4,067	14	1,123	6	6	2,561	6	0
...	10	1	32	1,992	12	1,003	0	0	1,572	6	6
...	7	...	17	1,503	4	421	8	0	1,187	1	0
...	3	7	7	2,350	4	582	3	0	1,623	7	0
...	7	5	12	1,747	8	537	8	0	1,517	8	0
...	...	16	24	3,769	8	1,245	11	0	2,390	1	6
...	2	5	16	2,503	14	908	4	6	2,076	6	6
...	1	34	51	5,021	4	1,573	6	0	3,102	2	8
...	...	4	4	378	4	117	0	0	551	14	0
...	1	10	2	238	12	74	1	6	429	10	0
2	167	397	2,011	1,22,996	14	41,040	10	6	98,947	8	5

No. 33.—Statement showing the Towns and Places in the Punjab in which Municipal Committees were appointed under the Provisions of Act IV. of 1873 at the close of 1873-74.

Division.	District.	Town.	Class.
Dehli.	Dehli ...	Dehli ...	I.
		Najafgarh ...	III.
		Balabgarh ...	III.
		Farídábád ...	III.
		Sonepat ...	III.
	Gurgáon ...	Rewári ...	III.
		Fírozpur ...	III.
		Palwal ...	III.
		Farakhnagar ...	III.
	Karnál ...	Karnál ...	II.
		Pánípat ...	III.
		Kunjpura ...	III.
		Kaithal ...	III.
		Púndri ...	III.
Hissar.	Hissár ...	Hissár ...	II.
		Hánsi ...	III.
		Bhiwáni ...	III.
	Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	III.
		Beri ...	III.
		Jhajjar ...	III.
		Bahádurgarh ...	III.
		Kharkhauda ...	III.
		Gohánah ...	III.
	Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	II.
		Fázilka ...	III.
Ambalah.	Ambálah ...	Ambálah ...	II.
		Jagádhri ...	III.
		Sádhaurah ...	III.
		Rúpar ...	III.
		Búriyah ...	III.
		Thánesar ...	III.
		Sháhábád ...	III.
	Ludiánah ...	Ludiánah ...	II.
		Jagráon ...	III.
		Ráekot ...	III.
		Máchhíwárah ...	III.
	Simla ...	Simla ...	I.

No. 33.—Statement showing the Towns and Places in the Punjab in which Municipal Committees were appointed under the Provisions of Act IV. of 1873 at the close of 1873-74.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	District.	Town.	Class.
Jálandhar.	Jálandhar ...	Jálandhar ...	II.
		Kartárpur ...	III.
		Aláwalpur ...	III.
		A'dampur ...	III.
		Banga ...	III.
		Nawáshahr ...	III.
		Ráhon ...	III.
		Phillaur ...	III.
		Núrmáhal ...	III.
		Mahatpur ...	III.
		Nakodar ...	III.
	Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur ...	II.
		Urmar Tánda ...	III.
		Mukerián-Tikkowal ...	III.
		Dasúya-Kaithan ...	III.
		Anandpur ...	III.
		Harriánah ...	III.
		Gardhíwálah ...	III.
		Unah ...	III.
	Kángra ...	Dharmsálah ...	I.
		Núrpur ...	III.
		Jawálámukhi ...	III.
		Harípur ...	III.
		Sujánpur Tíra ...	III.
		Kángra ...	III.
Amritsar.	Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	I.
		Jandiálah ...	III.
		Majíthah ...	III.
		Rámdás ...	III.
	Gurdáspur ...	Dalhousie ...	I.
		Gurdáspur ...	III.
		Batálah ...	III.
		Dínánagar ...	III.
		Kalánaur ...	III.
		Pathánkot ...	III.
		Narot ...	III.
		Sujánpur ...	III.
		Nainakot ...	III.
		Bahrámpur ...	III.
		Srí Govindpur ...	III.
		Derah Nának ...	III.

No. 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOWNS AND PLACES IN THE PUNJAB IN WHICH MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES WERE APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF ACT IV. OF 1873 AT THE CLOSE OF 1873-74.—(*Continued.*)

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	TOWN.	Class.
AMRITSAR—(*Concluded*).	Siálkot ...	Siálkot ...	II.
		Jámki ...	III.
		Daska-cum-Kot Daska ...	III.
		Zafarwál ...	III.
		Sankhatra ...	III.
		Chaowndah ...	III.
		Kila Sobha Singh ...	III.
		Pasrúr ...	III.
		Narowál ...	III.
LAHORE.	Lahore ...	Lahore (including Anárkalli) ...	I.
		Kasúr ...	III.
		Khemkarn ...	III.
		Chunián ...	III.
	Fírozpur ...	Fírozpur ...	II.
		Muktsar ...	III.
		Dharmkot ...	III.
		Zírah ...	III.
	Gujránwálah ...	Gujránwálah ...	II.
		Wazírábád ...	III.
RAWALPINDI.	Ráwalpindi ...	Murree ...	I.
		Ráwalpindi ...	II.
		Attock ...	III.
		Hazro ...	III.
	Jhelam ...	Jhelam ...	II.
		Pind Dádan Khán ...	III.
		Chakwál ...	III.
		Talahgang ...	III.
		Domeli ...	III.
	Gujrát ...	Gujrát (including surrounding villages)...	II.
		Jalálpur ...	III.
	Sháhpur ...	Miáni ...	III.
		Sáhíwál ...	III.
		Khusháb ...	III.
		Bherah ...	III.

No. 33.—Statement showing the Towns and Places in the Punjab in which Municipal Committees were appointed under the Provisions of Act IV. of 1873 at the close of 1873-74.—(*Concluded.*)

Division.	District.	Town.	Class.
Multan.	Multán ...	Multán ...	I.
		Shujábád ...	III.
		Kehror ...	III.
	Jhang ...	Jhang-Maghiánah ...	II.
		Chiniot ...	III.
	Montgomery ...	Montgomery ...	II.
		Pák Pattan ...	III.
		Kamáliah ...	III.
Derajat.	Derah Ismail Khán ...	Derah Ismail Khán ...	II.
		Kuláchi ...	III.
		Bhakkar ...	III.
	Derah Ghází Khán ...	Derah Ghází Khán ...	II.
	Bannú ...	Edwardesábád ...	II.
Peshawar.	Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar ...	II.
	Hazára ...	Harípur ...	III.
		Abbottabád (Sadr Bazár) ...	III.

No. 34.—Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Punjab Frontier Force for the Year ending 31st March 1874.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the Year.							Average annual Pay and Allowance of each					Total Cost, including Contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last Year.	Recruited this Year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of Year.	No of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men. European Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. Native Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. Fighting Men.	Paid Camp-followers and Non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting Man.	Camp-follower.	
Artillery ...	634	98	...	8	8	37	64	623	5	16	9	10	62	542	451	4,337	770	162	98	78	2,19,006
Cavalry ...	2,852	253	...	45	45	70	149	2,841	6	...	45	78	329	2,389	311	8,368	1,602	468	333	85	14,09,062
Infantry ...	8,928	1,195	...	162	162	418	579	8,964	12	...	95	189	955	7,725	1,526	7,849	700	168	93	71	18,98,114
Staff ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,223
Total ...	12,416	1,546	...	215	215	525	792	12,430	23	16	151	277	1,346	10,656	2,288	6,851	1,024	266	175	78	35,63,405

No. 35.—Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Regiments attached to the Punjab Frontier Force for the Year ending 31st March 1874.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last Day of the Year.							Employment during the Year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Out-posts occupied.	*Average number of Men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.*		*Average number of Men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Out-post duty.*		Average number of days spent by each Man on active service.	*Average number of days spent by each Man not on active service.*			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the Year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the Year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company, not on duty.	On Furlough.			
Artillery ...	5	4	...	19	105	...	...	...	61	283	23	5	304	21
Cavalry ...	6	6	15	45	246	20	66	...	75	236	53	5	136	22
Infantry ...	12	6	26	104	505	15	53	...	66	262	37	6	145	70

No. 36.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.					
			Joár (Great Millet).	Bájra (Spiked Millet).	Kangni (Italian Millet).	Makkai (Indian-corn).	Jow (Barley).	Chinán (Panicum Miliaceum).
Dehli ...	32,261	108,332	47,900	48,015	495	14,500	70,046	25
Gurgáon ...	207	123,469	101,297	204,050	217	2,602	210,809	...
Karnál ...	48,591	99,874	94,804	32,547	276	11,436	33,534	234
Hissár ...	9,570	45,301	193,026	635,807	...	2,345	36,779	...
Rohtak ...	3,141	122,644	173,463	159,790	5	380	79,987	150
Sirsa ...	6,201	37,287	82,518	442,821	34	346	74,911	109
Ambálah ...	126,188	221,752	100,771	22,567	1,304	105,038	46,548	12,967
Ludiánah ...	2,960	199,606	85,645	6,559	8	54,167	48,803	110
Simla ...	600	3,000	...	...	...	1,000	150	...
Jálandhar ...	14,170	308,314	109,011	538	5,219	122,390	18,437	7,040
Hoshiárpur	75,666	318,570	39,318	15,591	388	135,713	51,997	2,193
Kángra ...	110,946	119,920	421	500	1,279	60,877	35,264	1,939
Amritsar ...	29,467	256,578	112,126	32	6,964	57,695	31,952	22,970
Siálkot ...	77,725	412,265	53,765	1,311	9,549	39,295	66,793	1,109
Gurdáspur...	76,381	168,964	40,365	12,282	6,467	31,762	136,597	1,200
Lahore ...	24,375	233,108	89,195	3,392	3,826	32,908	35,438	3,747
Fírozpur ...	3,888	201,033	164,505	80,042	1,809	30,198	103,304	3,605
Gujránwálah	17,385	169,178	48,408	4,604	1,900	13,513	71,059	12,364
Ráwalpindi	1,199	337,018	51,521	187,035	394	43,118	56,773	...
Jhelam ...	2,661	393,489	39,377	240,228	359	3,887	48,074	11,147
Gujrát ...	8,814	218,757	59,712	110,273	996	22,241	69,348	3,994
Sháhpur ...	775	134,236	18,751	107,804	350	917	9,267	3,236
Multán ...	9,817	171,830	57,985	14,793	580	165	10,985	3,143
Jhang ...	553	153,982	27,678	2,735	35	2,100	7,383	4,023
Montgomery	8,011	189,709	32,988	321	9,326	2,398	35,919	3,897
Muzaffargarh	6,103	188,548	23,680	13,230	1,101	34	41,641	1,885
D. I. Khán	505	140,285	7,102	25,905	30	87	19,155	125
D. G. Khán	8,063	111,048	81,249	24,476	119	13	5,238	30
Bannú ...	103	184,313	13,193	56,750	...	15,202	33,613	...
Peshawar ...	10,225	320,525	44,025	2,085	512	46,940	210,000	...
Kohát ...	4,710	36,600	400	23,305	...	12,050	17,070	...
Hazára ...	13,726	91,320	8	10,690	45,462	120,726	68,045	8
Grand Total	734,957	5,820,861	1,994,252	2,490,078	99,004	986,033	1,784,920	101,250
Spring Crop	...	5,820,861	...	...	...	...	1,784,920	4,777
Autumn Crop	734,957	...	1,994,252	2,490,078	99,004	986,033	...	96,473

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1873-74.

Pulses.							Drugs and Spices.		
Gram (Cicer Arietinum).	Moth (Phaseolus Aconitifolius).	Matr (Peas).	Másh (Phaseolus Radiatus).	Múng (Phaseolus Mungo).	Masúr (Ervum Lens).	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus).	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.
37,615	15,000	6,115	7,250	7,420	50	2,145	1	5,150	...
99,547	67,418	206	14,480	20,272	667	76	...	3,356	...
71,002	8,447	2	8,416	8,409	2,457	...	345	1,248	...
49,096	253,848	...	24,410	91,125	...	...	...	2,885	...
146,585	26,838	...	10,653	16,631	450	...	...	1,905	...
28,107	208,707	212	98	5,964	937	...	26	290	...
127,150	17,128	1,395	21,618	952	10,138	...	1,554	2,753	...
133,547	57,682	...	7,535	10,936	497	...	656	1,903	...
10	...	15	150	...	10	...	350	30	100
51,526	39,810	...	27,269	2,487	7,749	...	1,339	3,439	15
62,253	32,844	...	19,906	2,486	34,383	649	174	5,460	...
19,530	2,144	3,844	12,848	606	4,408	717	699	1,219	1,156
65,996	40,924	2	22,990	982	1,577	...	1,501	1,550	...
6,995	9,581	1,528	8,898	1,087	20,983	48	514	4,329	190
19,946	19,304	3,397	21,097	410	4,084	...	369	5,717	785
97,581	69,213	...	6,640	7,691	6,849	...	1,059	2,690	...
93,069	82,449	417	22,723	27,724	14,428	...	722	3,447	...
25,254	58,727	617	740	20,331	368	25	170	4,921	...
25,509	45,231	55	5,051	21,642	2,463	...	37	1,816	2
14,236	42,141	197	2,213	12,165	1,186	...	65	763	...
27,680	28,996	475	3,730	1,846	5,809	...	241	3,441	...
8,254	7,937	141	279	822	525	...	1,743	815	...
6,140	446	18,337	1,119	652	8,069	3,105	72	1,880	...
4,393	379	5,082	3,400	3,019	1,917	...	45	974	...
16,805	2,235	9,996	4,121	2,041	5,869	417	128	1,412	...
8,012	2,023	30,287	1,315	835	12,512	..	46	3,472	...
7,755	935	13,493	747	996	2,010	10	37	3,330	...
2,259	47	4,046	127	32	3,487	...	456	1,105	...
48,715	5,318	11,965	6,355	6,828	10,775	...	17	364	70
...	14,122	...	1,235	4,050	680	725	15	2,300	...
1,450	340	...	110	1,635	...	...	...	18	...
50	11,264	...	2,199	1,985	1,797	...	117	447	1,487
1,306,061	1,171,478	111,824	269,722	284,061	167,134	8,417	12,498	74,429	3,805
1,306,061	358	111,807	127	500	166,417	4,298	12,153	72,754	70
...	1,171,120	17	269,595	283,561	717	4,119	345	1,675	3,735

No. 36.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Drugs and Spices—(*Concluded*).				Oil Seeds.			
	Coriander Seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarso (Mustard).	Til (Sesamum Orientale).	Tára Míra (Sinapis Eruca).
Dehli ...	100	...	6,239	7,355	...	6,010	572	47
Gurgáon ...	180	...	16,271	...	...	14,579	943	1,472
Karnál ...	10	...	560	1,284	...	8,201	1,994	10
Hissár ...	2,839	...	3,706	1,630	...	14,520	13,154	...
Rohtak ...	51	...	45	12,866	...	12,230	31,512	1,600
Sirsa ...	...	...	67	1,410	...	11,424	46,195	...
Ambálah ...	79	...	550	7,225	1,813	16,715	2,292	2,090
Ludiánah ...	4	...	68	177	110	16,116	1,282	558
Simla ...	10	900	...	400	...	20	10	...
Jálandhar ...	13	...	604	19,255	190	6,813	2,350	680
Hoshiárpur	114	...	107	...	1,728	16,239	4,721	5,507
Kángra ...	140	82	318	334	4,580	3,628	444	57
Amritsar ...	17	...	478	6,972	323	9,138	4,280	505
Siálkot ...	89	...	625	8,669	3,150	9,962	5,440	952
Gurdáspur ...	662	...	3,020	4,255	5,196	5,865	10;459	1,941
Lahore ...	91	...	1,239	11,385	6	17,664	6,284	1,457
Fírozpur ...	430	...	1,054	20,168	...	34,552	5,770	4,802
Gujránwálah	75	...	209	2,831	224	17,818	1,683	1,311
Ráwalpindi	36	...	116	207	2	33,606	977	36,371
Jhelam ...	...	...	322	5,455	341	7,751	1,096	34,923
Gujrát ..	255	...	291	20,082	2,184	24,748	9,652	30,000
Sháhpur ...	17	...	...	27	42	10	1,755	1,012
Multán ...	203	...	60	...	...	907	6,894	1,285
Jhang ...	11	...	1	5	...	12	2,697	102
Montgomery	309	...	170	3,624	...	7,227	15,004	450
Muzaffargarh	160	...	312	12,000	...	5,309	5,454	5,771
D. I. Khán,	55	...	33	446	47	9,302	1,610	4,115
D. G. Khán,	8	...	23	290	...	12,924	227	7,411
Bannú ...	...	...	116	777	...	400	500	3,518
Pesháwar ...	16	...	...	185	...	24,400	2,275	600
Kohát ...	2	...	7	...	...	6	100	4,440
Hazára ...	12	...	15	1,173	...	10,082	921	...
Grand Total	5,988	982	36,626	150,487	19,936	361,178	18,8547	152,987
Spring Crop	5,961	...	22,997	80,365	19,936	337,006	...	148,166
Autumn Crop	27	982	13,629	70,122	...	24,172	188,547	4,821

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1873-74.—(*Concluded.*)

Fibres.		Dyes.					
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kassambha (Safflower).	Indigo.	Vegetables.	Tea.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
30,010	2,800	245	170	11,800	...	60,622	528,260
5,626	1,768	631	233	11,565	...	238	902,679
17,268	998	395	411	1,190	...	11,748	465,691
19,440	3,312	1,299	700	2,944	...	83	1,407,819
38,526	2,799	350	4,570	2,951	...	27,780	877,902
120	...	..	...	1,151	...	10	951,945
40,296	2,451	6,353	1,618	4,072	...	23,159	928,536
11,563	1,855	7	2,617	48,263	...	10,370	703,604
40	...	10	...	15	...	...	5,620
26,454	4,539	200	2,800	6,259	...	32,554	821,464
25,654	6,383	9,591	820	3,551	...	38,857	910,863
5,210	2,541	850	...	3,000	8,005	6,114	413,620
27,469	2,022	...	...	7,671	...	30,782	742,963
45,288	1,749	115	...	14,913	...	45,012	851,929
13,339	2,162	510	...	5,219	...	30,531	632,286
34,604	572	...	...	4,655	...	2,680	698,349
4,885	1,577	...	...	3,409	...	222	910,268
34,720	518	4	...	22,201	...	23,324	554,482
26,126	884	55	...	6,493	...	760	884,497
22,294	974	75	...	1,499	...	214	887,126
22,669	987	2,380	46	18,336	...	6,444	704,427
29,159	7	...	...	2,270	...	580	330,731
19,484	...	38	39,576	1,771	...	3,340	382,682
16,978	...	1	4	23,708	...	169	261,386
18,131	201	1	3	2,772	...	459	373,944
20,705	100	100	23,990	2,590	...	5,775	416,991
8,388	40	...	...	2,630	...	261	249,434
20,928	...	36	12,371	1,575	...	3	297,636
8,263	...	...	...	2,230	...	2,305	411,690
19,109	20	...	30	3,100	1,800	9,000	717,974
...	...	...	...	239	...	13	102,495
11,713	9	...	...	111	...	716	394,083
624,459	41,278	23,246	89,959	224,153	9,805	374,125	19,724,540
...	...	23,209	...	103,281	8,005	173	10,034,202
624,459	41,278	37	89,959	120,872	1,800	373,952	9,690,338

No. 37.—Statement of Stock in

Districts.		Cows, Bullocks, and Buffaloes.	Horses.	Ponies.
Dehli	...	159,500	1,920	950
Gurgáon	...	252,929	1,362	2,137
Karnál	...	193,240	3,060	1,108
Hissár	...	147,140	807	950
Rohtak	...	225,719	1,430	1,420
Sirsa	...	65,562	341	487
Ambálah	...	449,075	8,781	3,077
Ludiánah	...	267,331	1,339	1,182
Simla	...	550	20	50
Jálandhar	...	376,170	3,696	1,449
Hoshiárpur	...	285,731	4,200	1,554
Kángra	...	344,948	1,815	2,681
Amritsar	...	214,705	3,860	3,456
Siálkot	...	469,677	9,138	4,499
Gurdáspur	...	195,777	3,020	3,018
Lahore	...	161,149	1,506	1,950
Fírozpur	...	167,202	1,930	1,905
Gujránwálah	...	155,670	600	1,254
Ráwalpindi	...	159,016	4,061	1,538
Jhelam	...	228,195	1,245	1,180
Gujrát	...	216,452	3,627	2,031
Sháhpur	...	189,561	615	2,294
Multán	...	167,174	2,032	1,187
Jhang	...	258,337	1,623	517
Montgomery	...	241,760	1,375	4,125
Muzaffargarh	...	144,449	4,512	1,533
Derah Ismail Khán	...	150,689	3,051	465
Derah Ghází Khán	...	121,792	5,586	461
Bannú	...	159,817	2,225	470
Pesháwar	...	137,372	1,808	638
Kohát	...	73,571	946	108
Hazára	...	189,952	3,108	1,721
Total	...	6,570,212	84,639	51,395

THE PUNJAB FOR 1873-74.

Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
4,350	53,088	600	5,350	24,850	37
16,477	74,998	866	7,402	57,485	10
11,456	65,242	756	6,239	39,865	40
6,860	88,107	13,561	2,437	41,108	3
9,170	51,720	2,128	8,561	40,522	...
3,180	50,072	9,900	300	28,090	31
12,002	128,884	621	12,733	92,927	59
8,280	59,198	1,810	11,393	63,859	75
40	1,100	...	...	350	...
12,647	58,124	735	15,893	83,158	234
9,425	118,420	607	7,583	109,667	62
700	365,356	103	32	75,687	44
12,716	53,242	1,024	2,455	84,486	240
8,812	49,376	154	1,181	108,669	49
6,865	105,481	96	3,367	74,253	59
11,129	95,049	1,745	5,206	68,777	42
5,787	63,890	2,993	4,648	51,177	220
8,549	57,550	4,177	340	51,909	121
24,216	176,211	7,626	37	92,465	107
7,365	82,915	7,195	65	59,990	281
7,414	72,005	1,727	812	62,061	2,040
10,784	182,653	15,448	1,514	46,449	88
9,465	311,589	15,050	124	54,742	114
4,680	259,833	19,918	2	35,894	61
4,995	272,159	11,748	32	40,275	61
6,075	105,144	6,946	45	49,906	81
8,666	384,898	14,672	21	44,329	208
7,914	96,279	12,289	13	34,477	87
31,444	52,828	7,498	4	36,363	79
7,068	84,245	1,115	98	35,418	119
5,226	85,971	2,106	10	20,350	7
4,361	144,215	353	12	37,129	10
288,118	3,849,842	165,567	97,909	1,746,687	4,669

No. 38.—Statement showing Rates of Rent

Districts.	Rent per Acre for																	
	Rice.						Indigo.						Cotton.					
	Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dehli ...	9	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	3	8	0
Gurgáon ...	3	8	0	2	4	6	9	8	0	3	8	0	4	14	5	2	7	0
Karnál ...	9	0	0	6	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0
Hissár ...	11	10	6	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	12	10	0	7	4
Rohtak ...	10	0	0	1	6	0	5	11	0	2	15	0	10	0	0	2	8	0
Sirsa ...	9	12	0	1	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	3	0	0
Ambálah ...	15	0	0	4	8	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	7	4	5	7	0	0
Ludiánah ...	12	0	0	7	12	5	11	8	0	7	8	0	8	9	4	4	10	4
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jálandhar ...	22	4	0	11	12	0	10	4	0	5	0	0	20	14	0	12	4	0
Hoshiárpur ...	24	0	0	0	5	9	46	6	0	15	8	0	24	0	0	0	10	8
Kángra ...	10	9	6	4	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	14	5
Amritsar ...	15	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siálkot ...	25	0	0	0	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	0	0	6	1
Gurdáspur ...	5	0	0	2	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	4	0	0
Lahore ...	5	14	6	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	0	2	1	9
Fírozpur ...	2	0	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	0	3	8	0
Gujránwálah ...	4	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	3	0	0
Ráwalpindi ...	8	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	0	1	0	0
Jhelam ...	17	0	0	9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	8	0	0
Gujrát ...	4	12	0	1	2	6	5	5	4	0	10	4	3	5	4	0	14	9
Sháhpur ...	12	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	6	2	0	0
Multán ...	10	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0
Jhang ...	16	3	8	9	9	6	64	0	0	32	0	0	22	10	8	12	0	0
Montgomery ...	15	3	0	9	0	0	102	0	0	30	0	0	9	15	7	5	15	3
Muzaffargarh ...	8	8	11	3	8	0	5	15	0	2	3	0	4	12	0	2	0	0
Derah Ismail Khán ...	8	12	0	7	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	2	1	14	0
Derah Gházi Khán ...	2	12	0	2	0	0	4	2	0	2	6	0	18	2	0	15	0	0
Bannú ...	12	0	0	9	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	0	6	6	6
Peshâwar ...	13	0	0	9	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	6	2	0	0
Kohát ...	21	0	0	9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	12	0	0
Hazára ...	11	0	0	0	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	0	8	0
General Average ...	11	0	10	4	6	2	13	15	10	5	10	9	9	10	3	4	1	8

AND PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1873-74.

LAND SUITED FOR

Sugar.						Opium.						Tobacco.					
Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
12	8	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	8	8	0	4	8	0
15	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	14	6	3	7	0
15	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0
8	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	0	0	8	0
10	0	0	4	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	8	0	1	13	0
30	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	11	0	0	4	0
10	8	0	8	12	0	11	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	1	8	0
15	14	9	7	4	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	1	8	7	1	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
28	8	0	16	4	0	20	12	0	10	4	0	30	8	0	17	4	0
23	0	0	5	12	0	33	8	0	2	8	0	42	10	8	9	12	0
12	5	8	6	15	3	10	10	8	7	12	8	12	14	9	4	15	0
17	0	0	5	0	0	21	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	7	0	0
50	0	0	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	3	0	0
12	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	.	10	0	0	6	0	0
13	4	0	5	4	0	7	5	4	3	4	4	7	9	9	3	12	7
25	0	0	20	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0
12	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0
22	0	0	3	8	0	11	0	0	1	8	0	15	0	0	2	0	0
28	0	0	14	0	0	32	0	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	9	0	0
6	10	8	1	1	0	3	5	4	0	13	1	4	5	4	0	13	1
20	0	0	15	0	0	21	0	0	14	0	0	22	0	0	4	0	0
34	0	0	20	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	17	0	0	11	0	0
33	5	4	24	1	6	65	10	8	42	0	0	32	8	0	23	13	4
33	5	4	17	5	4	31	10	0	15	0	0	20	4	1	13	15	0
24	14	8	10	8	8	5	4	0	3	8	0	11	14	2	5	10	0
4	5	4	2	8	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	4	12	0	3	1	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	0	14	2	0	15	8	0	12	5	6
30	9	6	23	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	4	7	2	0
51	6	0	26	1	6	29	6	8	...	...	...	21	0	0	7	0	0
40	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
32	0	0	10	12	0	32	0	0	8	0	0	32	0	0	6	0	0
21	11	11	10	10	9	17	6	11	7	15	3	16	5	6	6	0	4

No. 38.—Statement showing Rates of Rent

Districts.	Rent per Acre for																	
	Wheat.												Inferior					
	Irrigated.						*Unirrigated.*						*Irrigated.*					
	Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dehli ...	7	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	8	0	2	0	0
Gurgáon ...	6	3	7	3	5	5	3	4	2	1	7	0	4	10	0	3	0	6
Karnál ...	8	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Hissár ...	8	0	0	1	4	0	1	2	0	0	5	4	3	1	0	0	9	7
Rohtak ...	10	0	0	1	12	0	4	12	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	12	0
Sirsa ...	11	0	0	1	10	0	...		...	...	...	...	4	6	0	0	4	0
Ambálah ...	12	0	0	9	12	0	17	8	0	2	12	0	6	0	0	0	12	0
Ludiánah ...	11	7	0	8	9	10	6	12	0	4	4	0	11	12	7	7	14	8
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	o	2	0	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jálandhar ...	17	14	0	10	8	0	11	8	0	5	12	0	15	12	0	8	5	0
Hoshiárpur ...	16	10	8	2	12	0	9	6	0	1	6	0	26	4	0	6	5	0
Kángra ...	7	2	0	3	9	0	5	6	3	2	3	1	5	9	8	1	11	2
Amritsar ...	12	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
Siálkot ...	19	3	3	1	14	0	14	7	0	0	5	1	27	0	0	0	13	9
Gurdáspur ...	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
Lahore ...	4	4	11	2	4	4	4	6	6	2	0	1	2	3	0	0	14	0
Fírozpur ...	3	12	0	1	4	0	2	4	0	0	14	6	3	12	0	1	4	0
Gujránwálah ...	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Ráwalpindí ...	11	0	0	1	8	0	10	0	0	0	3	3	11	0	0	3	6	0
Jhelam ...	16	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	5	0	0
Gujrát ...	5	2	8	0	13	9	5	0	0	0	9	4	3	14	4	0	11	3
Sháhpur ...	11	0	0	4	0	0	9	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
Multán ...	7	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
Jhang ...	23	13	4	12	1	8	15	8	8	9	2	8	11	10	2	6	3	0
Montgomery ...	10	11	6	6	14	5	7	7	7	4	13	1	6	8	0	3	9	0
Muzaffargarh ...	7	0	7	2	13	1	4	3	6	2	8	6	5	4	0	1	14	0
Derah Ismail Khán ...	13	12	9	2	9	2	2	15	6	2	5	0	2	9	9	1	14	9
Derah Ghází Khán ...	4	8	0	3	12	0	4	12	0	4	4	0	3	0	0	1	14	0
Bannú ...	5	12	4	1	12	0	3	13	6	0	12	0	10	4	0	3	2	0
Pesháwar ...	8	8	3	4	9	0	3	14	6	1	8	0	7	4	0	5	0	0
Kohát ...	20	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	9	0	0
Hazára ...	28	0	0	9	0	0	20	0	0	0	12	0	16	0	0	0	9	0
General Average ...	10	2	11	4	4	10	7	0	9	2	6	11	7	13	10	2	14	9

AND PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1873-74.—(*Continued.*)

LAND SUITED FOR																							
GRAINS.						OIL SEEDS.																	
Unirrigated.						*Irrigated.*						*Unirrigated.*											
Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.								
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.						
2	8	0	1	0	0	3	8	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	0						
3	9	7	1	12	0	4	9	0	2	8	0	5	2	0	1	5	0						
2	0	0	1	8	0	3	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0						
0	13	0	0	3	0	4	6	0	0	9	7	1	4	0	0	2	9						
3	0	0	0	8	0	5	6	0	0	12	0	3	0	0	0	10	0						
0	13	0	0	2	0	4	12	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	2	0						
2	8	0	1	4	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0						
5	12	9	3	3	0	9	8	4	6	8	7	5	11	0	3	10	8						
1	2	0	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0						
8	4	0	4	12	0	11	4	0	8	0	0	6	12	0	3	0	0						
18	5	8	0	3	9	28	0	0	0	5	4	24	0	0	1	8	0						
4	2	9	1	6	1	7	0	6	2	10	2	5	8	0	2	0	1						
4	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0						
6	6	0	0	11	0	8	5	8	1	6	6	6	4	3	0	8	1						
3	0	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0						
2	4	11	0	15	11	2	9	6	0	15	0	3	9	9	1	8	0						
2	4	0	0	14	6	3	12	0	1	4	0	2	4	0	0	14	6						
2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0						
11	13	7	0	3	2	6	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3						
6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0						
3	1	4	0	5	8	4	0	0	1	2	4	3	3	6	0	9	8						
4	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
3	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0						
11	2	0	3	15	1	11	6	0	6	8	0	11	4	9	5	14	8						
4	11	6	2	15	11	9	13	4	3	12	4	5	13	7	3	7	9						
4	8	0	2	4	0	7	4	2	3	7	0	6	14	0	3	7	0						
2	4	9	1	9	9	3	0	5	1	13	2	2	8	9	1	10	0						
3	4	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	2	8	0	3	8	0	2	8	0						
5	0	0	1	5	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	2	2	0	0	6	0						
3	6	0	1	4	0	8	15	9	4	5	0	4	14	0	1	8	0						
8	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0						
16	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0						
4	1	6	1	10	2	6	11	0	2	10	9	4	11	3	1	12	1						

No. 38.—Statement showing Rates of Rent

Districts.	Rent per Acre for Land suited for — Fibres. — Irrigated. — Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Unirrigated. — Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Average Produce of — Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Sugar.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.				
Dehli ...	5	8	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	1	8	0	1,120	30	77	...
Gurgáon ...	4	4	0	2	2	0	2	10	0	0	15	0	860	8	75	1,234
Karnál ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	1,214	30	64	*a* 1,680
Hissár ...	3	0	0	0	9	7	0	14	0	0	2	9	890	...	112	...
Rohtak ...	5	0	0	1	12	0	3	0	0	0	10	0	1,000	...	95	1,100
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	...	82	1,453
Ambálah ...	5	8	0	4	8	0	3	12	0	1	12	0	1,120	64	102	320
Ludiánah ...	9	8	0	8	0	0	6	0	4	3	12	8	1,148	57	146	664
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0	620	...	160	...
Jálandhar ...	13	12	0	8	8	0	6	8	0	4	8	0	1,320	58	134	550
Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	0	1	2	0	1,804	44	103	398
Kángra ...	5	11	0	2	5	4	4	3	0	1	10	0	577	...	53	766
Amritsar ...	6	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	1,780	...	75	...
Siálkot ...	9	8	0	0	10	8	7	5	6	0	5	6	1,011	...	61	1,726
Gurdáspur ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0	1,200	...	160	270
Lahore ...	9	0	0	3	3	0	6	10	8	2	14	8	1,043	...	94	...
Fírozpur ...	3	12	0	1	4	0	2	4	0	0	14	6	696	...	97	460
Gujránwálah ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	990	...	108	1,849
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	1	0	0	529	...	96	...
Jhelam ...	8	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	942	...	135	*g* 1,920
Gujrát ...	3	10	8	0	13	1	2	4	0	0	6	8	587	78	30	628
Sháhpur ...	...	...	...	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	790	...	82	...
Multán ...	8	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	690	29	84	...
Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	28	77	515
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	80	75	...
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	26	81	1,480
Derah Ismail Khán	0	14	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	1,000	...	153	...
Derah Ghází Khán	2	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	36	59	...
Bannú ...	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544	...	160	1,394
Pesháwar ...	13	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	...	41	1,120
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	104	...
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	892	...	84	*h* 240
General Average	6	4	1	3	5	4	3	1	2	1	8	6	924	51	96	...

AND PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1873-74.—(*Concluded.*)

LAND PER ACRE IN lbs.											
Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior Grains.	Oil Seeds.	Fibres.	Gram.	Vegetables.	Potatoes.	Chillies.	Tea.	REMARKS.
...	880	730	480	290	320	...	...	...	...	..	(*a*) Gúr; no refined sugar manufactured.
...	497	958	57	26	177	...	...	...	...	...	
10	560	1,500	560	566	490	640	...	...	...	...	
...	776	536	278	208	164	442	2,403	...	...	...	(*b*) Undried tobacco.
...	*b* 1,372	770	357	213	310	...	...	...	...	...	
...	263	466	80	40	...	...	...	...	...	..	
10	1,200	1,280	680	842	480	...	...	...	...	...	
...	918	992	1,314	645	314	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	550	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*) No opium is extracted in this district. The produce shown here is poppy.
c 580	2,260	1,430	1,045	620	584	...	...	...	...	...	
d 468	1,804	1,312	1,040	311	469	...	...	...	...	..	
6	761	383	470	382	210	...	1,059	...	...	55	
17	1,298	1,772	1,138	523	390	...	...	...	400	..	(*d*) Poppy.
...	802	865	492	494	194	...	...	...	...	...	
...	960	808	680	400	300	...	...	...	...	...	
6	394	678	506	283	356	1,230	...	...	...	...	
e 164	718	555	501	395	381	...	2,833	2,200	548	...	(*e*) Poppy.
80	560	880	493	371	306	...	...	...	...	...	
f 52	954	433	450	157	92	800	...	...	...	...	
12	1,035	960	720	480	360	...	...	...	...	...	(*f*) Post.
107	593	736	632	291	268	...	...	...	...	..	(*g*) Sugar-cane.
12	1,930	790	1,100	750	246	...	...	...	...	...	
6	624	784	390	470	320	...	1,200	320	...	..	
12	682	683	210	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	785	1,346	492	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	746	793	680	683	...	...	...	...	173	...	
8	1,030	947	679	493	228	...	...	...	...	...	
11	605	494	504	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	792	621	1,008	224	87	420	524	...	...	...	
...	902	420	1,148	410	492	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	700	868	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*h*) Unrefined sugar.
7	960	776	640	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	842	635	422	329	706	1,603	1,260	374	55	

No. 39.—Statement showing the Price of Agricultural Pro

Districts.	Wheat, 1st sort. 1st June 1872.	Wheat, 1st sort. 1st January 1873.	Wheat, 1st sort. 1st June 1873.	Wheat, 1st sort. 1st January 1874.	Flour (*Ata*) 1st sort. 1st June 1872.	Flour (*Ata*) 1st sort. 1st January 1873.	Flour (*Ata*) 1st sort. 1st June 1873.	Flour (*Ata*) 1st sort. 1st January 1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Dehli ...	23 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 8	16 8	16 0
Gurgáon ...	20 0	18 0	22 6	17 8	16 8	16 0	18 0	15 0
Karnál ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0
Hissár ...	17 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 0
Rohtak ...	18 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	15 0
Sirsa ...	17 8	23 0	25 0	22 0	15 4	19 8	20 4	18 8
Ambálah ...	22 12	21 12	22 0	22 0	19 0	18 8	19 0	19 0
Ludiánah ...	23 0	23 0	27 0	24 0	19 0	18 8	23 0	19 8
Simla ...	12 8	13 0	13 0	15 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0
Jálandhar ...	23 0	24 0	26 8	24 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	19 0
Hoshiárpur ...	23 0	23 0	27 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	23 0	19 0
Kángra ...	23 4	21 0	21 4	15 4	21 8	20 0	19 4	14 12
Amritsar ...	21 4	21 0	26 8	23 0	18 8	18 0	24 0	19 8
Siálkot ...	22 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	18 8	20 4	20 0	17 0
Gurdáspur ...	25 4	26 12	28 0	24 0	21 4	23 0	23 0	20 0
Lahore ...	22 0	21 8	24 0	22 0	19 0	18 8	19 0	17 0
Fírozpur ...	22 0	22 0	29 0	26 0	19 0	18 0	23 0	21 0
Gujránwálah ...	21 0	22 8	23 4	20 4	17 0	18 8	20 4	16 8
Ráwalpindi ...	17 0	16 0	19 0	17 8	15 0	15 0	17 0	16 8
Jhelam ...	20 0	19 8	21 0	16 4	19 0	18 8	20 0	15 8
Gujrát ...	22 0	21 12	21 8	18 4	18 4	18 8	18 8	16 0
Sháhpur ...	17 8	20 0	23 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	17 0
Multán ...	18 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	14 0
Jhang ...	20 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	15 0
Montgomery ...	20 0	21 0	24 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	16 0
Muzaffargarh ...	20 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0
Derah I. Khán...	20 2	18 15	27 8	23 2	17 4	16 4	22 8	18 12
Derah G. Khán..	16 8	16 12	22 8	17 8	13 0	12 12	17 8	14 6
Bannú ...	19 8	22 0	19 1	27 3	18 0	20 0	26 4	23 12
Pesháwar ...	16 4	17 3	18 8	18 3	13 0	14 0	18 14	18 8
Kohát ...	19 2	18 8	21 6	21 1	17 2	16 13	19 12	19 2
Hazára ...	15 0	16 9	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0
General Average ...	20 0	20 10	22 9	20 0	16 15	17 1	19 4	17 1

Note.—This table shows the number of sers (of

DUCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1872-73 AND 1873-74.

Barley (*Jow*).				Gram, 1st sort.			
1st June 1872.	1st January 1873.	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1872.	1st January 1873.	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
32 0	32 0	27 8	25 8	21 0	22 0	25 8	26 0
28 0	27 0	30 0	27 8	21 8	22 8	28 0	26 8
33 0	28 0	33 0	31 0	22 8	27 0	38 0	30 0
22 0	40 0	43 0	35 0	21 0	31 0	37 0	32 0
26 0	26 0	35 0	28 0	19 0	28 0	30 0	29 0
24 0	40 0	43 0	38 0	21 4	37 0	36 0	38 0
30 0	32 0	35 0	31 0	23 8	23 8	25 0	32 0
31 8	29 8	42 0	35 0	24 0	27 8	32 8	34 0
18 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	16 0	14 8	15 8	15 0
32 0	30 0	38 0	34 0	19 0	24 0	31 0	31 8
35 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	24 0	22 8	31 0	28 0
36 8	30 3	30 0	22 0	19 4	18 8	20 10	21 12
30 0	35 8	36 0	30 0	20 0	22 8	29 0	33 0
32 0	39 0	35 0	27 0	17 8	20 0	25 0	27 0
32 0	35 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 8	33 0	30 0
32 0	35 0	37 0	36 0	19 8	23 0	24 0	31 0
26 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	27 8	33 0	37 8
32 0	39 10	41 0	34 0	16 8	19 0	26 0	27 0
25 0	19 8	31 8	24 8	18 0	18 8	27 8	29 0
27 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	22 8	22 8
32 0	35 0	30 0	25 0	16 0	18 12	22 8	24 0
26 0	28 0	39 0	25 0	18 0	20 0	29 8	26 8
29 0	24 0	26 8	22 0	17 0	17 0	22 8	22 0
28 0	31 0	32 0	28 0	18 8	23 0	26 0	24 0
26 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	26 0
28 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	22 0
32 2	35 12	42 8	36 4	25 2	28 3	38 12	33 12
24 8	21 4	29 6	25 10	14 12	17 4	27 8	22 13
34 8	45 0	56 4	52 8	22 8	39 0	41 9	40 10
31 14	29 9	36 2	33 2	17 9	16 14	22 1	24 11
31 14	34 7	42 1	44 10	20 6	19 2	28 1	33 2
24 0	23 0	32 0	30 0	14 0	14 8	15 8	24 0
29 2	27 8	34 14	26 13	19 8	22 7	27 15	28 3

80 tolas) obtainable per Government rupee.

No. 39.—Statement showing the Price of Agricultural Produce

District.	Indian-corn (*Makki*). 1st June 1872.	Indian-corn (*Makki*). 1st January 1873.	Indian-corn (*Makki*). 1st June 1873.	Indian-corn (*Makki*). 1st January 1874.	Jowar (*Sorghum Vulgare*). 1st June 1872.	Jowar (*Sorghum Vulgare*). 1st January 1873.	Jowar (*Sorghum Vulgare*). 1st June 1873.	Jowar (*Sorghum Vulgare*). 1st January 1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Dehli ...	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	0 28 0	0 28 0	0 27 0
Gurgáon ...	20 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	20 0	0 30 0	0 28 0	0 28 0
Karnál ...	19 0	30 0	38 0	30 0	18 0	0 30 0	0 32 0	0 30 0
Hissár ...	...	...	...	...	16 0	1 4 0	1 3 0	0 32 0
Rohtak ...	20 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	0 33 0	0 32 0	0 28 0
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	22 0	1 8 0	1 3 0	0 34 0
Ambálah ...	27 0	25 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	0 27 0	0 32 0	0 24 0
Ludiánah ...	27 0	32 0	38 0	31 0	22 0	0 35 0	1 3 0	0 34 0
Simla ...	18 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...
Jálandhar ...	27 0	31 0	32 0	34 0	18 0	0 28 0	0 34 0	0 32 0
Hoshiárpur	28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	0 28 0	1 0 0	0 32 0
Kángra ...	23 12	23 4	18 8	20 8	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	22 0	30 0	28 0	31 0	16 0	...	0 30 0	0 34 0
Siálkot ...	20 0	28 8	30 0	23 0	18 0	0 28 0	0 24 0	0 26 0
Gurdáspur	24 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	15 8	0 28 0	0 24 0	0 30 0
Lahore ...	20 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	0 31 0	0 32 0	0 35 0
Fírozpur ...	22 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	17 0	0 36 0	1 0 0	0 35 0
Gujránwálah	16 0	29 0	30 0	27 0	14 0	0 30 0	0 25 0	0 30 0
Ráwalpindi	18 0	21 8	24 0	26 0	22 0	0 25 0	0 19 8	0 27 8
Jhelam ...	22 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	0 24 0	0 22 0	0 22 0
Gujrát ...	22 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	0 26 0	0 20 0	0 25 0
Sháhpur ...	16 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	0 26 0	0 25 0	0 28 0
Multán ...	16 0	25 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	0 26 0	0 26 0	0 25 0
Jhang ...	25 0	30 0	29 0	27 0	30 0	0 31 0	0 28 0	0 24 0
Montgomery	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	0 24 0	...	0 25 0
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	24 0	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 21 0
D. I. Khán	14 0	31 15	40 0	30 0	26 0	1 9 0	1 7 8	1 0 0
D. G. Khán	...	...	17 8	15 0	28 0	0 26 8	1 6 14	0 27 8
Bannú ...	24 0	42 8	50 0	46 14	20 0	0 37 8	1 7 8	1 10 0
Peshávar ...	20 13	24 1	26 0	31 3	15 9	0 27 5	0 27 5	0 39 0
Kohát ...	22 15	25 8	29 5	33 2	...	...	...	...
Hazára ...	19 0	22 0	23 8	26 0	...	...	...	...
General Average...	21 8	27 0	27 13	26 14	20 15	0 30 12	0 31 15	0 30 2

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1872-73 & 1873-74.—(*Continued.*)

BAJRA (*Panicum Spicatum*).										RICE, 1ST SORT.							
1st June 1872.		1st January 1873.			1st June 1873.			1st January 1874.		1st June 1872.		1st January 1873.		1st June 1873.		1st January 1874.	
S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
17	0	0	24	0	0	23	0	22	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
20	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	23	8	7	0	8	0	7	0	7	0
15	0	0	24	0	0	25	0	24	0	9	0	10	0	12	0	10	0
17	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	25	0	10	0	14	0	8	0	11	0
15	0	0	29	0	0	30	0	23	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	11	0
18	8	0	37	0	0	34	8	27	8	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
20	0	0	26	0	0	25	0	27	0	10	8	7	0	7	0	7	0
13	0	0	29	0	0	32	0	29	8	7	0	9	0	8	0	8	0
16	0	0	16	0	0	10	0	18	0	5	8	5	0	5	8	5	8
16	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	26	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
16	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	24	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	10	0
...			...			...		...		12	0	13	4	11	14	11	0
18	0	0	24	0	0	28	0	27	0	6	0	8	0	9	0	9	0
17	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	21	0	12	0	16	0	16	0	15	0
20	0	0	24	0	0	20	0	20	0	7	8	12	8	7	0	7	0
16	0	0	27	0	0	32	0	33	0	11	0	15	0	15	0	15	0
14	0	0	32	0	0	38	0	30	0	12	0	15	0	16	0	18	0
12	10	0	24	5	0	20	0	20	0	7	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
19	0	0	20	8	0	21	0	24	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
22	0	0	24	0	0	22	0	21	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
22	0	0	27	0	0	22	0	23	0	8	0	9	0	8	0	8	0
18	0	0	28	0	0	34	0	24	0	7	8	10	0	11	0	12	0
18	0	0	28	0	0	22	0	22	0	7	0	8	0	6	8	8	0
20	0	0	25	0	0	28	0	27	0	5	0	5	0	7	0	6	8
16	0	0	28	0		...		24	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
25	14	0	26	0	0	22	0	21	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
30	0	1	9	0	0	5	0	38	12	7	0	7	8	7	8	7	8
24	0	0	23	12	0	35	0	25	0	6	0	7	0	10	0	9	6
14	0	0	35	0	1	0	0	37	8	5	12	6	4	6	4	6	0
17	9	0	20	13	0	24	11	24	11	5	14	5	14	5	14	7	11
25	8	0	26	12	0	30	10	35	3	5	2	5	2	6	5	6	6
19	0	0	19	0	0	24	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	6	0
18	7	0	23	9	0	21	5	25	9	7	11	5	9	8	8	8	11

No. 39.—Statement showing the Price of Agricultural Produce

District.	Urd Dal.				Potatoes.			
	1st June 1872.	1st January 1873.	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1872.	1st January 1873.	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Dehli ...	15 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Gurgáon ...	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	30 0
Karnál ...	15 6	21 0	19 0	21 0	...	20 0	...	20 0
Hissár ...	9 0	28 0	22 0	18 0	...	16 0	..	13 0
Rohtak ...	12 0	23 0	13 0	20 0	12 0	20 0	8 8	16 0
Sirsa ...	13 0	17 0	17 8	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0
Ambálah ...	15 0	17 8	16 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0
Ludiánah ...	14 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	12 0	15 0	11 0	16 0
Simla ...	8 0	7 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	11 7	22 13
Jálandhar ...	14 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 10
Hoshiárpur ...	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	14 0
Kángra ...	10 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	16 9	9 8	19 0
Amritsar ...	14 0	18 8	24 0	22 0	10 0	20 0	12 5	16 0
Siálkot ...	11 0	16 0	15 8	19 0	16 0	10 0	11 0	12 0
Gurdáspur ...	13 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	8 0
Lahore ...	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	12 0
Fírozpur ...	12 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	16 0
Gujránwálah ...	11 4	13 8	15 8	15 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0
Ráwalpindi ...	14 8	14 0	12 8	13 0	..	9 0	8 0	16 0
Jhelam ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	13 0
Gujrát ...	10 12	14 0	13 8	16 4	6 0	12 0	8 0	10 0
Sháhpur ...	16 0	17 0	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	...
Multán ...	13 0	13 8	15 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	14 0
Jhang ...	24 0	26 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 8
Montgomery ...	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0
Muzaffargarh ...	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	11 0	6 0	10 0
Derah I. Khán...	16 4	16 9	13 12	13 2	...	8 0	...	8 0
Derah G. Khán..	10 0	8 0	11 14	11 14	8 0	10 0	8 12	8 12
Bannú ...	14 0	12 8	11 4	13 12	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 8
Peshávar ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 9	6 8	7 2	6 8	11 1
Kohát ...	14 10	14 1	14 11	14 1	6 6	7 11	8 15	10 3
Hazára ...	16 0	17 0	14 8	12 0	11 0	10 0	6 0	20 0
General Average ...	13 5	16 7	16 0	16 15	10 4	13 10	10 15	14 2

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1872-73 & 1873-74.—(*Continued.*)

COTTON (*cleaned.*)				SUGAR, 1ST SORT.			
1st June 1872.	1st January 1873.	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1872.	1st January 1873.	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
2 0	3 0	3 6	3 4	2 0	2 0	2 6	2 6
3 4	3 12	3 14	3 6	3 0	3 4	3 4	3 0
2 12	3 8	3 12	3 0	3 8	3 8	3 4	3 4
2 8	3 4	3 8	3 0	2 8	3 4	2 12	3 0
2 8	3 4	4 8	4 8	3 4	3 4	3 10	3 12
3 0	3 0	3 8	3 0	2 12	2 8	2 12	3 0
2 12	3 2	3 15	3 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	1 10
2 8	3 0	3 4	3 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	3 0
2 8	2 4	1 12	2 4	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8
2 12	3 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	3 0	3 0	3 0
2 12	2 8	3 0	2 12	2 4	2 10	3 8	3 8
2 0	2 6	2 9	2 6	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 4
2 8	2 12	5 5	5 5	2 12	2 12	3 4	2 12
2 4	3 4	3 4	2 8	2 8	2 12	3 0	2 12
2 8	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8
2 0	2 12	3 0	2 12	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 12
2 8	2 12	3 8	3 4	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12
2 3	2 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 8	3 12
2 0	2 4	2 6	2 4	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 12
2 0	2 8	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 4	2 8	2 8
1 11	2 4	3 2	2 10	2 11	2 12	3 2	3 0
2 0	2 8	3 0	2 12	...	...	...	...
2 4	2 6	2 14	2 12	2 10	2 12	3 0	3 0
2 0	2 6	2 8	2 9	2 9	2 6	2 12	2 13
2 4	2 12	3 0	3 0	2 4	2 4	3 0	3 0
2 2	2 4	2 8	2 8	2 4	2 4	2 8	2 12
1 14	2 3	2 8	2 9	2 8	2 8	2 11	2 11
1 14	1 14	2 15	2 13	1 14	1 14	2 5	2 5
1 12	2 8	2 8	2 6	2 2	2 10	2 8	2 8
2 2	2 4	2 7	1 15	2 6	2 7	2 3	2 13
1 14	2 4	1 15	2 1	2 6	2 4	2 9	2 9
2 0	1 12	...	2 0	2 5	2 6	2 4	2 6
2 4	2 10	3 0	2 13	2 8	2 9	2 12	2 12

No. 39.—Statement showing the Price of Agricultural Produce

District.	Ghi, cow's. 1st June 1872.	Ghi, cow's. 1st January 1873.	Ghi, cow's. 1st June 1873.	Ghi, cow's. 1st January 1874.	Fire-wood, 1st sort. 1st June 1872.	Fire-wood, 1st sort. 1st January 1873.	Fire-wood, 1st sort. 1st June 1873.	Fire-wood, 1st sort. 1st January 1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Dehli ...	1 3	1 0	1 11	1 10	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Gurgáon ...	1 6	2 0	1 13	1 12	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Karnál ...	1 10	2 2¼	1 13	1 12	4 15 0	3 30 0	4 15 0	4 15 0
Hissár ...	1 10	2 2	2 5	2 1	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Rohtak ...	1 10	2 9	1 9	1 14	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 20 0	3 20 0
Sirsa ...	1 8	1 12	2 2	2 1	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Ambálah ...	1 7	1 11	1 10	1 11	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Ludiánah ...	1 7	1 11	1 11	1 10	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 5 0	3 0 0
Simla ...	1 8	1 8	1 6	1 8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 20 0	3 0 0
Jálandhar ...	1 8	1 12	1 9	1 9	2 20 0	2 30 0	2 30 0	2 20 0
Hoshiárpur	1 10	1 10	1 12	1 12	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Kángra ...	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 30 0	3 0 0
Amritsar ...	1 6	1 6	1 9	1 9	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Siálkot ...	1 10	1 10	1 12	1 12	2 30 0	2 30 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Gurdáspur	1 10	1 12	2 0	2 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Lahore ...	1 4	1 7	1 10	1 10	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Fírozpur ...	1 7	1 10	1 12	1 14	3 0 0	2 35 0	3 0 0	2 30 0
Gujránwálah	1 7	1 10	1 12	1 12	2 30 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Ráwalpindi	1 10	1 14	1 12	2 0	1 24 0	1 24 0	1 30 0	3 0 0
Jhelam ...	1 8	1 10	1 12	1 14	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Gujrát ...	1 8	1 13	1 12	1 14	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Sháhpur ...	1 6	1 8	1 14	1 14	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 6 0	5 6 0
Multán ...	1 4	1 8	1 15	1 13	2 20 0	2 0 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Jhang ...	1 5	1 9	1 14	1 15	5 13 0	5 13 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Montgomery	1 5	1 8	1 14	1 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Muzaffargarh	1 3	1 5	1 10	1 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
D. I. Khán	1 4	1 6	1 11	1 9	2 20 0	2 0 0	2 20 0	2 32 0
D. G. Khán	0 15	1 1	1 11	1 9	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 30 0	3 30 0
Bannú ...	1 3	1 9	1 11	1 11	1 32 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Pesháwar ...	1 9	1 11	1 10	2 0	2 30 0	2 17 0	2 30 0	2 24 0
Kohát ...	1 8	1 8	1 11	1 15	3 20 0	3 33 0	3 33 0	4 18 0
Hazára ...	1 14	2 0	2 0	2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
General Average ...	1 7	1 10	1 12	1 12	2 14 0	2 36 0	3 3 0	3 2 0

* Kohát salt is excluded

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1872-73 & 1873-74.—(*Concluded.*)

Tobacco.				Salt (Lahori).			
1st June 1872.	1st January 1873.	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1872.	1st January 1873.	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	0 7 8	0 7 8	0 7 8	0 7 8
10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 8 4	0 8 0	0 8 8	0 8 12
8 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 8	0 8 0
8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 5 8	0 5 0
6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 6	0 8 12	0 8 12	0 8 0	0 9 0
14 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 9 8
4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 12
12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 8	0 9 8
8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	0 9 4	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 9 8
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	0 7 13	0 8 8	0 8 4	0 8 8
8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	0 9 12	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 10 4
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 10 0
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	0 9 12	0 9 12	0 10 0	0 10 0
8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	0 10 0	0 9 12	0 10 4	0 10 4
6 0	5 0	4 6	5 0	0 10 0	0 10 8	0 10 4	0 10 4
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	0 10 8	0 10 12	0 10 8	0 10 12
8 0	8 0	6 8	8 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
6 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	0 10 4	0 10 10	0 10 8	0 10 8
4 8	4 8	6 0	6 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 12	0 12 0
3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	0 10 4	0 10 12	0 10 12	0 10 12
4 0	4 0	5 0	4 8	0 10 12	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 10 8
8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
5 0	...	6 0	6 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
3 0	3 0	3 12	5 0	0 7 8	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 9 6
3 12	7 8	9 8	10 0	0 12 8	0 12 8	0 6 4	0 6 4
10 6	14 5	9 1	11 1	...	..	...	...
5 2	5 2	4 2	6 6	*2 22 0	*2 22 0	*2 22 0	*2 22 0
9 0	10 8	3 0	3 0	0 9 0	0 9 1	0 8 8	0 9 0
6 15	7 2	5 9	5 7	0 9 3	0 9 6	0 9 0	0 9 3

from the General Average.

No. 40.—Price of Labor in the Punjab for 1873-74.

District.		Wages per Diem. Skilled.			Wages per Diem. Unskilled.			Carts per day.			Camels per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boats per day.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dehli	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0												
Gurgáon	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	4	6	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	6	0	3	2	0	0	5	4
Karnál	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	7	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6				0	4	0	3	9	0	0	5	0
Hissár	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	0	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6				0	6	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
Rohtak	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	0	0
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	1	6				0	6	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Sirsa	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	7	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6				0	6	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
Ambálah	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	4	9
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0												
Ludiánah	Highest	0	5	9	0	3	3	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	9	0	2	9				0	7	0	3	4	9	0	14	3
Simla	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jálandhar	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Hoshiárpur	Highest	0	8	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	1	9	0	2	8	0
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0												
Kángra	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	8	0	4	6	0	2	4	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	0	0				0	6	0						
Amritsar	Highest	0	8	6	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6				0	6	9	3	8	0	1	8	0
Siálkot	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6				0	6	0				0	8	0
Gurdáspur	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	4	0						
Lahore	Highest	0	6	9	0	3	4	1	12	0	0	5	3	3	1	0	0	9	4
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0												

Fírozpur	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	12	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	4	0	2	4	0	0	10	8
Gujránwálah	Highest	0	5	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0				0	7	0	3	12	0			
Ráwalpindi	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	3	4	0
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	3	0	2	8	0	1	10	0
Jhelam	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	4	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6				0	6	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Gujrát	Highest	0	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	4	6	0	2	6	1	8	0				3	0	0			
Sháhpur	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	Rates according to tonnage & distance		
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	5	0									
Multán	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	0				0	6	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
Jhang	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	5	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6				0	6	0						
Montgomery	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	10	0	0
	Lowest	6	4	0	0	2	0										2	0	0
Muzaffargarh	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	No carts available in the district for general hire.			0	8	0	1	8	0	Rates according to tonnage & distance		
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Derah Ismail Khán	Highest	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	Mds. Tonnage Rs. 500 ,, 2; 600 ,, 3; 800 ,, 4		
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	4	0				0	6	0						
Derah Ghází Khán	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	1	8	0
	Lowest	0	7	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	2	6	0			
Bannú	Highest	0	10	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0				0	6	0						
Peshávar	Highest	0	10	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	0	4	3	2	8	0	0	6	0
Kohát	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	7	6	3	12	0	6	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	0										5	0	0
Hazára	Highest	0	9	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0				0	4	0	2	8	0	0	0	0
General Average ...	Highest	0	7	10	0	3	6	2	0	6	0	7	11	3	11	0	0	0	0
	Lowest	0	5	1	0	2	5	1	13	10	0	6	1	3	1	9	0	0	0

No. 41.—Statement of Mines and Quarries

District.	Where situated.	Mineral Produce.
Dehli ...	Kasúmpur and Arangpur ...	Chalk ...
Gurgáon ...	Páli, Majrá, Manáti, Basái Meo, and Bawánagujar.	Slate ...
	Máhouli ...	Stone ...
Karnál ...	...	...
Hissár ...	Hissár and 7 other villages ...	Lime kankar ...
	Hissár and 59 other villages ...	Saltpetre ...
	Bhiwáni and 17 other villages	Kankar for road making ...
Rohtak ...	Lahádpur and Silanah, 128 villages.	Khárí salt ...
		Unrefined saltpetre ...
	Singpúra ...	Kankar of whitish and soft description ...
	In almost every village ...	Kankar, bluish and hard ...
Sirsa ...	...	...
Jálandhar ...	Daulatpur and Sikándarpur ...	Kankar ...
Hoshiárpur ...	Nanguráon, Kalmat, Mahádpur, Rupowál in Unah; and Behrámpur and Hájipur, in Garhshankar tahsíls.	Lime-stone ...
Kángra ...	Bir Banghal, Mándi State ...	Iron ...
	Dewál, Dharmsálah, Nurwána and Kanyára	Slate ...
	Gomah, Darang, in Mándi State	Salt ...
Ráwalpindi ...	Sadkal near Fattehjang, Jaba in tahsíl Pindígheb, Ratta Hotar in Ráwalpindi tahsíl.	Petroleum or rock oil ...
Jhelam ...	Khewra, Sardi, Mukrach, Khúra and Jotána.	Salt ...

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Mds.	
2	Not known	The mine at Kasumpur belongs to zamindárs, and is leased out annually by them for Rs. 410.
14	78,500	The mine at Arangpur has failed since last year, and there has been no income.
4	250	
...	...	
8	146,495	
* 116	10,716	* Of these, 2 pans are not worked.
† 18	227,993	† Out of these, 3 mines are not worked.
2 beds	121,500	
371 pans	35,000	This saltpetre is crystalized and sent to Calcutta.
1	300,000	This kankar when burnt produces excellent lime for building purposes.
...	700,000	This kankar is chiefly used for metalling roads.
...	...	
2	250,000	
5	10,260	
10	2,042	
5	174,135	
1	133,981	
3	2,756 gallons	At Sadkal the petroleum is obtained from wells or shafts sunk near the spring. At Jaba there are natural springs. Both these mines were worked by Public Works Department. The mine at Ratta Hotar was not worked during the year
5	Mds. 1,210,173	In addition to these there are some coal mines capable of producing a great quantity of coal, but the expense would probably be enormous.

No. 41.—Statement of Mines and Quarries

District.	Where situated.	Mineral Produce.
Gujrát ...	...	...
Sháhpur ...	Warcha ...	Rock-salt ...
Derah Ismail Khán	...	...
Derah Ghási Khán	...	...
Bannú ...	Lakki ...	Flint ...
	Lakki and Isa Khel ...	Stone ...
	Bannú, Lakki, Isa Khel and Miánwáli.	Pottery clay ...
	Lakki and Miánwáli ...	Clay, a sort of hair-wash ...
	Throughout the district ...	Lime-stone and stone for building purposes
	Isa Khel ...	Red earth ...
	Kálabágh and Miánwáli ...	Gold ...
	Miánwali and Isa Khel ...	Petroleum ...
	Isa Khel ...	Kahi sufaid ...
	Do. Miánwáli ...	Red salt ...
	Do. Do. ...	Crystals, of rock salt ...
	Miánwáli ...	Crystal common (hírá kani) ...
	Do. and Isa Khel ...	Shora (nitre) ...
	Kálabágh and Do. ...	Coal (lignite) ...
	Isa Khel ...	Saltpetre ...
	Do. ...	Kallar, a kind of earth from which saltpetre is produced
	Kálabágh ...	Salt ...
Pesháwar ...	Kábul river, Nausherah ...	Auriferous sand ...
	Jabba ...	Lime-stone ...
Kohát ...	Khattak ...	Salt ...
Hazára ...	Dor stream, Harru, Siran, Bandi Dhandan.	Lime-stone ...
	Banda, Phugwári, Chachián, Jab, Sirikot and Nartopa.	Slate ...
	Mulia, Bakot ...	Iron ore ...
	Sarbán hill ...	Oxide of lead or antimony ...

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR 1873-74.—(*Concluded.*)

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
...	...	
1	290,434 Mds.	
...	...	
...	...	
4	20 Mds.	
3	2,098	
49	4,800 Mds.	
2	Not given.	
Numerous.		
2	400 Mds.	
2	Not given.	
2	Not given.	
3	90 Mds.	
2	Not known.	
2	Do.	
1	Do.	
2	Do.	
2	255 Mds.	
2	28,000 Mds.	
4	350,000 Mds.	
1	Not known.	
2	Not given.	Gold obtained from auriferous sand is valued at Rs. 576 a year.
1	Do.	There is an income of Rs. 1,590 from the lime-stone mine.
5	418,904 Mds.	There is an annual income of Rs. 89,604 from the mines.
...	Not given.	
...	Do.	
1	Do.	
4	Do.	

No. 42.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1873-74.

Description.		Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...		101	...	56	...	240	73	13	8	3
Private looms or small works ...		2,083	259,091	8,909	6 726	225	39,805	29,569	2,651	12,475
Number of workmen in large works	Males ...	1,058	...	134	...	731	451	290	43	8,103
	Females ...	440	...	65	...	656	...	21	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...		6,025	677,066	27,084	19,638	505	128,792	84,584	6,153	35,313
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	13
Value of block in ditto, Rs. ...		37,110	...	36,500	...	26,700	38,145	67,016	20,200	2,56,175
Estimated annual out-turn of all works, Rs.		21,33,473	1,98,66,771	9,99,619	8,00,851	2,34,505	61,57,944	38,51,845	5,52,589	24,73,405

No. 42.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1873-74.—(*Concluded.*)

Description.	Leather.	Gold and Silver Lace, &c.	Dyeing.	Oil.	Tea.	Shawls.	Soap.	Other Manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	9	3	...	...	...	1,205	7	57	1,775
Private looms or small works ...	44,774	10,614	3,820	11,419	20	826	38	48,396	481,441
Number of workmen in large works — Males ...	171	15	...	...	...	2,780	58	2,464	16,298
Number of workmen in large works — Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,050	12	25	4,269
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	158,762	26,514	10,931	33,596	437	11,478	82	129,970	1,356,930
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16
Value of block in ditto, Rs. ...	26,810	...	19,870	6,200	...	...	10,625	1,10,308	6,55,659
Estimated annual out-turn of all works, Rs.	47,66,654	33,23,905	5,10,248	15,39,596	32,923	15,11,229	22,575	42,86,091	5,30,64,223

No. 43.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of External Trade of the Punjab for the Year 1873-74.

Countries and Provinces.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
Patiála ...	681,599	14,20,581	67,111	10,77,290	748,710	24,97,871
Jínd ...	221,549	6,83,545	10,290	80,364	231,839	7,63,909
Nábha ...	23,824	1,20,436	16,260	71,449	40,084	1,91,885
Kotla ...	12,386	26,915	15,325	98,823	27,711	1,25,738
Farídkot ...	187,134	2,56,673	13,862	87,889	200,996	3,44,562
Kapurthala ...	63,680	1,06,002	6,965	95,168	70,645	2,01,170
Kalsia ...	2,663	35,716	1,906	46,388	4,569	82,104
Chamba ...	8	80	...	...	8	80
Bhajji ...	103	697	172	1,897	275	2,594
Keonthal ...	63,405	1,23,822	7,037	31,681	70,442	1,55,503
Jubal ...	1,967	23,028	2,689	20,368	4,656	43,396
Bassáhir ...	4,033	1,50,974	4,453	38,542	8,486	1,89,516
Kot Khái ...	3,449	83,365	1,690	33,097	5,139	116,462
Kumhársein ...	283	2,699	218	2,793	501	5,492
Balsan ...	150	3,828	198	2,561	348	6,389
Bilåspur ...	267	814	...	...	267	814

Taroch ...	5	1,492	487	1,966	492	3,458
Kashmír ...	71,167	7,44,272	72,202	8,28,901	143,369	15,73,173
Kábul ...	70,818	17,47,954	19,475	7,95,611	90,293	25,43,565
Tirah ...	2,130	79,083	...	...	2,130	79,083
Bajaur ...	22,354	2,41,381	14,042	2,80,142	36,396	5,21,523
Khurasán ...	6,719	85,308	...	...	6,719	85,308
Bokhára ...	2,126	11,01,210	...	...	2,126	11,01,210
Yárkand ...	146	22,024	787	1,04,900	933	1,26,924
Thibet ...	56	753	...	...	56	753
Kandahár ...	108	38,160	...	...	108	38,160
Ajmír ...	199	7,144	81,356	8,45,738	81,555	8,52,882
Alwar ...	6,781	43,238	72,133	3,33,389	78,914	3,76,627
Bikanír ...	14,216	1,77,201	152,360	14,25,228	166,576	16,02,429
Jaipur ...	83,003	2,12,474	521,492	30,99,409	604,495	33,11,883
Jodhpur ...	394,865	6,05,147	178,417	11,75,931	573,282	17,81,078
Bhurtpur ...	5,720	5,243	15,197	54,567	20,917	59,810
Bháwalpur ...	27,845	2,19,523	23,193	2,78,985	51,038	4,98,508
Patáudi ...	19,076	42,666	758	4,131	19,834	46,797
North-Western Provinces ...	931,254	64,55,970	1,809,910	45,08,624	2,741,164	1,09,64,594
Calcutta ...	74,842	62,31,346	232,770	14,16,177	307,612	76,47,523
Bombay ...	14,079	17,00,233	5,726	18,63,672	19,805	35,63,905
Sind ...	45,196	18,23,929	233,863	17,95,546	279,059	36,19,475
TOTAL ...	3,059,205	2,46,24,926	3,582,344	2,05,01,227	6,641,549	45,126,153

No. 44.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON
WAYS) DURING THE

DETAILS.		FROM IMPERIAL REVENUES.		
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for the accommodation of European troops	...	938	996	1,934
Ditto ditto Native troops	...	38,689	33,447	72,136
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings	...	121	23	144
Works of Fortification	...	15,666	13,528	29,194
General Cantonment Works	...	11,500	5,891	17,391
Miscellaneous Works and Buildings	...	2,785	8,398	11,183
TOTAL	...	69,699	62,283	1,31,982
Barrack Department	...	...	...	4,244
Civil Works.				
Postal Buildings	...	10,707	8,211	18,918
Telegraph do.	...	4,232	2,726	6,958
Revenue do.	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice Buildings	...	...	...	...
Educational do.	...	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical do.	...	...	...	...
Other Public do.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	14,939	10,937	25,876
Communications.				
Roads	...	...	...	...
Bridges, &c.	...	...	...	...
Boat Bridges and Ferries	...	...	...	...
Annual Repair and Maintenance	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...
Increase of Stock	...	...	...	...
Establishments	...	...	...	39,082
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	166
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,01,350

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE PUNJAB (EXCLUSIVE OF CANALS AND RAIL-
YEAR 1873-74.

From Provincial Funds.			From Local Funds.			Total.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	938	996	1,934
...	...	...	...	...	...	38,689	33,447	72,136
...	...	...	...	...	...	121	23	144
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,666	13,528	29,194
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,500	5,891	17,391
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,785	8,398	11,183
...	...	...	...	...	...	69,699	62,283	1,31,982
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,244
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,707	8,211	18,918
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,232	2,726	6,958
51,551	14,505	66,056	...	...	...	51,551	14,505	66,056
4,35,852	1,24,218	5,60,070	7,201	...	7,201	4,43,053	1,24,218	5,67,271
84,851	11,363	96,214	...	...	...	84,851	11,363	96,214
9,009	10,590	19,599	...	...	...	9,009	10,590	19,599
26,634	25,948	52,582	2,058	3,229	5,287	28,692	29,177	57,869
7,07,897	1,86,624	7,94,521	9,259	3,229	12,488	6,32,095	2,00,790	8,32,885
1,68,344	1,25,489	2,93,833	1,36,392	4,19,248	5,55,640	3,04,736	5,44,737	8,49,473
14,450	...	14,450	6,149	...	6,149	20,599	...	20,599
...	...	...	1,23,586	1,35,568	2,59,154	1,23,586	1,35,568	2,59,154
...	...	...	...	3,66,454	3,66,454	...	3,66,454	3,66,454
1,82,794	1,25,489	3,08,283	2,66,127	9,21,270	11,87,397	4,48,921	10,46,759	14,95,680
5,803	...	5,803	7,710	79,388	87,098	13,513	79,388	92,901
...	...	8,455	...	...	...	...	...	8,455
...	...	3,78,770	...	...	2,61,250	...	...	6,79,102
...	...	24,780	...	...	623	...	...	25,569
...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	48
...	...	15,20,660	..	...	15,48,856	...	...	32,70,866

No. 45.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN CONSTRUCTION FROM 1ST APRIL 1873 TO

NAME OF RAILWAY.	Mileage open during the Year.	Total Mileage open.	PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR.				
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Total
Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway.							
Punjab and Dehli Line,	553¾	553¾	11,699	23,263	16,153	1,930,209	1,981,324
Sind Line ...	109¾	109¾	1,291	3,299	...	65,432	70,022
Indus Flotilla (about)	575	575	254	199	...	7,823	8,276
Rájputána (State) Railway.							
Dehli-Rewári Section,	58	58	629	1,150	11,279	240,163	253,221
Rewari-Baudikin do. *(unopened.)*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,296½	1,296½	13,873	27,911	27,432	2,243,627	2,243,627

OF RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB, AND THE STATE OF THEIR WORKING, 31ST MARCH 1874.

Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Profit.	No. of European and Eurasian Staff.	No. of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended from commencement.	REMARKS.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
20,41,381	32,47,865	52,89,246	29,73,233	23,16,013			6,48,16,530	
1,23,943	7,48,661	8,72,604	6,26,584	2,46,020	586	600	2,00,01,975	
62,324	8,13,190	8,75,514	7,41,009	1,34,505			47,17,391	
52,043	1,01,149	1,53,192	1,37,351	15,841	43	84	45,95,856	
...	...	...	...	...	20	41		
22,79,691	49,10,865	71,90,556	44,78,177	27,12,379	649	725	9,41,31,752	

No. 46.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on

Details.		From Imperial	
	Ordinary.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bári Doáb Canal ...	18,205	1,35,048	1,53,253
Mádhopur Workshops ...	21,996	...	21,996
Lower Satlej and Chenáb Inundation Canals ...	175	11,386	11,561
Upper Satlej Inundation Canals ...	1,436	59,937	61,373
Indus Inundation Canals ...	11,895	84,694	96,589
Sirhind Canal* ...	...	...	...
Western Jamna Canal ...	4,479	1,20,781	1,25,260
Minor Irrigation Works ...	...	8,727	8,727
Special Surveys ...	3,170	...	3,170
Establishments ...	...	...	7,39,507
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	35,940
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	2,068
Suspense Balances ...	...	...	11,430
Total ...	...	...	12,48,014
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account ...	...	...	17,335
Net Expenditure of the Year ...	...	...	12,65,349

* Total expenditure on Sirhind Canal
Deduct outlay on Railway prior to 1873-74 charged under head

Difference,

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1873-74.

REVENUES.			TOTAL.		
Extraordinary.					
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,90,501	...	1,90,501	2,08,706	1,35,048	3,43,754
...	...	...	21,996	...	21,996
...	...	...	175	11,386	11,561
...	...	...	1,436	59,937	61,373
...	...	...	11,895	84,694	96,589
* 3,17,706	...	3,17,706	3,17,706	...	3,17,706
92,282	...	92,282	96,761	1,20,781	2,17,542
...	...	...	...	8,727	8,727
3,569	...	3,569	6,739	...	6,739
...	...	4,06,420	...	...	11,45,927
...	...	9,08,386	...	...	9,44,326
...	...	...	...	...	2,068
...	...	1,12,168	...	...	1,00,738
...	...	13,95,620	...	...	26,43,634
...	...	7,524	...	...	9,811
...	...	13,88,096	...	...	26,53,445

during 1873-74 ... ... Rs. 4,47,089

" Works " transferred to " Tools and Plant " ... " 7,64,795

as above ... " 3,17,706

No. 47.—Comparative Statement of Imperial Receipts

Revenue and Receipts.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	2,00,56,658	1,98,99,633	— 1,57,025
II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	3,00,465	2,80,469	— 19,996
III. Forest ...	6,52,995	7,32,539	+ 79,544
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	8,76,333	8,82,336	+ 6,003
V. Assessed Taxes ...	3,02,766	5,205	— 2,97,561
VI. Customs ...	9,84,757	10,86,179	+ 1,01,422
VII. Salt ...	81,11,902	86,72,755	+ 5,60,853
IX. Stamps ...	23,23,023	23,38,341	+ 15,318
XI. Post Office ...	...	13,56,869	+ 13,56,869
XII. Law and Justice ...	4,08,788	4,36,674	+ 27,886
XIV. Marine ...	10,851	1,01,566	+ 91,575
XV. Interest ...	35,406	14,752	—20,654
XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	6,336	10,778	+ 4,442
XVII. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	57,938	1,28,191	+ 70,253
Rupees ...	3,41,27,418	3,59,46,287	+ 18,18,869
Public Works gain by exchange	1,18,696	57,15,728	+ 55,97,032
Debt Accounts ...	5,76,86,077	8,52,10,178	+ 2,75,24,101
Remittance Accounts ...	3,58,33,687	9,57,62,260	+ 5,99,28,573
Opening Balance, 1st April ...	1,27,69,870	99,61,338	— 28,08,532
Total ...	14,05,35,748	23,25,95,791	+ 9,20,60,043

AND DISBURSEMENTS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1872-73 AND 1873-74.

DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	500	6,809	+ 6,309
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,68,426	90,115	— 78,311
4. Land Revenue ...	21,90,103	23,88,970	+ 1,98,867
5. Forest ...	7,95,942	5,97,162	— 1,98,780
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	61,512	60,449	— 1,063
7. Assessed Taxes ...	705	20	— 685
9. Salt ...	8,01,125	7,97,823	— 3,302
10. Opium ...	12,023	47	— 11,976
11. Stamps ...	25,450	32,961	+ 7,511
14. Post Office ...	...	15,02,913	+ 15,02,913
15. Administration and Public Departments ...	10,96,055	11,30,002	+ 33,947
16. Minor Departments ...	46,410	52,104	+ 5,694
17. Law and Justice ...	17,19,956	17,20,499	+ 543
18. Marine ...	61,473	36,469	— 25,004
19. Ecclesiastical ...	2,09,721	2,10,238	+ 577
19A. Medical Service ...	1,98,264	2,23,696	+ 25,432
20. Political Agencies ...	3,66,113	4,42,262	+ 76,149
21. Allowances & Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	8,16,696	13,01,043	+ 4,84,347
23. Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	2,54,012	2,41,406	— 12,606
24. Loss by exchange on transactions with London ...	...	1	+ 1
25. Miscellaneous ...	1,53,415	43,382	— 1,10,033
26. Allotments for Provincial Services	55,43,985	54,61,483	— 82,502
Rupees ...	1,45,21,886	1,63,39,854	+ 18,17,968
Public Works loss by exchange	1,18,696	57,15,728	+ 55,97,032
Debt Accounts	5,71,92,621	8,53,13,036	+ 2,83,20,415
Remittance Accounts ...	5,87,41,207	11,52,82,625	+ 2,65,41,418
Closing Balance, 31st March ...	99,61,338	97,44,548	— 2,16,790
TOTAL ...	14,05,35,748	23,25,95,791	9,20,60,043

No. 48.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure

Name of Work.	Outlay in Construction to end of 1872-73.		
	On Works in Operation.	On Works under Construction.	Total Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jamna Canal ...	25,77,202	5,39,729	31,16,285
Dehli and Gurgáon Irrigation Works ...	1,83,385	...	1,83,385
Bári Doáb Canal ...	1,22,54,991	11,94,577	1,34,49,568
Mádhopur Workshops ...	8,75,471	...	8,75,471
Lower Satlej and Chenáb Inundation Canals...	1,05,197	...	1,05,197
Upper Satlej Inundation Canals ...	4,42,919	...	4,42,919
Indus Inundation Canals ...	4,37,359	...	4,37,359
Sháhpur and Sahiwál Canals ...	21,221	...	21,221
Sirhind Canal ...	...	39,57,679	39,57,679
Special Survey, Lower Bári Doáb Canals ...	...	2,07,278	2,07,278
Ditto Deraját Canals ...	...	1,41,863	1,41,863
Swát River Canal ...	...	57,313	57,313
Total ...	1,68,97,745	60,98,439	2,29,96,184

ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

Income realised during 1873-74.			Deduct Charges against Income of 1873-74.			Net Surplus or Deficit.
Direct.	Indirect (approximate).	Total Income.	Cost of Maintenance, including Establishment.	Interest on Capital of Works in operation.	Total Charges.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,03,285	3,72,563	13,75,848	3,72,982	1,15,974	4,88,956	+ 8,86,892
5,476	24,528	30,004	14,129	8,252	22,381	+ 7,623
6,68,573	1,27,937	7,96,510	3,46,086	5,51,474	8,97,560	− 1,01,050
35,343	...	35,343	29,818	39,396	69,214	− 33,871
1,21,476	2,13,299	334,775	1,63,993	4,753	1,68,726	+ 1,66,049
73,889	27,912	1,01,801	1,17,034	19,931	13,6,965	− 35,164
74,932	1,71,599	2,46,531	1,58,059	19,681	1,77,740	+ 68,791
5,478	...	5,478	4,187	954	5,141	+ 337
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,88,452	9,37,838	29,26,290	12,06,288	7,60,395	19,66,683	+ 9,59,607

No. 49.—Comparative Statement of Provincial
PUNJAB FOR

Revenues and Receipts.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balances.			
Provincial Fund	49,198	,25,972	— 23,226
Local Funds	31,19,021	35,88,809	+ 4,69,788
Unadjusted Items	— 19,240	— 25,972	— 6,732
Total ...	31,48,979	35,88,809	+ 4,39,830
Provincial Fund.			
Allotment from Imperial Revenues...	55,43,985	54,61,483	— 82,502
Jail	3,71,342	4,28,378	+ 57,036
Registration	2,00,116	1,92,306	— 7,810
Police	5,05,270	1,05,126	— 4,00,144
Education	60,556	73,022	+ 12,466
Medical	...	296	+ 296
Printing	...	42	+ 42
Miscellaneous	54,949	68,462	+ 13,513
Public Works	1,07,235	64,736	— 42,299
Contributions from Local Funds ...	6,43,728	50,000	— 5,93,728
Total ...	74,87,181	64,44,051	— 10,43,130
Local Funds.			
General Local. Taxes, Rates and Cesses	19,22,782	19,16,674	— 6,108
General Local. Departmental Receipts	17,941	589	— 17,352
General Local. Miscellaneous Receipts	7,44,601	7,57,566	+ 12,965
General Local. Public Works Receipts	2,25,378	1,98,392	— 26,986
District Funds	...	20,00,694	+ 20,00,694
Police General Fund	10,772	13,126	+ 2,353
Cantonment Funds	1,65,645	1,93,136	+ 27,491
Municipal Funds	20,64,417	19,03,972	— 1,60,445
Total ...	51,51,536	69,84,148	+ 18,32,612
Suspense and Unadjusted Items ...	20,09,649	10,34,148	— 9,74,903
Grand Total ...	1,77,97,345	1,80,51,754	+ 2,54,409

AND LOCAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN THE
1872-73 AND 1873-74.

Disbursements.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Fund.			
Refunds	29,217	66,183	+ 36,966
Jails	9,65,079	10,29,907	+ 64,828
Police	1,04,408	1,08,447	+ 4,039
Registration	30,69,653	25,69,350	— 5,00,303
Education	6,76,831	6,05,940	— 70,891
Medical	4,36,083	2,94,688	— 1,41,395
Printing	1,25,421	1,51,404	+ 25,983
Minor Establishments	76,890	64,381	— 12,509
Miscellaneous	33,760	46,674	+ 12,914
Office Rent	24,769	...	— 24,769
Public Works	19,68,296	15,25,561	— 4,42,735
Total ...	75,10,407	64,62,535	— 10,47,872
Local Funds			
General Local. Refunds	22,135	6,586	— 15,549
General Local. Collection of Taxes, Cesses, &c. ...	51,418	68,018	+ 16,600
General Local. Education	2,24,765	45,042	— 1,79,723
General Local. Medical	917	148	—769
General Local. Printing	3,000	8,362	+ 5,362
General Local. Minor Establishments	1,18,036	1,23,984	+ 5,948
General Local. Miscellaneous	1,41,917	1,17,450	— 24,467
General Local. Contributions ...	6,43,728	20,55,240	+ 14,11,512
General Local. Public Works	14,07,681	15,28,324	+ 1,20,643
District Funds	...	12,43,404	+ 12,43,404
Police General Fund	3,590	5,472	+ 1,882
Cantonment Funds	1,49,656	1,98,337	+ 48,681
Municipal Funds	19,14,905	19,38,601	+ 23,696
Total ...	46,81,748	73,38,968	+26,57,220
Suspense and Adjustment Accounts ...	20,16,381	10,08,773	—10,07,608
Closing Balances.			
Provincial Fund	25,972	7,488	— 18,484
Local Funds	35,88,809	32,33,990	— 3,54,819
Unadjusted items	-25,972	...	+25,972
Total ...	35,88,809	32,41,478	— 3,47,331
Grand Total	1,77,97,345	1,80,51,754	+2,54,409

No. 50.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths during the

Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Population according to Census of 1868. Males.	Females.	Total.
Dehli ...	Dehli ...	60,622	50,393	111,015
	Do. Suburbs ...	22,724	20,678	43,402
	Sonepat ...	5,948	6,228	12,176
Gurgáon ...	Farakhnagar ...	5,317	5,314	10,631
	Rewári ...	12,251	12,252	24,503
	Palwal ...	6,616	6,113	12,729
Karnal ...	Karnál ...	15,951	13,056	29,007
	Kythal ...	7,364	7,484	14,848
	Pánípat ...	13,145	12,131	25,276
Hissár ...	Hissár ...	7,912	6,221	14,133
	Hansí ...	6,958	6,605	13,563
	Bhiwáni ...	18,228	14,026	32,254
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	7,358	6,900	14,258
	Jhajjar ...	5,989	6,524	12,513
Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	6,271	4,729	11,000
Ambálah ...	Ambálah ...	13,309	10,731	24,040
	Jagádhri ...	6,388	5,288	11,676
	Sháhabád ...	6,422	5,256	11,678
	Sádhaurah ...	5,618	5,580	11,198
Ludiánah ...	Ludiánah ...	21,701	18,282	39,983
Simla ...	Simla Sanitarium ...	11,621	3,227	14,848
Jálandhar ...	Jálandhar ...	18,799	14,874	33,673
	Do. Suburbs ...	8,021	7,239	15,260
	Kartárpur ...	5,988	4,965	10,953
	Rahon ...	7,558	6,836	14,394
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur ...	7,000	5,964	12,964
	Tándah and Urmur ...	7,747	7,142	14,889
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	79,704	56,905	136,609
Siálkot ...	Siálkot ...	13,431	11,906	25,337
Gurdáspur ...	Batálah ...	14,586	12,694	27,280
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	46,154	39,192	85,346
	Do. Suburbs ...	20,650	11,111	31,761
	Kasúr ...	8,943	7,608	16,551
Firozpur ...	Fírozpur ...	12,168	8,424	20,592
Gujránwálah ...	Gujránwálah ...	10,873	8,508	19,381
	Wazírábád ...	8,390	7,263	15,653
Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	11,538	7,690	19,228
	Murree Sanitarium ...	8,771	1,834	10,605
Jhelam ...	Pind Dádan Khán ...	9,473	8,065	17,538
Gujrat ...	Gujrát ...	8,927	6,980	15,907
	Jalálpur ...	8,424	7,202	15,626
Sháhpur ...	Bherah ...	7,448	7,066	14,514
Multán ...	Multán ...	14,937	12,861	27,798
	Do. Suburbs ...	10,582	7,222	17,804
Jhang ...	Maghiánah ...	5,816	5,038	10,854
	Chiniot ...	6,106	5,371	11,477
Derah Ismail Khán	Derah Ismail Khán ...	9,894	9,681	19,575
Derah Ghází Khán	Derah Ghází Khán ...	9,134	8,030	17,164
Peshâwar ...	Peshâwar ...	32,270	26,285	58,555

REGISTERED IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED TOWNS, &c., OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1873.

Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
2,546	2,238	4,784	22·93	20·16	43·09	3,098	3,020	6,118	51	60	55	...	12
713	637	1,350	16·43	14·68	31·10	853	825	1,678	37	40	39	...	8
194	125	319	15·93	10·27	26·20	217	217	434	36	35	36	...	10
220	165	385	20·69	15·52	36·21	253	265	518	47	50	49	...	13
559	521	1,080	22·81	21·26	44·08	712	830	1,542	58	68	63	...	19
269	235	504	21·13	18·46	39·59	200	211	411	30	34	32	...	8
156	102	258	5·38	3·52	8·89	265	230	395	17	18	17	...	8
123	87	210	8·28	5·86	14·14	124	118	242	17	16	16	...	2
449	455	904	17·76	18·00	35·76	520	580	1,100	39	48	43	...	5
154	148	302	10·90	10·47	21·37	221	175	396	28	28	28	...	7
186	164	350	13·71	12·09	25·80	186	182	368	27	27	27	...	1
713	707	1,420	22·10	21·92	44·02	613	567	1,180	34	40	36	8	...
98	72	170	6·87	5·05	11·92	149	123	272	20	18	19	...	7
101	68	169	8·07	5·43	13·50	195	202	397	32	31	32	...	18
193	144	337	17·54	13·09	30·64	160	107	267	25	23	24	7	...
347	296	643	14·43	12·31	26·75	384	299	683	29	28	28	...	1
184	163	347	15·76	13·96	29·72	154	134	288	24	25	25	5	...
187	181	368	16·01	15·50	31·51	186	149	335	29	28	29	3	...
221	185	406	19·73	16·52	36·26	180	179	359	32	32	32	4	...
580	475	1,055	14·51	11·88	26·39	440	332	772	20	18	19	7	...
40	25	65	2·70	1·68	4·38	83	61	144	7	19	10	...	6
711	659	1,370	21·11	19·57	40·68	651	629	1,280	35	42	38	3	...
331	326	657	21·69	21·36	43·05	286	322	608	36	44	40	3	...
203	152	355	18·53	13·88	32·41	126	141	267	21	28	24	8	...
142	130	272	9·88	9·03	18·90	196	181	377	26	26	26	...	7
231	242	473	17·82	18·67	36·48	268	232	500	38	39	38	...	2
211	184	395	14·17	12·36	26·53	304	294	598	39	41	40	...	13
2,734	2,337	5,071	20·01	17·11	37·12	3,443	2,993	6,436	43	52	47	...	10
557	496	1,053	21·98	19·58	41·56	629	582	1,211	47	49	48	...	6
308	273	581	11·29	10·01	21·30	458	443	901	31	35	33	...	12
734	557	1,291	8·60	6·53	15·13	1,102	1,010	2,112	24	26	25	...	10
142	106	255	4·69	3·34	8·03	516	262	778	25	23	22	...	16
241	176	717	14·56	10·63	25·19	406	409	815	45	54	49	...	24
344	239	538	16·70	11·61	28·31	417	328	745	34	39	36	...	8
383	311	694	19·76	16·05	35·81	348	319	667	32	37	34	2	...
101	82	183	6·45	5·24	11·69	228	197	425	27	27	27	...	15
342	277	619	17·79	14·41	32·19	461	332	793	40	43	41	...	9
13	14	27	1·22	1·32	2·54	46	18	64	5	10	6	...	3
173	175	348	9·86	9·98	19·84	311	301	612	33	37	35	...	15
418	356	774	26·28	22·38	48·66	319	211	530	36	30	33	16	...
253	218	471	26·19	13·95	30·14	214	208	422	25	29	27	3	...
216	213	429	14·88	14·67	29·56	336	280	616	45	40	42	...	12
689	597	1,286	24·78	21·48	46·26	417	412	829	28	32	30	16	...
422	369	791	23·70	20·72	44·43	478	312	790	45	43	44	...	...
123	126	249	11·33	11·61	22·94	110	92	202	21	23	22	2	...
157	193	350	13·68	16·82	30·49	124	134	258	20	25	22	8	...
186	170	356	9·50	8·68	18·19	253	232	485	25	24	25	...	7
260	169	429	15·15	9·85	24·99	174	147	321	19	18	19	6	...
1,135	1,034	2,169	19·38	17·66	37·04	1,221	1,136	2,357	38	43	40	...	3

No. 51.—Deaths registered from different

District.		Population according to Census of 1868.			Cholera.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dehli	...	326,306	282,544	608,850	10	4	14
Gurgáon	...	370,251	326,395	696,646	50	30	80
Karnál	...	330,763	280,164	610,927	5	1	6
Hissár	...	266,847	217,834	484,681	2	...	2
Rohtak	...	292,389	244,570	536,959	1	...	1
Sirsa	...	117,052	93,743	210,795	2	1	3
Ambálah	...	550,577	458,283	1,008,860	3	3	6
Ludiánah	...	319,342	263,903	583,245	1	1	2
Simla	...	22,119	11,475	33,594	...	...	...
Jálandhar	...	429,187	353,833	783,020	1	...	1
Hoshiárpur	...	504,393	434,497	938,890	1	3	4
Kángra	...	393,460	350,298	743,758	...	2	2
Amritsar	...	465,074	367,676	832,750	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	...	501,247	404,879	906,126	3	...	3
Siálkot	...	538,705	455,753	994,458	4	...	4
Lahore	...	428,286	347,265	775,551	11	3	14
Fírozpur	...	293,595	239,821	533,416	1	1	2
Gujránwálah	...	306,296	244,280	550,576	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi	...	376,665	322,982	699,647	...	...	...
Jhelam	..	264,690	236,298	500,988	...	1	1
Gujrát	...	331,919	284,428	616,347	1	...	1
Sháhpur	...	195,823	172,973	368,796	...	...	...
Multán	...	252,734	207,031	459,765	...	...	...
Jhang	...	193,624	154,403	348,027	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	200,016	159,421	359,437	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	...	162,122	133,425	295,547	...	...	...
Derah Ismail Khán	...	212,734	182,130	394,864	...	...	...
Derah Gházi Khán	...	171,273	138,705	309,978	1	...	1
Bannú	...	154,061	133,486	287,547	...	...	...
Peshâwar	...	267,606	232,837	500,443	1	...	1
Kohát	...	79,323	66,096	145,419	...	...	...
Hazára	...	191,423	175,795	367,218	...	...	...
Total	...	9,509,902	7,977,223	17,487,125	98	50	148

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1873.

Small-Pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
386	393	779	6,975	6,583	13,558	835	689	1,524
518	427	945	3,709	3,343	7,052	1,102	910	2,012
600	339	939	3,774	2,911	6,685	422	283	705
215	194	409	1,964	1,600	3,564	183	135	318
483	383	866	3,588	2,957	6,545	137	120	257
164	181	345	994	835	1,829	90	50	140
373	230	603	5,935	4,446	10,381	785	443	1,228
123	70	193	3,127	2,514	5,641	343	201	544
4	1	5	75	57	132	51	35	86
567	536	1,103	5,451	5,405	10,856	446	328	774
379	410	789	5,990	5,724	11,714	1,245	997	2,242
88	69	157	3,709	3,264	6,973	997	807	1,804
1,248	1,055	2,303	7,428	6,355	13,783	489	298	787
1,076	907	1,983	6,994	5,682	12,676	594	405	999
708	598	1,306	8,286	7,475	15,761	658	413	1,071
897	712	1,609	9,315	8,128	17,443	387	177	564
1,939	1,433	3,372	1,991	1,734	3,725	277	168	445
69	69	138	4,182	3,555	7,737	268	119	387
358	351	709	4,286	3,762	8,048	328	170	498
125	115	240	3,715	3,200	6,915	478	310	788
1,227	954	2,181	3,595	2,773	6,368	178	99	277
172	148	320	3,448	3,062	6,510	330	212	542
117	90	207	3,260	2,448	5,708	215	159	374
256	281	537	2,116	1,733	3,849	151	65	216
1,044	450	1,994	2,119	1,778	3,897	78	42	120
73	45	118	2,281	1,784	4,065	21	7	28
8	4	12	3,759	2,820	6,579	112	66	178
72	63	135	1,234	872	2,106	33	20	53
7	5	12	1,619	1,315	2,934	151	105	256
343	247	590	2,054	1,500	3,554	140	60	200
54	34	88	388	322	710	34	10	44
375	337	712	1,414	1,197	2,611	131	48	179
14,068	11,631	25,699	118,775	101,134	219,909	11,689	7,951	19,640

No. 51.—Deaths registered from different Causes

District.	Injuries.											
	Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Accident.*			*Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts.*		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dehli ...	8	6	14	8	2	10	64	74	138	18	15	33
Gurgáon ...	8	28	36	12	7	19	113	129	242	18	22	40
Karnál ...	1	3	4	8	...	8	61	55	116	28	10	38
Hissár ...	3	...	3	3	1	4	40	34	74	28	7	35
Rohtak ...	1	10	11	5	1	6	64	56	120	25	8	33
Sirsa ...	...	1	1	3	...	3	21	8	29	8	1	9
Ambálah ...	6	3	9	9	3	12	100	59	159	28	18	46
Ludiánah ...	3	3	6	3	1	4	40	33	73	11	2	13
Simla ...	6	...	6	...	2	2	9	5	14	5	1	6
Jálandhar ...	6	10	16	4	4	8	100	63	163	20	7	27
Hoshiárpur ...	14	16	30	4	4	8	93	56	149	25	19	44
Kángra ...	10	11	21	...	1	1	122	57	179	36	26	62
Amritsar ...	11	7	18	9	1	10	83	37	120	28	4	32
Gurdáspur ...	4	10	14	3	1	4	68	41	109	39	19	58
Siálkot ...	2	7	9	4	...	4	97	51	148	56	7	63
Lahore ...	5	5	10	3	6	9	82	43	125	62	15	77
Fírozpur ...	3	2	5	1	1	2	17	7	24	31	4	35
Gujránwálah ...	2	6	8	1	1	2	41	26	67	82	17	99
Ráwalpindi ...	4	1	5	17	5	22	124	63	187	40	16	56
Jhelam ...	3	2	5	9	3	12	62	27	89	30	10	40
Gujrát ...	2	2	4	5	...	5	45	27	72	30	9	39
Sháhpur ...	1	...	1	4	1	5	54	36	90	39	11	50
Multán ...	1	3	4	8	3	11	71	42	113	30	14	44
Jhang ...	1	...	1	3	3	6	39	18	57	23	8	31
Montgomery ...	1	3	4	2	...	2	60	23	83	32	9	41
Muzaffargarh ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	44	15	59	13	4	17
Derah Ismail Khán	3	...	3	6	4	10	32	14	46	22	4	26
Derah Ghází Khán	...	4	4	1	1	2	15	13	28	12	11	23
Bannú ...	...	...	...	2	4	6	13	7	20	2	1	3
Pesháwar ...	4	...	4	25	6	31	43	26	69	7	2	9
Kohát ...	1	...	1	10	2	12	3	7	10	3	...	3
Hazára ...	...	...	...	13	2	15	37	8	45	9	3	12
Total ...	115	143	258	186	70	256	1,857	1,160	3,017	840	304	1,144

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1873.—(*Concluded.*)

All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
											From all Causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3,132	2,489	5,621	11,436	10,255	21,691	0·02	1·28	22·27	2·50	0·32	35	36	36
1,315	1,156	2,471	6,845	6,052	12,897	0·11	1·36	10·12	2·89	0·48	18	18	18
1,503	1,218	2,721	6,402	4,820	11,222	0·01	1·54	10·94	1·15	0·27	19	17	18
770	624	1,394	3,208	2,595	5,803	...	0·84	7·35	0·66	0·24	12	12	12
301	226	527	4,605	3,761	8,366	...	1·61	12·19	0·48	0·31	16	15	15
434	277	711	1,716	1,354	3,070	0·01	1·64	8·68	0·66	0·20	15	14	14
2,684	2,009	4,693	9,923	7,214	17,137	...	0·60	10·29	1·22	0·22	18	16	17
1,677	1,260	2,937	5,328	4,085	9,413	...	0·33	9·67	0·93	0·16	17	15	16
140	99	239	290	200	490	...	0·15	3·93	2·56	0·83	13	17	14
3,462	3,184	6,646	10,057	9,537	19,594	...	1·41	13·86	0·99	0·27	23	27	25
3,993	3,285	7,278	11,744	10,514	22,258	...	0·84	12·48	2·39	0·25	23	24	24
2,868	2,372	5,240	7,830	6,609	14,439	...	0·21	9·37	2·42	0·35	20	19	19
3,321	2,921	6,242	12,617	10,678	23,295	...	2·76	16·55	0·94	0·22	27	29	28
2,597	2,038	4,635	11,378	9,103	20,481	...	2·19	13·99	1·16	0·20	23	22	23
4,371	3,320	7,691	14,186	11,871	26,057	...	1·31	15·85	1·08	0·22	26	26	26
2,579	1,898	4,477	13,341	10,987	24,328	0·02	2·07	22·49	0·73	0·28	31	32	31
1,125	962	2,087	5,385	4,312	9,697	...	6·32	6·98	0·83	0·12	18	18	18
1,177	917	2,094	5,822	4,710	10,532	...	0·25	14·05	0·70	0·32	19	19	19
1,470	1,073	2,543	6,627	5,441	12,068	...	1·01	11·50	0·71	0·38	17	17	17
1,696	1,245	2,941	6,118	4,913	11,031	...	0·48	13·80	1·57	0·29	23	21	22
1,187	822	2,009	6,270	4,686	10,956	...	3·54	10·33	0·45	0·19	19	16	18
1,323	927	2,250	5,371	4,397	9,768	...	0·87	17·65	1·47	0·39	27	25	26
1,197	898	2,095	4,899	3,657	8,556	...	0·45	12·41	0·81	0·37	19	18	19
878	665	1,543	3,467	2,773	6,240	...	1·54	11·06	0·63	0·27	18	18	18
930	771	1,701	4,266	3,576	7,842	...	5·55	10·84	0·33	0·36	21	22	22
185	121	306	2,619	1,976	4,595	...	0·40	13·75	0·09	0·26	16	15	15
608	400	1,008	4,550	3,312	7,862	...	0·03	16·66	0·45	0·21	21	18	20
177	138	315	1,545	1,122	2,667	...	0·43	6·79	0·17	0·18	9	8	9
333	183	516	2,127	1,620	3,747	...	0·04	10·20	0·89	0·10	14	12	13
737	637	1,374	3,354	2,478	5,832	...	1·18	7·10	0·40	0·22	12	11	12
119	68	187	612	443	1,055	...	0·60	4·88	0·30	0·18	8	7	7
315	275	590	2,294	1,870	4,164	...	1·94	7·11	0·49	0·20	12	11	11
48,604	38,478	87,082	196,232	160,921	357,153	0·01	1·47	12·57	1·12	0·07	21	20	20

No. 52.—Hospitals and Dispensaries

District.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income.				
		In hand on 1st January 1873.	Received during the Year.			Total.
			From Government.	From Local Funds.	From private subscriptions and interest on invested monies.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehli ...	4	...	1,354	4,068	1,195	6,617
Gurgáon ...	4	228	2,605	4,453	235	7,521
Karnál ...	4	612	2,564	2,733	557	6,466
Hissár ...	2	2,222	1,483	2,422	623	6,749
Rohtak ...	3	580	961	4,317	194	6,052
Sirsa ...	3	130	1,100	1,703	255	3,188
Ambálah ...	4	2,350	3,769	6,614	1,906	14,639
Ludiánah ...	2	1,666	2,227	2,115	383	6,391
Simla ...	3	2,251	3,231	256	1,998	6,735
Jálandhar ...	5	1,979	3,252	1,969	1,627	8,827
Hoshiárpur ...	3	1,040	1,947	1,801	252	5,040
Kángra ...	5	1,576	2,944	2,185	239	6,942
Amritsar ...	5	3,037	4,886	9,500	1,452	17,875
Gurdáspur ...	5	833	5,132	10,485	961	17,431
Siálkot ...	5	1,772	4,166	3,447	99	9,484
Lahore ...	3	1,887	12,758	2,050	2,776	19,471
Gujránwálah ...	5	1,575	3,130	3,245	139	8,092
Fírozpur ...	1	227	1,908	1,841	364	4,340
Ráwalpindi ...	8	2,625	5,132	11,178	864	20,799
Jhelam ...	4	1,607	2,698	7,442	684	12,434
Gujrát ...	6	129	866	2,076	147	3,218
Sháhpur ...	7	2,936	1,604	1,908	612	7,060
Multán ...	3	2,128	4,038	2,561	877	9,604
Jhang ...	4	1,459	3,516	2,366	668	8,009
Montgomery ...	1	268	792	383	407	1,850
Muzaffargarh ...	3	1,855	1,734	1,869	167	5,625
Derah Ismail Khán	5	1,037	5,011	3,695	1,446	11,189
Derah Gházi Khán ..	2	520	1,488	3,644	527	6,179
Bannú ...	3	969	2,024	2,002	549	5,544
Pesháwar ...	4	1,933	4,160	5,052	2,008	13,153
Hazára ...	2	771	3,080	1,041	1,052	5,944
Kohát ...	3	...	2,618	1,080	797	4,493
Total ...	121	42,233	97,181	1,11,510	26,060	276,984

IN THE PUNJAB, 1873.

Expenditure.					
Establishment.	Medicines.	Dieting.	Contingencies.	Erecting new Buildings.	Repairing old Buildings.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,822	868	279	842	...	866
3,069	638	412	272	2,508	414
3,234	753	637	556	484	386
3,412	875	304	580	77	482
1,559	209	83	147	3,013	188
1,741	386	83	342	193	45
4,705	1,535	208	795	2,200	553
2,427	1,519	1,180	486	739	494
2,886	359	378	447	818	280
4,115	628	472	404	100	96
2,509	480	229	536	...	354
3,313	664	489	452	...	...
6,824	2,915	240	1,736	142	242
5,979	2,399	1,139	421	7,141	221
4,116	1,361	328	282	1,098	216
6,488	2,697	326	2,776	...	1,136
4,408	756	3,972	360	1,479	146
2,211	302	167	320	250	177
8,353	1,773	242	662	2,675	1,086
3,359	954	1,564	703	5,560	210
2,133	440	329	283	...	156
3,349	1,056	106	589	...	15
3,535	1,927	226	694	62	...
3,712	1,366	588	615	...	2
1,054	61	1,696	146	...	50
2,354	390	259	180	...	490
6,816	1,905	162	486	216	432
3,197	803	507	368	794	473
3,022	566	319	576	...	502
5,661	1,301	2,364	871	...	299
2,538	954	712	253	184	218
2,042	350	202	352	...	...
1,16,945	33,198	18,621	18,572	29,727	10,160

No. 52.—Hospitals and Dispensaries

Districts.		Expenditure.		Remaining in hand on 31st December 1873.	Patients
		Sums invested out of Surplus Income.	Total.		Remaining on 1st January 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehli	...	...	6,617	...	174
Gurgáon	...	...	7,315	206	208
Karnál	...	...	6,050	410	192
Hissár	...	...	5,730	1,019	132
Rohtak	...	...	5,199	853	53
Sirsa	...	...	2,915	272	58
Ambálah	...	1,500	12,468	2,171	197
Ludiánah	...	...	6,043	348	98
Simla	...	96	5,349	1,376	60
Jálandhar	...	...	5,571	3,256	277
Hoshiárpur	...	...	4,367	672	130
Kángra	...	1,000	5,667	1,273	170
Amritsar	...	2,111	15,109	2,766	306
Gurdáspur	...	533	17.022	409	129
Siálkot	...	...	7,399	2,085	81
Lahore	...	...	17,065	2,406	304
Gujránwálah	...	...	6,330	1,762	139
Fírozpur	...	...	3,502	838	37
Ráwalpindi	...	...	16,113	4,686	342
Jhelam	...	...	11,115	1,319	208
Gujrát	...	...	3,118	100	144
Sháhpur	...	...	5,235	1,825	177
Multán	...	1,000	7,806	1,798	188
Jhang	...	500	6,391	1,618	274
Montgomery	...	...	1,317	533	39
Muzaffargarh	...	...	3,682	1,942	71
Derah Ismail Khán	...	...	10,017	1,172	534
Derah Ghází Khán	...	...	6,139	40	268
Bannú	...	...	4,995	559	109
Pesháwar	...	1,000	11,496	1,657	255
Hazára	...	...	4,859	1,085	62
Kohát	...	400	3,346	1,149	63
Total	...	8,141	2,35,364	41,620	5,479

IN THE PUNJAB, 1873.—(*Concluded.*)

TREATED.

In-patients.		*Out-patients.*		Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1873.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
347	106	15,032	6,343	22,002	164
712	103	11,272	3,801	16,096	165
1,254	190	20,628	5,510	27,774	161
507	137	8,865	3,245	12,886	96
338	52	12,030	2,047	14,520	66
241	29	3,452	1,363	5,143	78
1,240	20	31,657	7,933	41,227	138
418	122	14,959	8,930	24,527	115
337	44	6,323	739	7,503	42
536	99	22,775	10,149	33,836	312
419	69	14,225	5,090	19,933	173
480	76	16,337	3,336	20,399	153
1,139	238	33,626	16,185	51,494	308
458	73	29,898	7,705	38,263	183
495	71	23,275	6,756	30,678	67
1,797	299	27,029	12,403	41,832	236
300	41	12,358	4,986	17,824	111
370	49	11,127	1,364	12,947	16
1,712	226	35,670	12,163	50,113	278
597	81	14,323	4,919	20,128	179
220	27	21,997	7,454	29,842	161
369	66	30,730	11,318	42,690	207
843	175	15,195	3,699	20,100	193
369	66	21,818	6,950	29,477	228
506	81	2,559	487	3,672	44
264	29	6,886	1,805	9,055	79
1,222	357	29,656	12,099	43,868	368
743	124	19,783	10,799	31,684	236
633	117	16,835	4,052	21,746	108
2,257	342	36,810	11,109	50,773	297
386	40	10,925	2,315	13,728	61
323	30	16,154	3,565	20,135	64
21,862	3,749	594,209	200,586	825,883	5,087

No. 53.—Return of Vaccine Operations in the Punjab during 1873-74.

	No. of Operators.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		Number of Successful Cases.		Cost of Operations during the Year.	Total Number of successful Operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.			
						Rs.		
Punjab Vaccine Establishment ...	147	340 228	3,094	323,392	1,635	52,805	1,748,928	The last column gives the number of successful cases since the formation of the Punjab Vaccine Establishment in November 1864.
Dispensary Establishment ...	44	43,160	1,742	32,668	1,131	4,665	538,537	
Municipal and other Vaccinators ...	123	83,517	2,194	65,713	1,321	5,205	146,063	
Total ...	314	466,905	7,030	421,773	4,087	62,675	2,433,528	

No. 54.—Result of the Examinations of the University of Calcutta and of the Punjab University College for the Official Year beginning 1st April 1873 and ending 31st March 1874.

Nature of Examination.	No. of Institutions sending up Candidates.			No. of Candidates sent up.				No. of Candidates passed.				Religious or National Classification of passed Candidates.				Remarks.
												Natives of India.				
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Europeans.	
Calcutta University.																
Entrance or Matriculation ...	4	10	14	33	38	1	72	10	14	1	25	4	17	1	3	
Arts. First Arts ...				22	...	...	22	16	...	...	16	...	15	1	...	
Arts. Bachelor of Arts	2	...	2	5	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	
Arts. Master of Arts...				1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Punjab University Colleges.																
Entrance or Matriculation ...	6	4	10	17	19	4	40	12	9	2	23	...	15	8	...	
First Arts ...	2	1	3	27	14	...	41	20	5	...	25	...	21	4	...	
Medicine. First L. M. S. ...	1	...	1	9	...	...	9	5	...	...	5	...	4	1	...	Lahore Medical School.
Medicine. L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	9	...	...	6	...	6	3	...	

No. 55.—Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars
and ending

Class of Institution.	Government				
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1874.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through English.	Vernacular only.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.					
Arts ...	2	77	67	77	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School) ...	1	140	137	55	85
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.					
Madrassahs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.					
For Masters ...	3	240	194	...	240
For Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art.					
Other Technical Schools.					
Schools for Boys.					
Higher Schools (English) ...	7	327	253	327	...
Middle School, teaching through, English ...	25	2,781	1,904	2,781	...
Middle School, teaching through, Vernacular only ...	104	11,497	9,158	590	10,907
Lower and Primary Schools ...	1,179	57,389	43,091	161	57,228
Schools for Girls.					
For Natives of India ...	101	2,599	2,020	...	2,599
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls.)					
For Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,422	75,050	56,824	3,991	71,059

ATTENDING THEM, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR BEGINNING 1ST APRIL 1873
31ST MARCH 1874.

Institutions.						Aided Institutions.				
Religious or National Classification of Scholars as on 31st March 1874.						Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1874.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through*	
Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Others.				English.	Vernacular only.
3	62	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	81	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	89	142	...	...	7	1	32	23	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	216	184	...	216
8	256	44	...	...	19	9	2,098	1,665	1,956	142
7	1,777	831	...	...	166	38	4,613	3,543	2,448	2,165
5	7,358	3,341	...	...	793	12	1,647	1,262	...	1,647
1	27,659	24,360	...	...	5,369	201	12,699	9,897	1,539	11,160
...	432	2,086	...	...	81	225	6,496	4,959	70	6,426
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	259	224	259	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	196	199	196	...
26	37,714	30,875	...	...	6,435	499	28,256	21,956	6,468	21,788

No. 55.—Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars

and ending

Class of Institution.	Aided Institutions.						Unaided		
	Religious or National Classification of Scholars as on 31st March 1874.								
	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Others.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1874.	Average daily attendance.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in :—									
Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.									
Madrassahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.									
For Masters ...	2	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ...	...	126	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art.									
Other Technical Schools.									
Schools for Boys.									
Higher Schools (English) ...	183	1,375	530	...	...	10	...	...	...
Middle School, teaching through English ...	96	3,062	1,372	...	...	83	...	...	...
Middle School, teaching through Vernacular only,	...	894	679	...	...	74	...	...	...
Lower and Primary Schools ...	65	8,002	3,846	...	...	786	...	...	...
Schools for Girls.									
For Natives of India ...	62	4,024	1,974	...	...	436	...	...	...
For Europeans and others ...	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls.)									
For Europeans ...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	863	17,497	8,507	...	...	1,389	...	...	...

ATTENDING THEM, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR BEGINNING 1ST APRIL 1873
31ST MARCH 1874.—(*Concluded.*)

INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION.								Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March 1874.	GRAND TOTAL.					
Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through.		*Religious or National Classification of Scholars as on 31st March 1874.*													
English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Others.			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	77	3	62	12	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	140	...	81	59	..		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	272	4	103	158	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	216	...	126	94		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2,425	191	1,631	574	..	.	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	7,394	103	4,839	2,203	.	..	249
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	13,144	5	8,252	4,020	.	.	867
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	70,088	66	35,661	28,206	.	..	6,155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	9,095	62	4,456	4,060	...	..	517
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	259	259	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	196	196	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,921	103,306	889	55,211	39,382	...	..	7,824

No. 56.—Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Punjab for the Official Year beginning 1st April 1873 and ending 31st March 1874.

Nature of Establishments.	Received.									Expended.
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	21,000	...	25,000	6,140	...	...	1,580	15,580	69,300	(a) 38,970
Direction ...	29,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,768	29,768
Inspection ...	1,16,732	1,102	...	...	...	...	1,674	...	1,19,508	1,19,508
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.										
Arts { Government ...	46,915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,915	46,915
Arts { Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School) ...	61,023	...	...	2,554	1,000	...	8,743	...	73,320	66,334
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.										

Madrassahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.										
For Masters ... Government ...	14,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,663	14,663
For Masters ... Aided ...	2,874	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,988	5,862	5,862
For Mistresses ... Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ... Aided ...	13,475	1,168	...	...	...	...	...	7,498	22,141	22,141
Schools of Art.										
Other Technical Schools ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical Schools ... Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.										
Higher Class, English Government ...	44,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,194	47,129	47,129
Higher Class, English Aided ...	31,293	...	...	...	...	...	10,974	32,193	74,460	74,461
Middle Class, English Government ...	77,476	...	3,070	...	...	...	...	611	81,157	81,157
Middle Class, English Aided ...	29,120	2,797	...	...	...	...	8,333	29,478	69,728	69,728
Middle Class, Vernacular Government...	6,175	55,111	...	...	...	3,087	...	10,652	75,025	75,025
Middle Class, Vernacular ... Aided ...	3,171	2,397	...	...	...	...	746	3,979	10,293	10,293
Lower Class and Primary Government...	11,820	1,69,351	2,314	...	...	...	6,330	2,611	1,92,426	1,92,426
Lower Class and Primary ... Aided ...	27,337	5,244	...	...	15,492	...	10,796	12,114	70,983	70,983
Schools for Girls.										
For Natives of India Government...	135	7,770	...	...	...	...	...	2,199	10,104	10,104
For Natives of India Aided ...	15,946	4,401	...	...	...	...	202	28,468	49,017	49,017
For Europeans and others (b) Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Europeans and others (b) ... Aided ...	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	6,016	6,083	21,099	21,099
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) (c) Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) (c) ... Aided ...	23,673	...	...	18,033	...	...	6,984	...	48,690	48,690

(*a*) Exclusive of Rs. 6,946-14 expended from the University College Funds on Scholarships in Government Colleges, which are included under *Scholarships*.

(*b*) Includes the following schools :—1, Panjab Girls' School ; 2, Simla Roman Catholic Female Orphanage ; 3, Girls' School, Delhi ; 4, Annarkully School ; 5, Naulakha and Donald Town School.

(*c*) Includes Mayo Industrial School, Murree Asylum, Rawalpindi-cum-Murree School.

No. 56.—Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Punjab for the Official Year beginning 1st April 1873 and ending 31st March 1874.—(*Concluded.*)

Nature of Establishments.		Received.									Expended.
		Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
Scholarships.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Colleges ...	Government ...	2,516	...	420	472	...	...	...	6,964	10,354	(*a*) 10,354
	Endowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools ...	Government ...	14,414	16,952	...	...	...	...	...	465	31,831	31,831
	Endowed ...	...	...	1,763	...	...	...	...	...	1,763	1,763
Buildings and Endowments ...	Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ..	11,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,716	11,716
Miscellaneous ...		58,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,003	58,003
Total ...		6,73,182	2,66,293	32,567	27,199	16,492	3,087	62,378	1,64,059	12,45,255	12,07,940

(*a*) Inclusive of Rs. 6,946-14 expended from the Receipts of the University College on Scholarships in Government Colleges. The University College accounts are kept and audited by the calendar year, and the figures shewn in this Statement are for 1873.

No. 57.—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of the Punjab, and in the States subject to administrative supervision.

Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernaculars spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1874.	Average number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.
1. Dehli ...	Hindustáni.	1,277	608,850	101	4,863	12·6	·79
2. Gurgáon ...	Do.	1,980	689,653	63	2,993	31·4	·43
3. Karnál ...	Do.	2,352	610,927	54	1,906	43·5	·31
4. Hissár ...	Do.	3.540	484,681	25	1,216	141·6	·25
5. Rohtak ...	Do.	1,811	536,959	45	2,576	40·3	·48
6. Sirsa ...	Do.	1,321	210,795	18	880	73·4	·41
7. Ambálah ...	Do.	2,621	1,035,488	90	6,044	29·1	·58
8. Ludiánah ...	Hindustani and Punjabi.	1,368	583,245	69	2,972	19·8	·50
9. Simla ...	Do.	18	33,995	26	932	·69	2·74
10. Jálandhar ...	Do.	1,326	794,764	148	6,726	8·9	·85
11. Hoshiárpur ...	Do.	2,086	938,890	87	5,048	23·9	·54
12. Kángra ...	Do.	8,988	743,832	70	3,140	128·4	·42
13. Amritsar ...	Do.	1,562	832,750	153	8,262	10·2	·99
14. Siálkot ...	Do.	1,955	1,005,004	124	5,526	15·7	·54
15. Gurdáspur ...	Do.	1,818	906,126	110	6,043	16·5	·66
16. Lahore ...	Do.	3,659	789,666	115	7,100	31·8	·89
17. Gujránwálah ...	Do.	2,563	550,576	66	3,814	38·8	·69
18. Firozpur ...	Do.	2,739	549,253	52	2,858	52·7	·52
19. Ráwalpindi ...	Do.	6,218	711,256	95	6,250	65·4	·87
20. Jhelam ...	Do.	3,910	500,988	64	3,988	61·1	·79
21. Gujrát ...	Do.	2,029	616,347	47	3,264	43·2	·52
22. Sháhpur ...	Do.	4,700	368,796	33	1,811	142·4	·49
23. Multán ...	Do.	5,927	471,563	47	3,099	126·1	·65
24. Jhang ...	Do.	5,702	348,027	42	2,439	135·8	·70
25. Montgomery ...	Do.	5,573	359,437	22	1,321	253·3	·36
26. Muzaffargarh ...	Do.	2,954	295,547	23	1,060	128·4	·35
27. Derah Ismail Khán	Pashtu.	7,096	394,864	19	1,655	373·4	·41
28. Derah Ghází Khán,	Do.	4,740	308,840	37	1,656	128·1	·53
29. Bannú ...	Do.	3,171	287,547	20	979	158·6	·34
30. Pesháwar ...	Do.	2,497	523,152	32	1,763	78·0	·30
31. Kohát ...	Do.	2,839	145,419	5	238	567·8	·16
32. Hazára ...	Do.	2,835	367,218	19	884	149·2	·24
Total ...		104,975	17,604,105	1,921	103,306	54·64	.58

No. 58.—Statement illustrating the Presses of the Punjab for 1873-74.

Districts.	Newspapers.						Periodicals.						Books published during the Year.			
	Published twice a week.		*Published once a week.*		*Published trimonthly.*		*Published weekly.*		*Published twice a month.*		*Published monthly.*		*English.*		*Others.*	
	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.
Dehli	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	143,902
Gurgáon	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Ambálah	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000	...	...
Ludiánah	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	160,150
Simla	...	...	3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siálkot	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6,350
Lahore	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	8	8,640	254	355,110
Gujránwálah	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,800
Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3,600
Total	...	...	3	12	...	4	...	4	...	2	1	4	10	10,640	505	670,914

* Commercial Advertisers.

REPORT

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

For the year 1873-74.

Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL SECRETARIAT

1874.